VICTORIAN YEAR-BOOK

FOR

1887-8.

FIFTEENTH YEAR OF ISSUE.)

BY

THE GOVERNMENT STATIST OF VICTORIA.

VOLUME II.

INTERCHANGE. PRODUCTION. LAW, CRIME, ETC.



BY AUTHORITY.

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Note.—An Index to the entire work will be given at the end of the last Volume.

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VICTORIAN YEAR-BOOK, 1887-8.

PART IV.—INTERCHANGE.

- 788. The weights and measures used in Victoria are in every respect weights and measures. similar to those in use in the United Kingdom.
- 789. In converting the weights and measures of foreign countries Foreign weights and into their English equivalents, which is often necessary in the progress measures. of this work, the operation is performed by using the scale adopted by the Imperial Board of Trade, which is as follows:—

Foreign Weights and Measures, with their English Equivalents.

Countries.	Foreign Weights and Measures.	English Equivalents.
	Kilomètre	621 of a mile
	Square kilomètre	·386 of a square mile
*	Are	·0247 of an acre
Lustria, Belgium, France,	Hectare	2.47 acres
Germany, Holland,	Cubic mètre	1.308 cubic yards
Italy, Norway, Por-<	Mètre	1.094 yard, or 3.28 feet
tugal, Spain, Sweden,	Kilogramme	2.204 lbs. avoirdupois
and Switzerland	Quintal métrique	220.4 lbs. avoirdupois
	Tonneau (coal)	2,204 lbs. avoirdupois
	Hectolitre (liquid measure)	
	" (cereals, &c.)	2.75 Imperial bushels
Austria	7-11 Combine	110 lbs. avoirdupois
Lusuiia	/Dec	1.41 inch
-	Ola il	1.175 foot
	1	E'
Whine and Tonon	Chang	11.75 feet
China and Japan	1	2,115 feet
	Tael	12 ounces
·	Catty	1.33 lbs. avoirdupois
<u> </u>	Picul	$133\frac{1}{3}$ lbs. avoirdupois
	Dansk mil	4.68 miles
	Geo. mil	4.61 miles
	Geo. sq. mil	21.195 square miles
Denmark 〈	Töndeland	1.36 acres
	Tönde (corn)	3.8 Imperial bushels
	,, (coal)	4.6775 bushels
į	Pund	1·102 lb. avoirdupois
	Ocque	2.84 lbs. avoirdupois
	Quintal	123.2 lbs. avoirdupois
Greece	Livre	1.1 lb amaindannais
	Drachme	d ounce

FOREIGN WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, WITH THEIR ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS—continued.

Countries.			Foreign Weights and Measures			English Equivalents.	
Russia	•••		Verste Sq. verste Desiatine Pood Berkovet Tchetvert Vedro		•••	'663 mile. '44 square mile 2.7 acres 36 lbs. avoirdupois 360 lbs. avoirdupois 5.77 Imperial bushels 2.7 Imperial gallons	
Sweden		$\left\{\right\}$	Tunnland Centner Tunna	•••	•••	1·22 acre 93·7 lbs. avoirdupois 4·5 Imperial bushels	

Imports and exports classified.

790. The returns of imports and exports, as given in the following pages, are arranged according to a system of classification recommended by the Statistical Conference of representatives of the Australasian colonies held in Tasmania in 1875,* the principle kept in view being that articles of a like nature should be classed together, and the form adopted that employed in the tabulation of the Victorian Census Return of Occupations, means being thereby afforded of making calculations in respect to the number of persons in the colony working at the various trades in connexion with which articles are manufactured similar to those imported into and exported from the colony. year under review is the tenth in which this mode of classification has been used in Victoria. It has met with the approval of eminent statisticians in Europe and elsewhere, but up to the present time has only been adopted by one of the other colonies represented at the Conference.

Mode of valuing imports and exports.

791. The Customs valuations are made upon the following principle. In the case of the imports, goods on which ad valorem duties are payable are by law appraised at their fair market value at the principal markets of the country whence they were exported, with 10 per centum added.† Valuations of other goods may be practically said to be their cost price on landing, i.e., their invoice values with the addition of freight and charges. In the case of the exports, the valuations are

^{*} See report of Conference, with introductory letter by the Government Statist of Victoria (Parliamentary Paper No. 11, Session 1875), page 6, paragraph 16; page 9, resolution 6; and page 12, Appendix A; also *Victorian Year-Book*, 1875, paragraphs 96 to 99 and footnotes.

[†] This has been assumed by the Victorian authorities to be the average rate at which goods increase in value in transitu by reason of freight and other charges.

presumed to be the actual values in the local markets at the time of In the case of both imports and exports, the values are carefully checked by officers of the Customs Department and returned to the merchants for amendment if found incorrect.

792. In the following table, the rate of import duty is given, and the Table of " Table amount collected in connexion with each article. The quantities of exports. the various articles are also given where possible, as well as the values, and, in addition, the excess of imports over exports, or the contrary, of each article.

793. The table of imports and exports is preceded by the following Classificasummary of the headings adopted for the classification of articles; also by an alphabetical index, which will still further facilitate the discovery of the position of any article:-

CLASSIFICATION OF ENTRIES OF ARTICLES IMPORTED AND EXPORTED.

CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS.

Order 1. Books, &c.

- 2. Musical instruments
- 3. Prints, pictures, &c.

- Carving, figures, &c.
 Tackle for sports and games
 Watches, philosophical instruments, &c.
- 7. Surgical instruments
- 8. Arms, ammunition, &c. "
- 9. Machines, tools, and implements
- 10. Carriages, harness, &c.
- 11. Ships and boats, and matters connected therewith
- 12. Building materials
- 13. Furniture
- 14. Chemicals

CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND Dress.

Order 15. Wool and worsted manufactures

- 16. Silk manufactures
- 17. Cotton and flax manufactures
- 18. Drapery and haberdashery
- 19. Dress
- 20. Manufactures of fibrous materials

CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.

Order 21. Animal food

22. Vegetable food

23. Drinks and stimulants

CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES.

Order 24. Animal substances

" 25. Vegetable

26. Oils *

CLASS V.-MINERALS AND METALS.

Order 27. Articles connected with mining

28. Coal, &c.

29. Stone, clay, earthenware, and glass

30. Water

31. Gold, silver, specie, precious stones

32. Metals other than gold and silver

CLASS VI.—LIVE ANIMALS AND PLANTS.

Order 33. Animals and birds

, 34. Plants

CLASS VII.—MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

Order 35. Miscellaneous articles trade, &c.

36. Indefinite articles.

^{*} It being undesirable to separate the different kinds of oil, mineral as well as animal and vegetable oils are included under this head.

INDEX.

Entries.	Orde	r. Entries.	Order.	Entries.	Order.
Acid-acetic,	ther 14	Bonnets	19	Chinese oil	26
Aërated water	s 25	Books, printed	1	Chocolate	23
Agricultural -	– imple-	Boots	19	Cider	23
ments, mach	-	Boot-webbing	20	Cigars, cigarettes	23
Air-bricks		<u> </u>	14	Clay tobacco pipes	4
Ale and porter	23	Bottled fruit	22	Clocks	6
Alkali			29	Clover seed	25
Almond oil	20	1	25	Coal	28
Almonds	25	2 , bags	20	Cocoa beans	23
Alum				Cocoanut fibre	25
Anchors		Brassware	32	" oil	26
Animal food	2	Bricks—air, c	lay, fire 12	Cocoanuts	22
., substa	nces 2	4 ,, bath	29	Cod, cod-liver oil	26
Animals and b			24	Coffee	23
Antimony-cr		Broadcloths, &	cc 15	Coir and other mat	ting 20
regulus		2 Broom corn	25	Coke	28
Apparel		9 Brooms—hair,	brush-	Colours	14
Arms and am		8 ware	35	Colza oil	26
Arrowroot	2	2 Brownware	29	Combs	24
Arsenic	1	4 Brushware, br	ooms 35	Confectionery	22
Artificial flow	ers 1	9 Buckets and to	ıbs, iron 32	Copper — ore, regu	ılus, .
Asphalte	1	4 Building mate	rials 12	sheet, w	
Axle—arms, b			ine 21	wire	32
Axles		0		" specie	31
		Canary seed	25	Copra	25
Bacon	2	l Candles	24	Cordage	20
Bagging	2	0 Canes	25	" iron, steel	32
Bags, sacks		١ ~	8	Cordials	
" paper…		5 Canvas	20	Cork and corks cut	25
Bark	_	5 Caps and ha	ts — felt,	Cornsacks	20
Barley	2	2 silk, straw, a	&c 19	Cotton and flax ma	
Basket and wic	ker ware 2		on 8	factures	
Bass	2		14	Cotton seed oil	26
Bath bricks	2			Cotton — piece go	•
Beans	2	2 Carpeting	15	waste,	wick 17
Bêche de mer	2	1 Carriages, carr	_	" raw	25
Beef-salted	2			Curiosities	36
Beer	2	3 Cartridges,	cartridge	Currants	22
Beeswax	2		8	Cutlery	9
Benzine	2				
Birds	3	,	•	Dogs	33
Biscuits	2			Doors	12
Bitters	2	1		Drake	25
Black oil	2			Drapery	18
" sand …	3			Dress	19
Blankets	1			Dried fruit	22
Blasting power	ler	8 Chain cables		Drinks and stimul	
Blue	2	1	_	Druggeting	15
Boats	1	į.		Drugs	14
Boilers, steam		· 1		Dyes	14
Bolts and nuts		1		Dynamite	8
Bone-dust	2	4 China matting			
Bones	2	4 ,, ware	29	Earthenware	29
		,		•	

Interchange.

INDEX—continued.

Entries.	Order.	Entries.	Order.	Entries.	Order.
Eggs	21	Glass - bottles,	plate,	Indiarubber goods	25
Electro-plated ware		window, ware	29	Ink-printing, color	
Emus	33	Gloves	19	and writing	14
	20	Glucose	22	Instruments, musica	
Engines, steam		Glue, glue pieces	. }	" optical	
Engravings		Glycerine		" scienti	ific 6
Essences and essent		Goat skins		" surgic	al 7
	14	Goats		Iron—bar, castings,	mal_
				vanized, hoop, o	
Explosives	8	Gold—leaf, plate		pig, pipes, plate,	
		cie			•
Fancy goods	35	Goods manufac	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	scrap, sheet, w	•
Feathers		unenumerated		wire, &c	
" ornamental		Grain	22	Ironmongery	35
Felt—sheathing, &c		Gram	22	", saddle	
" hoods…	19	Grass seeds		Isinglass	
Fencing wire	32	Grates and stove		Ivory	24
Fibre	25	Grease	24		
Firearms	8	Greasy wool	24	Jaconet frilling	and
Firebricks	12	Grindery	35	ruffling, &c.	19
Fireworks	5	Grindstones	29	Jams and preserves	22
Firewood	25	Guano	14	Jewellery	31
Fish-fresh, preserv		Gum	25	Jute	25
salted, shell	-	Gun caps	8	" piece goods	
" ova …		Gun cotton	8	// F==== 8====	
Flannels—piece		Gunny bags	20	Kangaroo skins	24
	25	Gunpowder		Kerosene oil	26
" manufactures		Gutta-percha go			28
	24	Guna-percha go	Jus 20	" snaic	••• 20
· ·		TT a h and a sh awar	10	Tamma and lamma	ma 10
	20	Haberdashery		Lamps and lampwa	
Flour	22	Hair—curled, sea		Lard	
" sacks…			21	,, oil	
Flowers, artificial		Hardware		Lead—ore, pig, p	
Food, animal	21	Hares	33	sheet	32
" vegetable	22	Harmoniums	2	Leather, leatherwa	
Fresh fish, meat	21	Harness	10	Leeches	33
Fruit — bottled, dr		Hats and caps		Lime	12
green, currants,	rai-	silk, straw, &c		Limejuice	23
$\sin s$	22	Hatters' material	ls 19	Linen piece goods	17
Fuel	28	Hay	25	Linseed meal	25
Furniture, furnit	ure	Hemp	25	" oil …	26
springs	13	Hides	24	Liquorice	$\dots 22$
Furs	19	Holloware	35	Lithofracteur	8
Fuse	8	Honey	21	Live animals	33
		Hoofs	24	Lubricating oil	26
Galvanized iron—co	rd-	Hops	23		
age, buckets, tu		Horned cattle	33	Macaroni	22
	eet,	Horns	24	Machinery—agricu	
	32	Horses	33	ral, wear	
ware Gasaliers & chandeli		Hosiery	19	and spin	-
		Troster y	13	Machines, tools,	_
Gasoline oil	26	Immlancanta	orion1	implements	9
Gelatine, blasting	8		gricul-	1 25 - 7	9
Gin	23	tural	9	Maize Maizena and corn f	
Ginger, ground	23	Indefinite article	es 36	Maizena and colli i	10u1 22

Index—continued.

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Entries.	Order.	Entries.	Order.		Order.
Malt		Oars	11	Pitch	25
Manufactured ar	ticles	Oatmeal	22	Plants	34
of cotton, woo	,	Oats	22	Plaster of paris	29
silks, &c		Oilcake	25	Platedware	32
Manufactures of fi	and the second s	Oilcloth	20	Plumbago	$\dots 32$
	erials 20	Oilmen's stores	35	Pollard	25
" mixed n	netals 32	Oils of all kinds	26	Porcelain	29
	14	" in bottles	26	Pork, salted	21
Marble	29	Olive oil	26	Potatoes	22
	14	Onions	22	Poultry	
Materials, buildin	_	Opium	14	Powder — blastin	
,,	e 10	Opossum skins	24	sporting	
"	· 19	Optical instrument			31
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	g 35	Ordnance stores	35	Preserved fish, mea	
" telegra		Ore — antimony,	- 1	**	23
,,	nakers' 6	per, iron, lead		" vegetable	
	20	" bags …	I	Preserves	
Matting—China, c		Ores, mineral ear			14
Meal, linseed		clays, &c	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	" materials	
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	22	Organs	- 4	,, paper	
Meats—fresh, pres		Ornamental feather		Prints, pictures, &c	
Medicinal oil		Ova	33	Provisions, presen	
	14	Oxalic acid	14	and salted	
Medicines, patent				Pulse	22
Meerschaum pipes	4	Paintings	3		25
Metals, other than		Paints	14	Pumice stone	29
	32	Palm oil	26	Putty	29
Methylated spirits		Paper—bags, hangi			
Milk, preserved		patterns, print		Quartz	31
Millet		wrapping, writing		Quicksilver	32
Millinery		Parasols		TO 1114 11	
Millstones		Patent leather		Rabbit skins	24
Mineral earths, clay		" medicines	14	Rags	25
" oil, undefi		Peanuts	22	Railway rails, cha	•
Miscellaneous ar		Pearl barley	22	&c	32
of trade	35	" shell …	24	Raisins	22
Molasses	22	Pease	22	Rape oil	26
Mouldings	4	Peel, drained	22	Rattans	25
Musical instrumer		Pepper	23	Raw cotton	25
Muslins	17	" ground	23	" sugar …	22
Mustard	23	Perfumed spirits	23	Refined sugar	22
Mutton-bird oil	26	Perfumery	23	Regulus	32
		Personal effects	36	Resin	25
Nails	32	Phormium, N. Z.	25	Ribbons	16
Naphtha	14	Photographic goods	3	Rice	22
Natural history, s	_	Pianofortes	2	Rock salt	23
mens of	36	Pickles	23	Roots, medicinal	14
Neatsfoot oil	26	Picric acid	14	Rope	20
Nets and netting	20	Pigs	33	Rugs	15
Nut oil	26	Pine oil	26	Rum	23
Nuts	22	Pipes—iron, lead	32	Rye	22
Λ. •		" tobacco	4	0	0.0
Oakum	25	Pistols	8	Saccharum	22

INDEX—continued.

Entries.	Order.	Entries.	Order.	Entries.	Order.
Sacks, bags	20	Spinning and wea	aving	Turtles	33
Saddlery		machinery		Tweeds	
Saddlers' ironmon	1	Spirits, methylate		Twine	20
Saddle-trees		" other			,
Sago		Split pease		Umbrellas	
Salad oil	26	Sponges		Unserviceable c	•
Salt		Starch		Upholstery	
		Stationery		Utensils	9
Salted beef, pork		Steam boilers, eng		TT	0.5
	23	Stearine	1	Varnish	
Sashes Sauces	12	Steel, cordage		Vegetable food	22 26
Sauces	23	Stimulants	1		
Sausage skins		Stone, clay, ear		" substa Vegetables—fres	ances 25
Scientific instrum		ware, and	glass 29	served	
Scoured wool		" grind, mill,		Vermicelli	
Screws	32	&c		Vestas	
Seal oil		Stoves			23
" skins …		Straw		Vinegar	20
Seeds—canary, c		,, hats	i i	Waggons	10
grass		Sugar—candy, ray		Walnuts	22
Seed oil	i i	fined	j.	Washed wool	
Sewing machines Shale		Sulphur		Watches	
	28	Surgical instrumen	Hts /	Watchmakers' m	
Sheep , skins		Taakla fan ananta	and	Weaving and spi	
Shell—pearl, torto		Tackle for sports games		machinery	
_	21	Tallow		Whalebone	24
			26	Wheat	22
Ships, boats, &c. Shoes	19	Tanks, iron		Whiskey	23
Shot	8		22	Whiting	29
Silk—manufactur		Tar		Wicker and bask	
mixtures; silks		Tares	25	Wine	
Silver—plate, spe	1	Tarpaulins, linen	1	" spirits of	
Skins	- 1	Tea	23	Wire netting	32
Slate slabs	29	Telegraphic mater	1	Wooden tobacco	
Slates, roofing	12	" wire	32	Woodenware	25
Slops	19	Tents, linen	17	Wool	24
Snuff	23	Timber, all kinds		" and worstee	d manu-
Soap	24	Tin-block, foil,		factures	15
Soda—ash, bicarbo		plates, ware	32	Woollen piece ge	oods 15
caustic, crystal		Tobacco	23	Woolpacks	
trate, silicate	14	" pipes	4	Works of art	3
Specie		Tools	9	Writing paper	25
Specimens of na	tural	Tortoise shell	24	_	
history	26	Toys	5	Yarn	15
Spelter	32	Travellers' sample	es 35		
Sperm oil	, 26	Turnery	4	Zinc — ingots,	sheet,
Spices	23	Turpentine	14	perforated	32

Victorian Year-Book, 1887-8.

IMPORTS, 1887.

Dut	y •		Total 1	Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.	Articles.		Quantity.	Value.
***************************************	£				£
	C	LASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC	с Рвористіс	ons.	
	1	Order 1.—Books, &	•	·-·	
Free	•	Books, printed	•••		204,055
3s. per doz. packs	1,448	Cards, playing	doz. packs	9,749	2,041
20 per cent. and free	9,912	Stationery*	•••	. -	85,706
		Order 2.—Musical Inst	truments.		
25 per cent.	119	Harmoniums	No		377
,,	2,145	Organs	••• ,,	744	8,677
,, ···	17,204	Pianofortes	*** ;;	2,835	63,848
Free	•••	Others, undescribed	•••	•••	14,501
		Order 3.—Prints, Pictu	res, &c.		
Free		Paintings and engravings	•••	:	11,46
,,	•••	Works of art	•••	1 1	24,772
		Order 4.—Carving, Fig	ures, &c.		
25 per cent.	49	Mouldings, gilt	•••		196
Free	•••	,, picture frame	•••	1	8,089
25 per cent.	143	Pipes, tobacco—clay	gross	s 9,186	589
,, 101	393	" " meerschaum			1,61
12s. † gross 25 per cent.	3,070 127	Turnery wooden	gros	5,201	18,613 508
-					
	-	Order 5.—Tackle for Sports	and Games.		
20 per cent.	512	Fireworks	•••	•	3,003
Free	•••	Toys	•••	•	8,758
		Order 6.—Watches, Phi Instruments, &c.			
20 per cent.	2,269	Clocks	•••		. 11,07
Free	•••	Instruments, optical	•••	.	6,99
,,		" scientific	•=-	•	18,340
20 per cent.	10,416	Watches	•••	• •••	70,50
Free	•••	Watchmakers' materials	•••	•••	3,35
		Order 7.—Surgical Ins	truments.		
Free		Instruments, surgical	•••		10,42

^{*} See also "Paper," Order 25.

Interchange.

EXPORTS, 1887.

Total Exports.		Articles.			Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (-).		
Quantity.	Value.				Quantity.	Value.	
	£					£	
		•		•	•		
		CLASS I.—ART AND M	ECHANIC	Product	TIONS.		
		Order 1.—Bo	ooks, &c.				
2,3 60	65,236 832	Books, printed Cards, playing	doz	. packs	+7,389	+ 138,819 + 1,209	
•••	34,855	Stationery *	•••	•••	•••	+ 50,851	
	**************************************	Order 2.—Musica	l Instrum	ents.			
5	62	Harmoniums	•••	No.	+45	+315	
87	2,159	Organs	•••	,,	+657	+6,518	
626	17,085	Pianofortes		"	+2,209	+46,763	
•••	2,022	Others, undescribed	•••	•••	•••	+12,479	
	e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e	Order 3.—Prints,	Pictures,	&c.			
•••	5,233	Paintings and engrav	ings			+6,228	
•••	231	Works of art		•••	•••	+24,54	
		Order 4.—Carving	, Figures,	&c.			
•••	294	Mouldings, gilt	•••		•••	- 98	
•••	•••	,, picture fra			•••	+8,08	
1,800	318	Pipes, tobacco—clay		gross	+7,386	+27	
1.975	1,374	1 " " -	schaum			+23	
1,375	6, 060 989	Turnery wood		gross	+3,826	+12,55 -48	
•••		Turnery	* * *	•••	•••	- 40	
	e*	Order 5.—Tackle for S	Sports and	Games.			
	1,401	Fireworks	· .			+1,60	
•••	506	Toys	•••		•••	+8,25	
		Order 6.—Watches	. Philoson	hical			
		Instrumen					
	1,577	Clocks	•••		•••	+9,49	
•••	572	Instruments, optical	•••		•••	+6,42	
•••	4,399	scientifi	c		•••	+13,94	
•••	38,892	Watches	 !_1_	•••	•••	+31,60	
•••	156	Watchmakers' mater	iais	•••	•••	+3,20	
		Order 7.—Surgica	l Instrum	ents.			
•••	132	Instruments, surgical			• • •	+10,28	

^{*} See also "Paper" Order 25.

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IMPORTS, 1887—continued.

Duty	7.					Total 1	Imports.
Rate.	Amount Collected.	A	Articles.			Quantity.	Value.
	£						£
	CLASS	I.—ART AND MEC	HANIC I	PRODUCTIO	ns—c	ontinued.	
		Order 8.—Arr	ms, Amm	unition, &c	·	1 1	
Free	•••	Arms, military	•	•••	No.		
,,		" pistols, &c.	•••	•••	"	627	532
,,	•••	" sporting	•••	•••	"	3,346	11,108
,, ···		Ammunition, &c.,	caps	***	·	•••	703
,,	•••	,,	cartridg	ges	•••		5,364
,,	•••	,,	cartridg				2,197
4d. per lb.	4,044	,,	dynami	te	lbs.	270,500	21,905
12d. per coil	897		fuse	•••	coils	170,893	4,677
5d. per lb.	904)	gelatine	, blasting	lbs.	12,400	1,250
,,	••• 1,-	"	37.	dynamit	е,,		• • • •
,,,	•••;,,		gun cot		"	•••	•••
1d. per lb.			lithofra		"		•••
,, 17	4,896	"	powder,	blasting	"	1,622,931	35,844
3d. per lb.	839	"	"	sporting	"	59,279	5,667
Free	301	"	abot	fine	"	69,923	2,037
1d. per lb.	301	ور (د	shot towite	***	"	66,756	632
5d. per lb.	2	??	towite	•••	"	100	· 5
		Order 9.—Assine	s, Tools,	and Impler	nents.		
25 per cent.	148	Boilers, steam	•••	•••	No.	10	637
Free	• •	Cutlery	•••	•••	•••		20,739
25 per cent.	4,033	Engines, steam	•••	•••	No.	132	24,077
20 per cent.	3,322	Implements, agricu	ıltural, ı	ındescribe			17,364
Free	•••	Machinery, agricul	tural	•••,	•••	•••	46,781
. ,,	•••,	,, spinnir	ig and w	eaving	• **•	•••	12,687
,,	•••	" undesc	ribed	•••	•••	•••	31,945}
25 per cent.	27,813	,,,			•••	•••	126,216
Free	•••	Sewing machines	•••	•••	No.	14,618	36,651
,,	•••	Tools and utensils	•••	•••	•••	•••	30,564
,,	•••	Cream separators	• • • • •	•••	•••	•••	701
		Order 10.—Car	riages, 1	Harness, &	c.		
10s. per arm	713	Axles and arms	- ·		No.	1,369	966)
7s. per arm	557		•••	•••		1,713	1,000
4s. 6d. p. arm	485	", mail patent	•••	•••	"	2,731	1,119
4s. 6d.p. arm	31	" common nut	•••	•••	"	259	$\binom{1,113}{67}$
3s. per arm	1,418	,, ,,	•••	•••	"	6,403	1,150
25 per cent.	775	" common dra		*****	"	5,010	3,103
,, ···	80	Axle-boxes	•••	•••	"	3,830	318
		Carriages and cart	s—		,,		
£50 each	65 0	Barouches, brou tons, drags, &c	ghams,	mail phae	- ,,	11	1,978
£40 each	80	Omnibuses and o		•••	,,	2	415
£20 to £10	867	All other kinds	•••	••1	"	124	3,261 (
each, and 20 per cent.	-				•		<u> </u>

EXPORTS, 1887—continued.

Total	Exports.	Articles.	Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (-).		
Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.	
	£			£	
	CLASS	I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS—	-continued.		
		Order 8.—Arms, Ammunition, &c.	w		
•••	1,300	Arms, military No.	•••	-1,300	
33	50	" pistols, &c	+594	+482	
531	877	" sporting	+2,815	+10,231	
•••	1,462	Ammunition, &c., caps	•••	-759	
•••	485	" cartridges	•••	+4,879	
• •••	1	" cartridge cases	•••	+2,196	
189,725	14,805	,, dynamite lbs.	+80,775	+7,100	
69,228	2,042	" fuse coils	+101,665	+2,635	
28,450	3,164	,, gelatine, blasting lbs.	-16,050	-1,914	
•••	•••	" " dynamite "	•••	•••	
9.050		" gun cotton "	•••	•••	
3,050	211	" lithofracteur "	-3,050	-211	
41,647 7,726	1,023 731	" powder, blasting "	+1,581,284	+34,821	
_	i	, sporting , fine ,	+51,553	+4,936	
37,632	468	shot	$+69,923 \\ +29,124$	$+2,037 \\ +164$	
01,002		towito	+ 29,124	$+104 \\ +5$	
•••	•••	,, towite	-1.100	T 0	
		Order 9.—Machines, Tools, & Impts.			
10	1,307	Boilers, steam No.		-670	
•••	1,851	Cutlery	•••	+18,888	
42	7,967	Engines, steam No.	+90	+16,110	
•••	20,102	Implements, agricultural, undescribed	•••	-2,738	
•••	36,680	Machinery, agricultural	•••	+10,101	
•••	•••	" spinning and weaving	•••	+12,687	
•••	92,897	" undescribed		$+65,\!264$	
4,885	19,249	Sewing machines No.	+9,733	+17,402	
	3,071	Tools and utensils	1 0,100	+27,493	
***		Cream separators		+701	
		Oromi soparators		, , , , ,	
		Order 10.—Carriages, Harness, &c.			
	(Axles and arms No.			
	1	,, ,, ,,			
1,982	1,057	" mail patent "	> +15,503	+6,348	
1,304	1,007	" common nut "	7 19,000	T 0,0±0	
	1	,, ,, ,,			
	(" common dray ")		
26	3	Axle-boxes ,,	+3,804	+315	
	1	Carriages and carts—			
		Barouches, broughams, mail "			
144	5,707	phaetons, drags, &c.	-7	-53	
	7,7	Omnibuses and coaches "			
		All other kinds ,,			
	' (

Imports, 1887—continued.

Duty	•					Total I	mports.
Rate.	Amount Collected.	Ari	ticles.			Quantity.	Value.
	£						£
	CLASS	I.—ART AND MECH	ANIC P	RODUCTI	onsco	ontinued.	
		Order 10.—Carrid	iges, He	arness, &	·c.—		
25 per cent. Various	350 1,107	Carriage materials ,, wheels, po- undergea		fts, and	bars,	***	1,458
25 per cent. Free	704	Saddlery and harnes Saddlers' ironmonge	s	•••	•••		2,845 9,120
10s. perdoz. 20s. perdoz.	19 97	Saddle-trees (harnes	ss)	•••	doz.	49 92	100 331
		Order 11.—Ships a			atters		
Free	•••	Anchors	•••	•••	No.	43	160
,,	•••	Boats Chain cables	•••	1.0 1	,, tons	8 41	376 855
"	•••	Oars, ash	•••	•••	No.	1,483	484)
25 per cent.	10s.	" other …	•••	•••	"	4	2
.!	·	Order 12.—Building Order	Mater 29 post.		e also		
25 per cent.	34	Bricks, air	•••		No.	8,344	135
Free	•••	,, clay	•••	•••	"	174,170	356
20s. ₩ 1,00 0 Free	205	,, fire	•••	•••))	194,713	1,381 91,316
5s. each	1,193	Cement Doors (prior to 27th	July)	•••	cwt. No.	617,300 3,519	2,254
5s. & 10s. each	971	,, (after 27th J		•••	No.	3,552	1,978
Free	1	Lime	•••	•••	tons	162	357
2s. per pair	4	Sashes, window	•••	•••	pairs	85	49
Free	•••	Slates, roofing	•••	•••	No.	3,361,803	29,660
		Order 13.	_Furn	iture.			
25 per cent.	14,430	Furniture and upho	lstery	•••	•••		57,053
10 per cent.	85	Furniture springs	•••	•••	•••		934
25 per cent.	186	Gasaliers and chand		•••	•••	•••	721
,,	270	Lamps and lampwar	re		•••	•••	1,109
		Order 14.	— Chem	icals.			
3d. per lb	893	Acid, acetic	• • •	•••	lbs.	66,561	1,915
6d. per gal.	64	" carbolic	***	•••	galls.	2,543	580)
6d. per lb	66	, ,, pure	•••	•••	lbs.	3,110	316
2d. per lb 3d. per lb	104	" oxalic … " picric …	•••	•••	"	12,500 469	263 \ 47 (
5s. per cwt.	35	" undescribed	•••	•••	cwt.	141	166
Free	•••	"	•••	•••	lbs.	251,950	19,577)
							, ,

Interchange.

Exports, 1887—continued.

*** For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Total Exports.		oorts. Articles.			Excess o Imports over Ex Exports over In	ports (+).	
Quantity.	Value.					Quantity.	Value.
	£			•			£
	Class	I.—ART AND MI	ECHANIC	Ркорис	TIONS-	–continu ed.	
Parameter CO.		Order 10.—Car	rriages, 1	Harness,		i de la companya de l	
			ontinued.	•			
•••	1,682	Carriage materia " wheels, bars	poles,	shafts,	and	}	+1,712
	8,770	Saddlery and ha	rness	•••	•••		-5,925
•••	455	Saddlers' ironmo	ngery	•••	•••		+8,665
2	6	Saddle-trees (ha		•••	doz.	+47	+94
30	156	" (ric	ling)	•••	"	+62	十175
		Order 11.—Si matters con			nd		
41	120	Anchors	•••	•••	No.	+2	+40
11	271	Boats	•••	•••	,,	-3	+105
14	290	Chain cables	•••	•••	tons	+27	+565
132	37 {	Oars, ash ,, other	•••		No.	+1,355	+449
150,335 1,700 16,324	 358 14 3,084	Order 12.—Buil also Or Bricks, air " clay " fire Cement …	ding Mat rder 29, 1 		No. " cwt.	+8,344 +23,835 +193,013 +600,976	+135 -2 +1,367 +88,232
628	654	Doors	***	***	No.	+6,443	+3,578
218	517	Lime		•.• •	tons	- 56	-160
563	. 398	Sashes, window	•••	•••	pairs	-478	-349
4,933	60	Slates, roofing	•••	•••	No.	+3,356,870	+29,600
		Order 1:	3.—Furn	iture.			
	30,002	Furniture and u	pholstery	·	••• [•••	+27,051
•••	•••	Furniture spring	ζS		•••	•••	+934
	***	Gasaliers and ch		· · · ·	•••	•••	+721
•••	675	Lamps and lamp	ware		•••	•••	+434
		Order 14	4.—Chem	icals.	, y China and Add Add Agency		
20,155	491	Acid, acetic	•••	•••	lbs.	+46,406	+1,424
281,336	4,773	,, carbolic ,, pu ,, oxalic ,, picric ,, undescribe	•••		22	+25,372	+16,176

Imports, 1887—continued.

Duty.						Total I	mports.
Rate.	Amount Collected.	Art	icles.			Quantity.	Value.
	£						£
	CLASS	S I.—ART AND MECH	ANIC P	RODUCT	ions—co	ntinued.	
		Order 14.—Chen	nicals—	continu	ied.	1	
Free .		Alkali, potash			cwt.		
		godo och	•••	•••	i	16,580	5,680
"		hicarho	nate		"	7,704	3,283
77		" agratio		•••	"	19,993	11,192
40s. per to	i	,, ,, caustic		•••	"	140	31
Trace		Alum	•••	•••	"	2,806	936
		Arsenic	•••	•••	22	40	27
<i>"</i>		Asphalte		•••	,,	7,260	2,766
		Borax	•••		,,	451	175
	& 973	Drugs and chemicals	s—misc	ellaneou		•••	80,139
Free .		Nitrate of soda	•••	•••	cwt.	4,735	2,679
,, .		Silicate of soda	•••	•••	,,	7,949	3,688
		Dyes	•••	•••	•••	•••	11,894
,, .		Essences and essenti	al oils	•••		•••	4,833
3d. per lb.	184	Glycerine, pure	***	•••	lbs.	57,377	1,997 (
ld. per lb.	4	" crude	•••	•••	,,	852	19∫
Free .		Guano	•••	•••	tons	1,109	5,909
,,		Ink, printing	•••	•••	lbs.	281,430	5,352
6d. per lb.	. 168	,, ,, coloure	\mathbf{ed}	•••	,,	6,819	668
Free .	•• •••	, writing	_ •••	•••	•••	•••	2,172
,,	•••	Manures, undescribe		•••	tons	339	1,653
ls. & ls. 3 per gros	1 '	Matches and vestas	(wax)	•••	gross	347,460	48,938
6d. per gro	4	,, wooden	•••	,	,,	77,458	6,354
25 per cen		Medicines, patent	•••	•••			33,589
Free .		Medicinal roots	•••	•••	•••		1,845
,,	••	Naphtha	•••	•••	galls.	5,664	1,512
20s. per lh	o. 15,217	Opium, prepared	***	•••	lbs.	17,416	37,280
Free .	••	Paints and colours	•••	•••	cwt.	10,252	17,758)
80s. per to		("	nixed fo		,,	1,685	3,265
40s. per to			round i	in oil	•,	43,101	50,413
ls. per ga	1. 956	Spirits, methylated	•••	•••	galls.	13,349	1,826
Free .		Sulphur	•••		cwt.	19,590	6,335
"		Turpentine	•••	•••	galls.	68,664	7,895
		CLASS II.—TEXTIL	e Fabr	ICS ANI	Dress.	,	
		Order 15.—W			ed		
		manuj	actures	•			
20 per cer	nt. 9,337	Blankets	•••	•••	pairs	116,822	57,521
-	16,548	Carpeting and drugg	geting	•••	·		79,823
,,	7,430	Flannels, piece	•••	•••			37,350
	1,989	Rugs, woollen		•••	•••		10,257

EXPORTS, 1887—continued.

Total l	Exports.	Articles.	Excess of Imports over Exports over In	kports (+).
Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£
	CLASS	SI.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS-	-continued.	
,	,	Order 14.—Chemicals—continued.		!
		Alkali, potash cwt.		
1,521	648	" soda ash "	+15,059	+5,03
632	339	", ", bicarbonate "	+7,072	+2,94
1,309	813	,, ,, caustic ,,	+18,684	+10,37
1,545	54 0	,, ,, crystals ,,	-1,405	- 50
18	17	Alum ,,	+2,788	+93
99	137	Arsenic ,,	- 59	-13
***		Asphalte ,,	+7,260	+2,76
35	46	Borax ,,	+416	+12
	24,845	Drugs and chemicals—miscel		+55,29
steen to		laneous		• /
27	20	Nitrate of soda cwt.	+4,708	+2,65
662	304	Silicate of soda ,,	+7,287	+3,38
	2,191	Dyes		+9,70
•••	4,069	Transport and organization oils		+76
		Clyconino numo	•••	
65,408	1,456 {	om: do	- 7,179	+56
364	1,885	1 ~ "	+745	1.4.06
	•	i i		+4,02
59,250	2,339	, , , ,	$+222,\!180$	+3,01
•••		,, ,,, coloured ,,	•••	
7.007	25	,, writing		+2,14
1,667	25,431	Manures, undescribed tons	- 1,328	-23,77
	(Matches and vestas (wax) gross		
30,006	4,614	_	+394,912	+50,67
	(" wooden ",)	
	11,886	Medicines, patent	•••	+21,70
•••	41	Medicinal roots	•••	+1,80
145	27	Naphtha galls.	+5,519	+1,48
3,684	7,325	Opium, prepared lbs.	+13,732	+29,95
1 4	(Paints and colours cwt.	·	
4,126	6,638 {	" " mixed for use "	+50,912	+64,79
	1	" ground in oil ")	
491	130 `	Spirits, methylated galls.	+12,858	+1,69
1,297	723	Sulphur ewt.	+18,293	+5,61
5,279	795	Turpentine galls.	+63,385	+7,10
		1 1	* ***	. ,
			v.	
		CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRE	420	
		OLASS II.—IEXTILE PABRIUS AND DRE	⁽	
		Order 15.—Wool and Worsted Manufactures.	•	
10.042	ga e l		1 100 550	, KA 90
13,246	7,140	Blankets pairs	+103,576	+50,38
•••	5,035	Carpeting and druggeting		+74,78
. 1	0 142	Wlannala nicco	l	+34,20
•••	$3,145 \\ 2,011$	Flannels, piece Rugs, woollen	•••	+8,24

IMPORTS, 1887—continued.

Duty	7.		Total	Imports.
Rate.	Amount Collected.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
	£			£
	CLAS	ss II.—Textile Fabrics and Dress—cont	tinued.	
		Order 15.—Wool and Worsted	1	
	ļ	Manufactures—continued.		
	İ	Woollen piece goods—		
20 per cent.	68,270	Broad and narrow cloths, tweeds, &c.	•••	341,117
$7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	20,119	Dress goods, containing wool	•••	258,139
•••		" women's, all wool …		•••
20 per cent.	697	Shirtings	•••	2,746
Free		Undescribed		6,249
,,	1	Woollen manufactures unenumerated		11,057
,,		Yarn lbs.	641,138	8,826
,,				,
		Order 16.—Silk Manufactures.		
20 per cent.	50,994	Silks and satins, dress		249,955
,,	603	" dress goods, mixed with other		2,689
,,		material		, , , , , ,
10 per cent.	183	" pongees		909
20 per cent.	3,100	" ribbons		15,101
,,	413	" velvets and crapes		2,226
Free		" other manufactures of		5,653
20 per cent.	1,690	"		11,640
	.,,	,, ,, ,,		,
		Order 17.— $Cotton$ and $Flax$ $Manufactures$.		
Free	1	Cotton piece goods (all cotton)		760,863
,,	•••	" manufactures, such as counter- panes, &c.	• • •	65,020
,,		Weste The	440,777	6,713
		wick	57,847	3,546
••		Linen piece goods "	0,,01,	49,374
~		" manufactures, such as table linen,		4,314
,,	1	towels, &c.		1,014
20 per cent.	37	,, tents and tarpaulins	•••	186
*		Onder 10 Domestic 1777 1 1		
T3	1	Order 18.—Drapery and Haberdashery.		
Free	•••	Haberdashery	•••	358,748
		0.110 1		
	24.040	Order 19.—Dress.		
25 per cent.	64,040	Apparel and slops	•••	255,280
30 per cent.	14,832	,, ,,	•••	48,161 }
Free	•••	,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	•••	20,407)
25 per cent.	965	Bonnets, fancy and trimmed	•••	3,982
4s. to 33s. p.	20,044	Boots and shoes pairs	434,239	95,307
doz. pairs				
and free		77 (1		
Free	•••	Feathers, ornamental		9,047
,,	•••	Flowers, artificial		4,892
25 per cent.	2,528	Frillings and rufflings	•••	9,876
,,	.8	Furs, dressed	•••	31
	1			

Exports, 1887—continued.

		·		
. Total 1	Exports.	Articles.	Excess of Imports over Exports over In	xports (+).
Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£
•			<u>.</u>	
	CLA	ss II.—Textile Fabrics and Dress—co	ontinued.	
		Order 15.—Wool and Worsted		
	-	Manufactures—continued.		
	91 544	Woollen piece goods—		ታ 300 57
•••	31,544	Broad and narrow cloths, tweeds, &c. Dress goods, containing wool	• • •	+309,57 +258,13
***	45,069	women's all week	•••	-45,06
•••	5.0	Chintings	•••	-43,00 + 2,74
•••	•••	I FT T TOTAL T	•••	+6,24
•••	381	Woollen manufactures unenumerated	•••	+10,67
5 050	70	11	+ 635 , 286	+8,75
5,852	70	1 arn 10s.	T 000,200	T 0,10
		Order 16.—Silk Manufactures.		
•••	38,165	Silks and satins, dress	•••	+211,79
		" dress goods, mixed with other	•••	+2,68
		material		
•••	206	" pongees	•••	+70
	•••	" ribbons	•••	+15,10
 **•		" velvets and crapes	•••	+2,22
•••	715	" other manufactures of	•••	+4,93
•••	•••)))) ··· ···	•••	+11,64
•		0.1.17 (
		Order 17.—Cotton and Flax Manufactures.		
	70.091			1 600 04
•••	78,021	Cotton piece goods (all cotton)	•••	+682,84
•••	9,029	,, manufactures, such as counter- panes, &c.	• • •	+55,99
42,963	749	,, waste lbs.	+397,814	+5,96
10,531	742		+47,316	+ 2, 80
	3,2 60	Linen piece goods	•••	+46,11
€ '•••	433	,, manufactures, such as table linen, towels, &c.	••••• • • •	+3,88
. •••	•••	" tents and tarpaulins	•••	+18
			•	
	700 00T	Order 18.—Drapery and Haberdashery.		00407
•••	63,931	Haberdashery	•••	+294,81
		0-1-10 D		
	,	Order 19.—Dress.	`	
	300 450	Apparel and slops		1 104 90
•••	199,450 {	,, ,,	}	+124,39
	000	Down sty former and trimmed	J	. 9 10
145 141	880	Bonnets, fancy and trimmed	1.007.000	+3,10
147,141	42,261	Boots and shoes pairs	+287,098	+ 53,04
•••	1,136	Feathers, ornamental	•••	+7,91
• • •	275	Flowers, artificial	***	+4,61
•••	2,897	Frillings and rufflings	•••	+6,97
•••	2,403	Furs, dressed	•••	-2,37
	_,	,		,

IMPORTS, 1887—continued.

Duty	7.				Total	Imports.
Rate.	Amount Collected.	Articles.			Quantity.	Value.
	£					£
	Ста	ss II.—Textile Fabrics and	Dri	ess—con	tinued.	
	<u> </u>	Order 19.—Dress—cont			[1
Free	•••	Furs, undressed				1,977
20 per cent.	19,731	Gloves	•••	•••		98,762
•••	714	Hats and caps—				
18s. per doz.	30	Dress		No.	3,399	1,944
30s. per doz.	11,524	Boys' and youths', &c.	•••	,,	240	99
15s. per doz.	853	Men's felt, &c	•••	"	181,369	31,416
8s. per doz.	673	Boys' and youths', &c.	•••	,,	23,914	2,507
5s. per doz.	•••	Felt hoods	•••	,,	37,380	2,481
Free	•••	Straw, untrimmed	•••	"	1,471,574	57,785
25 per cent.	3,996	Others unenumerated	•••	"	169,861	16,199
	17,790	Total hats and caps	•••	No.	1,887,737	112,431
Free	•••	Hatters' materials				24,541
,,	•••	Hosiery		•••	•••	79,068)
20 per cent.	10,246	. •	•••	•••	•••	51,126
•••		Millinery	•••	•••	•••	
6d.to 1s.each	118	Umbrellas and parasols, cotto		No.	2,323	493)
2s. 6d. each	1,261	,, silk	•••	,,	9,957	5,253
ls. each	283	,, fancy	•••	"	6,276	1,129
		Order 20.—Manufactures o Materials.	f Fib	rous		
Free	***	Bagging	•••	yards		•••
,,	•••	Bags and sacks, bran bags	•••	No.	1,069,920	17,821
"	•••	, corn and flow	ır sac	ks "	4,823,483	135,546
,,	•••	,, gunny bags	•••	,,	1,211,080	22,713
3s. per doz.	2,917	" woolpacks	•••	, 97	704,206	80,434
6d. per doz.	28	" " undescribed	•••	"	19,600	294
Free		", ", ", ", ", ",		22	289,982	4,098
"	•••	Boot webbing	•••	yards.	•••	2,959
s,	•••	Canvas	•••			13,938
5s. per cwt.	30 514	Cordage, coir	•••	cwt.	101	137
lls. 3d. per cwt.	618	, hempen white lines	•••	"	888	2,668
28s. per cwt. Free	}	umgomyjacahla	•••	tona	427	3,423
lls. 3d. per	26	Engine poolsing	•••	tons cwt.	241	1,452
cwt.	20		•••	CW U.	46	150
Free	0.070	Felt, sheathing	•••	•••	•••	1,942
d. to dd. per yard	3,852	Jute piece goods	•••	yards	2,524,211	28,708
25 per cent.	696	Mats	•••	•••		2,818
20 per cent.	624	Matting, China	•••	•••	•••	3,056
_		\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	•••	owt		ال ا
Free	0.258	Oil and other floor cloths	•••	cwt.	281	4,071
20 per cent.	9,258 1,389	Twine and lines	•••	lha	140 775	44,649
$2\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb.	· ·	,, sewing or seaming	•••	lbs.	149,775	5,229
Free	••••	" " searing or scaming	•••	99 '	511,482	15,261

EXPORTS, 1887—continued.

Total 1	Total Exports. Articles.		Excess of— Imports over Exports (Exports over Imports (
Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£
	Ст	ss II.—Textile Fabrics and Dress—c	oontinued	
	CLB	Order 19.—Dress—continued.	ontinuca.	
	•••	Furs, undressed	a a a	+1,977
•••	13,056	Gloves	•••	+85,706
		Hats and caps—		
	(Dress No.	۱	
		Boys' and youths', &c ,,		
	10 055	Men's felt, &c ,,		
161,216	19,857	Boys' and youths', &c ,, Felt hoods ,	} +1,726,521	$+92,\!574$
. An .		Straw untrimmed		
	į	Others unenumerated ,,	j	
and the second	_			
•••	1,957	Hatters' materials	•••	$+22,\!584$
	8,907 {	Hosiery	}	+121,287
•••	· 1	35	···	•
•••	294	Millinery Umbrellas and parasols, cotton No.		- 2 94
8,419	3,183	oilb	+10,137	+3,692
0,210	0,100	,, ,, fancy ,,	110,101	1 0,002
	•			
		Order 20.—Manufactures of Fibrous Materials.		
22,250	380	Bagging yards	- 22,250	- 380
164,296	2,732	Bags and sacks, bran bags No.	+905,624	+15,089
948,394 67,431	22,458 1,391	" " cornandflour sacks " " gunny bags "	+3,875,089 +1,143,649	$+113,088 \\ +21,322$
155,151	18,437	" " woolpacks "	+549,055	+61,997
247,889	2,432	undescribed	+61,693	+1,960
241,009		"	7 01,093	-
•••	483	Boot webbing Canvas	•••	+2,476
•••	1,460	Cordage, coir cwt.	···	+12,478
3,062	7,955 {	" hempen ,,	-1,646	-1,727
	1	" white lines ")	
36	80	" unserviceable tons	+205	+1,372
38	217	Engine packing cwt.	+8	- 67
	65	Felt, sheathing		+1,877
	6,65 0	Jute piece goods yards	•••	+22,058
	-,			. ==,000
•••	767	Mats		+2,051
•••	344 {	Matting, China	}·	+2,712
	118	", coir and other Nets and netting cwt.	}	•
•••	2,471	Oil and other floor cloths cwt.	•••	+3,953 $+42,178$
900.004		Twine and lines lbs.	1 450 100	•
209,064	7,469	" sewing or seaming "	+452,193	+13,021

Imports, 1887—continued.

Duty	7.				Total	Imports.
Rate.	Amount Collected.	Articles.		-	Quantity.	Value.
	£					£
			j	5		
		CLASS III.—FOOD, DE	INKS, I	etc.		
	•	Order 21.—Anima	l Food.			
Free		Bêche de mer		cwt.	25	6
2d. per lb.	376	Butter	•••	lbs.	52,283	2,122
• • • • •	•••	Butterine	•••	,,		•••
2d. per lb.	1,169	Cheese	•••	"	179,584	5,319
Free	•••	Eggs	•••	No.	8,007,276	31,474
,,	•••	Fish, fresh	•••		•••	830
2d. per lb.	25,759	" preserved	•••	lbs.	3,167,823	100,524
Free	•••	" salted	•••	cwt.	23,276	40,788
_,,	•••	" shell	•••	•••	•••	23,219
2d. per lb.	11	Honey	•••	lbs.	2,395	52
10 per cent.	48	Isinglass	•••	"	1,629	455
Free	•••		•••	• ••	19,039	1,889 ∫
"	•••	Lard	• • •	"	6,557	178
,,	•••	Meats, fresh	•••	cwt.	3,167	4,231
0.1 11.	•••	" frozen …	***	,))	•••	10.00#
2d. per lb.	1,514	" preserved …	•••	lbs.	201,398	10,025
,,	97	" bacon	•••	"	14,343	59 4
5s. per cwt.	47	" beef, salted …	•••	cwt.	387	557
2d. per lb.	1,087	,, hams	•••	lbs.	150,225	6,952
5s. per cwt.	147	" pork, salted …	•••	cwt.	625	1,595
		Order 22.—Vegetab	le Food	•		
2d. per lb.	741	Arrowroot	•••	lbs.	76,189	1,662
,,	124	Biscuit, fancy	•••	,,	18,248	897
Free	•••	Cocoanuts	•••	No.	503,213	2,089
2d. per lb.	2,895	Confectionery	•••	lbs.	357,251	19,696
,,	15	" sugar candy	•••	,,	1,802	37
2s. p. cental	39	Flour	•••	centals	28,086	12,741
2d. per lb.	1,044	Fruit, bottled	•••	lbs.	146,798	3,756
,,	5,928	" dried	•••	"	739,468	13,597
,,	45,865	" " currants	•••	"	5,707,577	79,483
,,	17,760	" " raisins …	•••	. ,,	2,123,344	36,457
9d. per bush.	15,226	" fresh	•••	bushels	406,038	146,146
2d. per lb.	717	, pulp	•••	lbs.	86,012	896
2s. p. cental	10,353	Grain and pulse, barley		centals	104,454	47,022
5s. p. cental	8s. 7d.	" " " " " pea		77	3	4
2s. p. cental	126	" " beans and	i pease	"	1,246	841
,,	8	" " gram	•••	22	120	108
ls. p. cental	1,070	,, maize	•••	. ,, 	21,396	7,338
3s. p. bushel	3,359	" " malt	•••	bushels	33,564	12,716
2s. p. cental	31,514	,, ,, oats	···	centals	393,378	141,764
,,	247	,, pease, sp	11 t	>>	2,897	1,707
,, ····	211	" " peanuts	•••	"	2,166	2,129
6s. p. cental	13,485	} " " rice	•••	"	128,525	80,997
4s. p. cental	9,191					

^{*} When dressed in bond, the smaller rate of 4s. is charged.

EXPORTS, 1887—continued.

		*** For the position of any article, see Index ante.		
Total	Exports.		Excess Imports over E Exports over In	xports (+).
Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£
		CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.		
		Order 21.—Animal Food.		
***	•••	Bêche de mer cwt.	+25	+6
809,115	29,214	Butter lbs.	-756,832	-27,092
139,838	3,293	Butterine "	- 139,838	- 3,293
472,934	14,093	Cheese ,,	-293,350	-8,774
232,392	976		+7,774,884	+30,498
	79	Fish, fresh		+751
345,384	13,639		+2,822,439	+86,885
623	1,126	" salted cwt.	+22,653	+39,662
	102	", shell		+23,117
9,364	231	Honey lbs.	-6,969	-179
7,685	1,181 {	Isinglass ,, }	+12,983	+1,163
	716	Lard ",	-17,565	- 538
$24{,}122$ 636	673	Mosta fresh	-17,505 + 2,531	+3,558
15,425	27,270	frozon	-15,425	
633,195	14,684	progoryed	-15,425 $-431,797$	-27,270 $-4,659$
178,915	7,299	hacon	-451,757 $-164,572$	- 4,039 - 6,705
1,099	1,426	hoof salted owt	-712	- 0,703 - 869
25,064	1,086	hama	+125,161	+5,866
671	2,651	" nork solted owt	- 46	- I,056
, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	_,002	,, pork, saited ewt.	10	1,000
i " ta		Order 22.—Vegetable Food.		
16,795	557	Arrowroot lbs.	+59,394	+1,105
1,164,997	26,870		-1,146,749	-25,973
2,680	20,070	Cocoanuts ,,	+500,533	+2,066
133,905	4,889	Confectioner	+223,346	+14,807
•	•••	Three repure	+1,802	+37
865,234	424,673	Flore	-837,148	-411,932
23,734	856	Fruit, bottled lbs.	+123,064	+2,900
289,642	6,424	hoird	+449,826	+7,173
1,004,150	18,505	ourrents	+4,703,427	+60,978
779,981	16,876	raiging	+1,343,363	+19,581
21,224	9,890	from hushala	+384,814	+136,256
•••	•••	" pulp lbs.	+86,012	+896
5,631	2,087	Grain and pulse, barley centals	+98,823	+44,935
406	375	" " " pearl "	-403	-371
1,009	629	" , beans and pease "	+237	+212
•••	•••	" " " gram "	+120	+108
21,582	5,838	", ", maize ",	+186	+1,500
29 ,081	10,660	,, malt bushels	+4,483	+2,056
29,690	14,774	,, oats centals	+363,688	+126,990
83	76	" " pease, split "	+2,814	+1,631
•••	•••	" " peanuts "	+2,166	+2,129
31,903	22,304	rice	+96,622	+58,693
01,000	22,004	,, 11ce ,,	1 00,022	, 00,000

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IMPORTS, 1887—continued.

Duty	•				Total	Imports.
Rate.	Amount Collected.	· Ar	ticles.		Quantity.	Value.
	£					£
		CLASS III.—FOOD, D	RINKS. ETC.	-continue	l.	
		Order 22.—Vegeta	· ·		· 	,
2s. p. cental		Grain and pulse, rice		. •		
ls. p. cental	56	TWO			556	176
2s. p. cental	257	" " " who		"	57,897	17,716
2d. per lb.	3,157	Jams and preserves	•••	"Tha	422,265	11,337 }
Free	•••	-	peel drained	"	110,783	2,019
2d. per lb.	396	Liquorice	•••		85,056	2,716
-	479	Macaroni and vermi		**	46,267	1,005
**	3,764	Maizena and corn flo		"	434,575	9,681
Free	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Molasses	•••	owy.	20,656	4,549
3s. per cwt.	1,246	" refined	•••	"	6,333	5,579
-	•••	" saccharum	•••	7	•••	
2d. per lb	503	Nuts	•••	lho	60,785	1,116
,,	1,205	" almonds	•••	,,	140,591	5,942
, ,	139	,, walnuts	•••	_	16,681	288
6s. p. cental	25	Oatmeal	•••	aantala	225	176
20s. per ton	2	Onions	•••	tona	2	12
10s. per ton	1,348	Potatoes	•••	tone	2,698	8,477
Free	•••	Sago	•••	11.~	159,623	997
		Sugar—				
3s. per cwt.	54,978	Raw (including b	eet and Vic-	•		3
F	,	torian refined to			505,022	515,251
2s. per cwt.*	27,612	Raw, cane, refined			Í	·
<u>F</u>	,,-	(after 26 July)	•••	, ,,	237,663	142,792
3s. per cwt.	63,923	Refined (including	beet, up to			, j
•		26 July)	, <u>, </u>	, ,,	390,230	446,249
6s. per cwt.†	1,445	Beet (after 26 Jul	y)		9,804	9,995
3s. per cwt.	735	Glucose	•••	, ,,	3,937	3,141
				,,	ļ	
	148,693	Total S	ugar	•••	1,146,656	1,117,428
Free		Tapioca		. lbs.	2,356,652	24,995
	•••	Vegetables, fresh		cwt.	1,834	1,276
2d. per lb.	175	preserv	ed	lbs.	17,678	654
5s. per cwt.	59	hatler "	•••	. cwt.	235	245
os. per eve.	. 33	,, saiteu	•••	• 0110.		210
		Order 23.—Drin	ks and Stime	ılants.		
30	104	A smatad and minana	1 *****	J	6 000	3 050
10 per cent.	131	Aërated and minera		doz.	6,908	1,356
9d. per gal.	42,171	Beer (ale and porter	:)	galls.	1,294,295	265,813
3d. per lb.	•••	Chicory	•••	. lbs.	77,816	666
	4 40*	Chandata and asses	•		990 505	00 740
,,	4,435	Chocolate and cocoa		•	326,785	23,540
9d. per gal.	• 91	Cider and perry	•••		2,703	696
Free	•••	Cocoa beans	•••	cwt.	816	3,893
3d. per lb.	13,504	Coffee	•••	lbs.	1,206,726	52,683
	1	Ginger, ground			205	81
Free	-	other	•••	• ,,	119,719	3,055

^{*} Duty reduced from 3s. on 27 July.

[†] Duty increased from 3s. on 27 July.

Interchange.

EXPORTS, 1887—continued.

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (-).		
Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.	
	£			£	
'					
		CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.—contin	rued.		
		Order 22.—Vegetable Food—continued.			
•••	***	Grain and pulse, rice, paddy centals	•••	•••	
3	2	" " rye "	+ 553	+17	
,265,202	416,487	", ", wheat ",	-1,207,305	-398,77	
386,660	8,269	Jams and preserves lbs.	+146,388	+5,08	
23,774	651	Liquorice ,,	+61,282	+2,06	
11,884	319	Macaroni and vermicelli "	+34,383	+68	
81,105	2,183	Maizena and corn flour "	+353,470	+7,49	
1,723	1,665	Molasses and treacle cwt.	+25,266	+8,46	
•••	•••	" saccharum "	•••	•••	
14,422	369	Nuts lbs.	+46,363	+74	
20,673	901	" almonds "	+119,918	+5,04	
•••	•••	,, walnuts ,,	+16,681	+28	
23,638	17,978	Oatmeal centals	- 23,413	-17,80	
6,036	33,482	Onions tons	-6,034	- 33,47	
10,592	37,861	Potatoes tons	-7,894	$-29,\!38$	
55,200	612	Sago lbs.	+104,423	+38	
		Sugar, raw cwt.	+742,685	+658,04	
	(refined)		
138,559	138,498	beet ,,	+261,475	+317,74	
0.000	0.150	"	, 1 990	1.00	
2,698	2,153	" glucose … " "	+1,239	+98	
141,257	140,651	Total Sugar	+1,005,399	+976,77	
376,641	3,970	Tapioca lbs.	+1,980,011	+21,02	
44,495	12,423	Vegetables, fresh cwt.	-42,661	-11,14	
44,858	1,038	,, preserved lbs.	-27,180	- 38	
•••	•••	" salted … cwt.	+235	+24	
		Order 23.—Drinks and Stimulants.			
14,588	2,527	Aërated and mineral waters doz.	-7,680	- 1,17	
120,336	20,540	Beer (ale and porter) galls.	+1,173,959	+245,27	
83,849	1,371	Chicory lbs.	-6,033	- 70	
15	75	,, root tons	– 15	-7	
46,051	3,219	Chocolate and cocoa lbs.	+280,734	+20,32	
66	17	Cider and perry galls.	+2,637	+67	
4	22	Cocoa beans cwt.	+812	+3,87	
386,813	18,593	Coffee lbs.	+819,913	+34,09	
22,339	777	Ginger "	+97,585	+2,28	

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Imports, 1887—continued.

Duty	•				Total Imports.		
Rate.	Amount Collected.		Articles.			Quantity.	Value.
·	£					.	£
		Constitution	D			.	
		CLASS III.—F				a. 	
		<i>Orde</i> r 23.—	Drinks and S	timul	ants		
7 . 77	7005		continued.			500.000	40 400
d. per lb.	10,957	-	•••	•••	lbs.	788,968	42,422
0 per cent.	16	Limejuice .	•••	•••	galls.	526	110
r c e	•••	""""		• • •	> >	28,902	2,347
,,	•••	Milk, preserve	ed	•••	lbs.	1,621,035	41,117
d. per lb.	2,169		•••	•••	,,	251,701	15,869
ree	•••	- L	••••	•••	"	687,891	27,209
d. per lb.	13	,, ground		•••	"	2,207	77
0 per cent.	598	Perfumery*		•••		•••	5,661
s. 9d. p. doz.	12	Pickles (quart	,	•••	doz.	89	51
s. 9d. p. doz.	2,24 8	" (pints)		•••	"	26,877	10,092
s. per doz.	2	", (half-r	oints)	•••	"	32	6
0s. per ton	9,359	Salt .	••	•••	\mathbf{tons}	10,136	40,361
ree	•••	" rock .	••••	•••	"	813	1,919
,,	•••,	_	••	•••	cwt.	3,291	3,290
0 per cent.	1,311		••••	•••	doz. qts.	6,966	7,866
ree	•••	Spices, unenu	$\mathbf{merated}$	•••	lbs.	237,966	8,898
ed. per lb.	52	" ground		•••		9,521	541
2s. per gal.	140,323	Spirits, brand	y	•••	$\mathbf{galls}.$	248,876	121,249
,,	1,640	" cordia	als and bitters	•••	"	5,626	4,337
,,,	65,293	,, gin .	••	•••	, ,,	111,855	20,479
,,	382	" of wir	ne	•••	,,	9,676	984
4s. per gal.	1,933	" perfu	$egin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	•••	"	1,394	6,465
2s. per gal.	67,145	" rum.		•••	,,	106,125	16,390
,,	277,627	,, whisk		•••	. ,,	611,610	198,951
,,	23,372		undescribed	•••	,,	61,154	30,402
d. per lb.	126,867	Tea .	•• •	•••	lbs.	14,120,051	694,898
s. per lb.	155,837	Tobacco (man	ufactured)	•••	,,	1,919,483	148,939
s. per lb.	15,019		anufactured)	•••	"	384,224	21,949
s. per lb.	35,327	,, cigar	,	-	"	151,155	68,736
_	6,317	" cigar			"	28,445	11,722
s. per lb.	650	" snuff		•••	"	5,103	1,080
d. per gal.	2,738	Vinegar	• •••	•••	galls.	121,911	12,202
s. per gal.	30,580	Wine, in wood			_	199,381	76,324
s. per gal.	10,727	" sparkli		•••	"	29,249	52,165
o. Por San	10,121	,, .,		•••	>*	, 20,210,	02,100
	CL	Ass IV.—Anim	AL AND VEGE	TABLI	E SUBSTA	NCES.	
			4.—Animal Su	bstan			
ree	•••	Beeswax .	•••	•••	cwt.	12	47
	•••		••	•••	tons	133	453
,,		Bonedust				1	
,,	•••		•••	•••	,,,		•,••
,,	•••	Bristles .	•••	•••	lbs.	17,480	2,596
,,	8,582 735		••••••	•••		17,480 1,380,537	2,596 48,031

^{*} See also Spirits, perfumed.

EXPORTS, 1887—continued.

Total E	xports.	Article		Excess of Imports over Exports over In	cports (+).	
Quantity.	Value.				Quantity.	Value.
-	£					£
326,151 9,791 88,778 44,852 83,641 3,070 516 197 255 4,214 71,099 62,198 31,676 18,411 1,943 436 17,421 94,470 5,251 7,263,567 1,041,232 27,878 90,757 9,925 789 15,805 199,670 3,980	13,843 1,838 2,018 1,997 4,242 571 2,529 2,003 830 251 3,573 3,646 27,171 21,614 5,400 341 1,124 4,357 36,235 4,965 420,859 84,832 1,683 32,988 4,219 91 1,709 51,830 6,574	CLASS III.—Food, D Order 23.—Drinks continue Hops Limejuice Milk, preserved Mustard Pepper Perfumery* Pickles (quarts) , (pints) , (pints) Salt , rock Saltpetre Sauces Spices, unenumerate Spices, unenumerate ground Spirits, brandy , cordials and , gin , of wine , perfumed , rum , whisky , other, undes Tea Tobacco (manufactue , (unmanufactue , cigars , cigarettes , snuff Vinegar Wine, in wood and b , sparkling	d bitters cribed tured)		+462,817 +19,637 +1,532,257 +206,849 +606,457 -2,981 +26,877 +32 +9,620 +616 +3,036 +2,752 +166,867 +9,521 +186,678 -26,050 +93,444 +7,733 +958 +88,704 +517,140 +55,903 +6,856,484 +878,251 +356,346 +60,398 +18,520 +4,314 +106,106 -289 +25,269	+28,579 $+619$ $+39,099$ $+13,872$ $+23,044$ $+5,090$ $-2,478$ $+10,092$ $+6$ $+38,358$ $+1,089$ $+3,039$ $+4,293$ $+5,252$ $+541$ $+94,078$ $-17,277$ $+15,079$ $+643$ $+5,341$ $+12,033$ $+162,716$ $+25,437$ $+274,039$ $+64,107$ $+20,266$ $+35,748$ $+7,503$ $+989$ $+10,493$ $+24,494$ $+45,591$
165 111 972	797 541 5,270	Order 24.—Animal Animal Beeswax Bones Bonedust			TANCES. - 153 + 22 - 972	- 750 - 88 - 5,270
1,164 407,399	326 13,069	Bristles Candles	•••	lbs.	$+16,316 \\ +973,138$	+2,270 $+34,962$
,	749	Combs	•••	"	•••	+6,513

^{*} See also Spirits, perfumed.

Imports, 1887—continued.

Duty.			Total Imports.		
Rate.	Amount Collected.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value	
	£			*£	

	ODASS I	VIMIMAL AND VI	ege i Addi	я юов	SIANCES-	—commuea.	
		Order 24.—Animal	Substant	<i>ces</i> —c	ontinued.		
Free	•••	Feathers (not ornal	nental)	•••	•••		•••
,,	•••	Flock	•••	•••	cwt.	26	457
2d. per lb.	749	Glue	•••	•••	lbs.	115,377	4,567
Free	•••	,, pieces	•••	•••	\mathbf{tons}		•••
10 per cent.	156	Grease	•••	•••	,,	140	1,655
Free		Hair	•••		lbs.	26,254	1,210
2d. per lb.	760	" curled …	•••	•••	22	69,716	2,572
Free		" seating	•••	•••	•••		1,789
,,		Hides	•••	•••	No.	90,546	86,989
,,	•••	Horns and hoofs		•••	cwt.	122	42
<i>"</i>		Leather		•••	•••]	1,125 }
20 per cent.	3,203	i	•••	•••	cwt.	964	13,656
$7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	5,675	", calf and k	ia			2,798	74,068
20 per cent.	402			•••	,))		2,030
10 per cent.	2,288			•••	***	•••	21,974
`TC1 _	-	::	ent, &c.	•••	•••		
	7,740		•••	•;• •		•••	4,677
25 per cent.		Leatherware	•••	•••	1h~	160 094	31,154
Free	•••	Sausage skins	•••	•••	lbs.	160,234	8,983
"	•••	Skins, kangaroo	. • • •	•••	No.	77,819	13,565
,,	•••	" opossum	•••	•••	"	59,646	957
,,	•••	" rabbit	• • •	•••	٠ ,,	920,098	4,100
,,	•••	,, sheep, with		•••	"	119,658	12,190
"	•••		ut wool	•••	"	53,495	2,238
_,,	•••	" undescribed	•••	•••	- 27	185,819	24,426
2d. per lb.	90	Soap, common	•••	•••	lbs.	14,955	$\boldsymbol{275}$
4d. per lb.	2,260	", fancy, perfun	ıed	•••	"	165,123	12,642
Free	•••	Sponges	•••	•••	"	7,907	2,551
•••	•••	Stearine	·	• • •	cwt.		•••
Free	•••	Tallow	•••	. • • •	tons	586	9,844
,,		Whalebone	•••	•••	lbs.	112	13
,,· ···	•••	Woo!,* greasy	•••	•••	,,	59,295,554	2,186,424
,,	·••	" scoured	•••	•••	"	9,125,804	580,781
,,	•••	" washed		•••	22	209,395	11,722
,,		,, Angora	•••		"		•••
"		,,			"		
•							
		Order 25.—Veg	etable Si	ıbstanı	ces.		
Troo		Bark			tons	9.410	10 107
Free	•••		•••	• • •		2,4 10	19,107
,,	477	Bass	•••	•••	cwt.	860	1,025
2d. per lb.	471	Blue	•••	•••	lbs.	56,121	1,876
2s. p. cental	13	Bran	•••	•••	centals	8,106	1,653
Free	•••	Canes and rattans	•••	•••	bundles	7,039	3,404
25 per cent.	. 343	Casks	•••	•••	No.	2,550	1,394
Free	•••	" empty	•••	•••	"	12,270	4,570

^{*} The quantity of wool imported amounted to 68,630,758 lbs., valued at £2,778,927, of which all but 16,207,635 lbs., valued at £580,704, was brought overland from New South Wales.

Interchange.

EXPORTS, 1887—continued.

Total I	Exports.	Imp Exp	Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (-).		
Quantity.	Value.		antity.	Value.	
	£			£	
,	1		•		
	CLASS IV	.—Animal and Vegetable Substances—co	ntinued.		
		Order 24.—Animal Substances—contd.			
•••	•••	Feathers (not ornamental)	•••	•••	
608	614	Flock cwt.	- 582	- 157	
19,239	633	1	+96,138	+3,934	
167	1,780	,, pieces tons	-167	-1,780	
5	152	Grease "	+135	+1,503	
122,745	1,656	1	- 96,491	- 446	
3,122	150		+66,594	+2,422	
19.10.4	58	" seating		+1,731	
17,134	15,250		+73,412	+71,739	
1,500	633	Horns and hoofs cwt.	-1,378	- 591	
46,186	223,643	"	- 45,222	- 208,8 62	
•••	•••	" calf and kid "	+2,798	+74,068	
•••	3,511	" cut into shapes	•••	- 1,481	
• • •	2,908	,, fancy, patent, &c	•••	+19,066	
•••	345	,, imitation	•••	+4,332	
	8,196	Leatherware	•••	+22,958	
44,508	2,219		115,726	+6,764	
124,316	19,218		- 46,497	-5,653	
155,743	3,762		- 96,097	-2,805	
2,663,314	16,294		743,216	- 12,194	
502,900	62,455		383,242	- 50,265	
110,210	2,996		- 56,715	- 758	
1,551	149		184,268	+24,277	
1,246,448	9,294		231,493	- 9,019	
82,793	4,639		+82,330	+8,003	
385	133	Sponges "	+7,522	+2,418	
36	96	Stearine cwt.	- 36	-96	
4,440	85,640	Tallow tons	-3,854	-75,796	
01 005 104		Whalebone lbs.	+112	+13	
91,635,136	3,538,195	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		-1,351,771	
19,083,035	1,178,445		957,231	-597,664	
4,742,510	356,774		533,115	- 345,052	
925	77	" Angora "	- 925	-77	
		Order 25.—Vegetable Substances.			
1,733	16,152	Bark tons	+677	+2,955	
46	10,132	Bass cwt.	+814	+2,333 +928	
62,9 36	2,069	Direc	-6,815	-193	
19,512	4,883	i i	- 11,406	-3,230	
280	1,161	Canes and rattans bundles	+6,759	+2,243	
***		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	+0,759 + 2,550	+2,240 +1,394	
11,824	 4,812	omntr	+2,550 +446	$\begin{array}{c} +1,334 \\ -242 \end{array}$	
11,024	7,012	" empty "	1 440	212	
		i ·			

^{*} The quantity of wool exported amounted to 115,461,606 lbs., valued at £5,073,491, of which 13,103,915 lbs., valued at £565,463, was entered as the produce of places outside Victoria.

Imports, 1887—continued.

*** For the position of any article, see ndex ante.

Du	ty.		Total Imports.		
Rate.	Amount Collected.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	
	£			£	

CLASS IV .- ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES-continued.

		Order		etable Subs	stano	ees—		
Free		Commo				tona	2	27
	• •	Copra	•••	•••	•••	tons	740	$1,\!432$
4d non 1h	9 001	Cork	400	• • •	•••	cwt.	1 3	
4d. per lb.	3,881	,, cut	•••	• • •	•••	lbs.	242,647	23,313
Free	•••	Cotton, r	aw	•••	•••	"	72,068	1,282
2s. p. cental	••••	Dholl	•••	•••	•••	, 99	112	35
Free	•••	Fibre, co		•••	•••	tons	•••	•••
,,	***	,,,	described	•••	• • •	,,	380	7,852
,,	•••	Firewood		• • •	•••	,,	417	320
,,		Flax, "Pl	hormium,'	' N. Z.	•••	,,	265	$4,\!879$
,,	•••	Gum	•••	700	•••	,,	104	5,561
,,	•••	Hay and	chaff			\mathbf{tons}	1,417	4,538
,,	•••	Hemp		•••	• • •	,,	1,002	34,106
<i>"</i> ,	•••	Indiarubl		•••	•••		•••	50,263
,,	•••	Jute	•••	•••	•••	tons	78	940
1/4 d. and 1/2 d.	•••		ufactures		•••		•••	
Free	• • •	Meal, line	seed	•••	•••	lbs.	73,609	534
ŀ			com corn,			tons	187	5,168
"	••• ;	Oakum	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	GO.	, • • •	cwt.	25	41
,,	•••	Oilcake	•••	•••	•••	tons	20	
,,	230		•••	•••	•••	юща	725	 2,020
10s.percwt.		Paper ba		• • •	•••	"	1)	
Free			nting	•••	•••	"	99,496	159,899
4s. per cwt.	1,552		apping	•••	•••	,,,	7,080	7,768
2d.perlb	151	,, wr	iting	***	•••	lbs.	18,110	812
Free	•••	,,	, uncu		•••	"	1,897,932	39,755 \
2d.perlb	88	,, un	described,		•••	"	10,573	663
4s. per cwt.	1,056	>>	,,	\mathbf{uncut}	•••	cwt.	5,341	13,989
25 per cent.	98	,, and	d cardboar	d boxes	•••	•••	•••	1,118
Free	•••	Paperhar	igings	•••	•••	•••		29,445
2d. per lb.	•••	Paper pa	tterns	***		•••		•••
Free	•••	Pitch and		***	•••	$\mathbf{cwt}.$	4,721	2,260
2s.p. cental	2	Pollard	•••	•••		centals	1,366	304
Free	•••	Rags	• • •		• • •	tons	752	2,568
İ	•••	Resin	•••	•••	•••	cwt.	13,201	3,528
10 per cent.	158	Seeds, car		•••	•••	centals	2,981	1,738
Free		-1-	ver				105	486
Į.	•••	orr	ass	•••	•••	"	12,582	13,200
"	•••	777	described	•••	•••	"	1 1	20,480
2d. per lb.	5,222	Starch	uescribeu	•••	•••	lbs.	474,303	
	9	Tares	•••	•••	•••	centals		7,000
2s. p. cental	9	Lares	•••	****	•••	centais	90	81
73		Minchen	ما مماء	•		£	0.149.191	
Free	14.000	Timber,			•••	\mathbf{feet}	8,143,131	63,267
1/6 p. 100 s. f.	14,386	, ,,	dressed	•••	•••	"	19,181,233	155,925
2/6 p. 100 s. f.	4,755	,,	${f undressed}$			"	3,812,100	36,179
ls. per 100 s.	4,178	,,	"	hardwood	• • •	"	53,680,549	328,202 }
f. and free				_			.	J
1/6 p. 100 s. f.	8,251	,,	flooring b	oards	•••) 1	11,000,600	88,723

Interchange.

EXPORTS, 1887—continued.

*** For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (-).		
Quantity.	Value.	•	Quantity.	Value.	
	£			£	

CLASS IV .- ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES-continued.

		Order 25.—Vegeta		inces—		
•••	***	Copra		tons	+2	+27
14	29	Cork	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	cwt.	+726	+1,403
35,661	3,610	,, cut	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	lbs.	+206,986	+19,703
448	6	Cotton, raw	• •••	3 3	+71,620	+1,276
•••	66	Dholl	• •••	"	+112	-31
6	93 .	Fibre, cocoanut		tons	-6	- 93
59	3,249	,, undescribed	•••	37	+321	+4,603
• • • • •		Firewood	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	,,	+417	+320
62	1,284	Flax, "Phormium,"	N. Z	3 7	+203	+3,595
7	297	Gum		:,	+97	+5,264
11,947	63,660	Hay and chaff		tons	- 10,530	- 59,122
26	1,008	Hemp		,,	+976	+33,098
	1,924	Indiarubber goods		•••	•••	+48,339
	•••	Jute		tons	+78	+940
	67	., manufactures	•••		•••	-67
8,705	75	Meal, linseed		lbs.	+64,904	+459
16	536	Millet, broom corn,	&c	tons	+171	+4,632
8	8	Oakum		cwt.	+17	+33
25	25	Oilcake	• •••	tons	-25	-25
1,749	3,647	Paper bags	•	"	-1,024	-1,627
2,971	5,848	" printing		"	+96,525	+154,051
3,332	6,167	" wrapping		",	+3,748	+1,601
32,032	1,144	" writing		lbs.	+1,884,010	+39,423
- 1	•	"				
***	•••	" undescribed, o)	+10,573	+663
•••	•••		incut	cwt.	+5,341	+13,989
•••	7.015	" and cardboard	boxes	•••	•••	+1,118
•••	1,915	Paperhangings	• •••	• • •	•••	+27,530
***	4,096	Paper patterns	• •••	•••	1	-4,096
610	347	Pitch and tar	• ••••	cwt.	+4,111	+1,913
4,795	1,530	Pollard	• •••	centals	-3,429	-1,226
150	2,481	Rags	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	tons	+602	+87
271	107	Resin	• ••••	cwt.	+12,930	+3,421
230	167	Seeds, canary	• •••	centals	+2,751	+1,571
10	35	,, clover	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	27	+95	+451
136	261	,, grass		"	+12,446	+12,939
•••	5,078	" undescribed		•••	•••	+15,402
185,958	3,431	Starch	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	lbs.	+288,345	+3,569
•••	***	Tares	• •••	centals	+90	+81
185,537	3,726	Timber, deals		- feet	+7,957,594	+59,541
996,561	9,465	" dressed	•	, ,	+18,184,672	+146,460
1,089,015	8,410	" undressed	•••	,,	+56,403,634	+355,971
2,830	24	" flooring bo	ards	>,	+10,997,770	+88,699

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Imports, 1887—continued.

		*** For the position of	any article	, see Ind	ex ante.		
Duty	•					Total	Imports.
Rate.	Amount Collected.	Ar	ticles.			Quantity.	Value.
	£						£
	CLASS I	V.—Animal and Vi	EGETABLI	е Ѕпву	PANCES	-continued.	
1		Order 25.—Vege]	†
		cont	inued.		•		
1/6 per s. ft.	344	Lining boards	•••	•••	\mathbf{feet}	458,600	4,811
,, ···	646	Weatherboards	•••	•••	,,	862,000	7,350
4s.&7s.p.l.f.	3	Mouldings		•••	,,	1,451	53
5s. per 1,000	1,270	" laths	•••	•••	No.	13,376,670	16,434
Free	•••	,, logs		•••	feet	4,926,886	40,110
9d. per 100	265	" palings	•••	•••	No.	706,080	4,209
6/6 per 100	75	" pickets, dr	essed	•••	,,	22,988	165)
6d. per 100	265		dressed	•••	>>	1,060,800	6,063
Free	•••	" posts and i	ails	•••	"	1,900	60
9d. per 1,000	6 s. 11d.	,, shingles	•••	•••	"	9,250	35
Free	•••	" shooks and		•••	"	63,48 0	1,369
,, •••		,, spars and		•••	\mathbf{feet}	454,366	3,894
6d. per 100	15	,, spokes and	l felloes	•••	No.	60,752	956
,,	•••	" other	•••	•••	•••	•••	2,748
	29,698	Total	l timber	•••	•••	•••	1,011,950
2s. per gal.	4,557	Varnish	•••	•••	galls.	44,411	22,542
25 per cent.	1,186	Wicker and basket	ware	•••	•••		$5,\!295$
. ,,	11,757	Woodenware	•••	•••	•••	•••	47,341
		Order 2	6.— <i>Oils</i> .	*			
6d. per gal.	16s. 6d.	Almond		•••	galls.	33	11
Free	***	Black		•••	•	34,519	3,531
6d. per gal.	6,147	Castor		•••	"	281,054	33,883
1s. doz. pts.	454	,,	•••	doz	. pints	9,290	3,710
6d. per gal.	661	Chinese	•••	•••	galls.	30,338	3,818
Free		Cocoanut	•••	•••	"	18,858	1,870
,,	•••	Cod	•••	•••	"	42,895	5,099
6d. per gal.	29	Codliver		•••	"	1,308	340
ls. doz. pts.	42	,,		\mathbf{doz}	. pints	832	1,322
6d. per gal.	876	Colza	•••	•••	galls.	35,009	4,572
ls.doz.pints	10s.	Dugong	•••	\mathbf{doz}	pints	10	18
6d. per gal.	36,144	Kerosene		•••	galls.	1,349,939	64,597
,,	2	Lanoline	• • •	•••	"	85	106
,,	346	Lard	***	•••	"	57,191	4,741
,,	7,228	Linseed	•••	•••	galls.	290,647	34,397
1s. doz. pts.	3s.	T 3"	•••	do	z. pts.	3	1
6d. per gal.	602	Lubricating	•••	•••	,,	29,192	3,793)
Free	•••	,,	•••	•••	"	3,678	548 }
1s. doz. pts.	66	,,,	•••	doz	. pints	1,321	283
,,	19s. 8d.	Medicinal	•••	•••	"	19	77
6d. per gal.	894	Mineral	•••	•••	galls.	60,975	4,617
Free		, unrefined	***	• • •	"	134,698	10,472
6d. per gal.	1	Mutton Bird	•••	• • •	"	40	4

^{*} It being undesirable to separate the different kinds of oil, mineral as well as animal and vegetable oils are included under this head. For essential oils, see Order 14 ante.

EXPORTS, 1887—continued.

Total	Exports.		Articles.	Excess of Imports over Exports over In	xports (+).		
Quantity.	Value.					Quantity.	Value.
, , . . 	£						£
	CLASS I	V.—Animal ani	VEGETA	ABLE SI	JBSTANCI	Es—continued.	
		Order 25.—V	<i>egetable</i> ontinued		aces—		
	•••	Lining boards	onunueu.	•	feet	+458,600	+4,81
:		Weatherboards	* * •	•••	,,	+862,000	+7,35
20,978	606	Mouldings		•••	"	- 19,347	- 55
134,346	200	,, laths		•••	No.	+13,242,324	+16,28
23,853	236	,, logs	•••	•••	feet	+4,903,033	+39,87
68,772	573	,, paling		•••	No.	+637,308	+3,63
•••		" picket	s	•••	,,	+1,082,788	+6,22
2,488	89	nosts	and rails			- 588	- 2
1,400	3	ghing		•••	"	+7,850	+3
2,504	40	ghook	s and sta	vag	"	+60,976	+1,32
-	10	gnorg	and piles		feet	+454,366	+3,89
1 602	215		and phes and fell		No.	+56,149	+74
4,603	1,103	othon	s and ten		1	-	+1,64
•••	·	-	•••	•••	"		
•••	24,690	To	tal timbe	er	•••	•••	987,26
4,167	2,599	Varnish	•••	•••	galls.	+40,244	+19,94
	2,227	Wicker and bas	sket ware	·		•••	+3,06
•••	11,793	Woodenware		•••	•••	•••	+35,54
		Orde	er 26.—O	ils.*			
		Almond			galls.	+33	+]
1,968	232	Black	•••	•••		+32,551	+3,29
23,150	3,108	Castor		•••	"	+257,904	+30,77
	1		•••	doz	z. pints	+9,290	+3,71
9,826	1,354	Chinese		•••	galls.	+20,512	+2,46
3,002	488	Cocoanut			_	+15,856	+1,38
3,616	536	Cod	•••	•••	27	+39,279	+4,56
92	41	Codliver	•••		27	+1,216	+29
	1		•••	doz	z. pints	+832	+1,32
2, 535	437	Colza	•••		galls.	+32,474	+4,13
-		TO	•••		z. pints	+10	+]
ore 002	16.605	Kerosene	• • •	u02	galls.	+1,093,136	+47,91
2 56,803	16,685	Lanoline	•••	•••	_	+ 85	+10
706	160	T 3	•••	•••	"	+56,485	+4,58
	~	Timesal	•••	•••	galls.	+269,103	31,14
21,544	3,254		• • •		z. pints	7203,103	01,1
•••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	,,	•••	uoz	_		
4,040	678	Lubricating	• • •		galls.	+28,830	3,66
•••	•••	,,	•••	do	z. pints	+1,321	28
		Medicinal				+19	,
12.069	1 200	•	•••	•••	galls.	+47,012	3,2
13,963	1,399	Mineral	 	•••	-	+134,698	10,47
•••	***	" unrefin	ц е а	•••	"		10,47
• • •		Mutton Bird		•••	,,	+40	

^{*} It being undesirable to separate the different kinds of oil, mineral as well as animal and vegetable oils are included under this head. For essential oils, see Order 14 ante.

IMPORTS, 1887—continued.

Duty.							Total Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.	Articles.					Quantity.	Value.
	£							£
	CLASS IV	Animal.	AND VI	EGETABL	E SUBST.	ANCES-	-continued.	
[ontinued.		! 1	
l. per gal.	4	Neatsfoot	20.—(•••	galls.	215	3
l. per gal.	$\overline{415}$	Olive	•••		•••	"	17,281	3,179
ree	•••	Palm	•••	•••	•••	"	7,578	1,169
,,	•••	Paraffin	•••	•••	•••	"		298
l. per gal.	3	Pine	•••	•••	•••	"	130	. 10
ree	41	Rape	•••	•••	•••	22	1,246	143
l. per gal.	16	Resin	•••	•••	•••	"	625	33
doz. pts.	994	Salad	•••	•••	doz.	\mathbf{pints}	16,151	7,740
& 6d. p. gal.	20	G				11	1740	204
l, per gal.	39	Seed	• • •	•••	•••	galls.	1,740	302
,,	11	Sperm	•••	•••	* ***	"	463	146
l. per gal.	 118	Tallow	•••,	•••	•••	"	4 794	867
ree	. 110	Vegetable Oils undesc	ribod	•••	•••	28	$oxed{4,724}{22,206}$	1,802
l. per gal.	56	1	TINCA	•••	•••	"	4,696	546
por gar.		,, ,,	•••	•••	•••))		JT(
	55,191		Total	Oils	•••	•••	2,458,989	198,074
Į		[
		Ct 188 1	/ Mrs	TEDATE	ND MET	A T S		
		CLASS V		REKALS A	MD MET	ALS.		

		Order	28.—Coal	, &c.		1	
Free	•••	Coal	•••	•••	tons	554,300	533,577
,,	• • •	Coke, charcoal	***	•••	"	2,318	5,605
,,	•••	Kerosene shale	•••	•••	"	3,843	8,112
3		Order 29.—Stone,	Glass.		re, and		
			Order 12	ante.)			
Free	•••	Bricks, bath	•••	•••	No.	51,600	344
20 per cent.	1,504	Brownware	•••	•••	•••		7,096
2s. 6d. per	2,562	Chinaware and pe	orcelain	cu	ıb. feet	20,474	27,735
cub. foot							•
ls. 4d. per cub. foot	5,538	Earthenware	400	•••	»	81,957	60,609
6d. per c. ft.	1,584	Glass bottles	•••	•••	,,	64,230	19,240)
6d. per doz.	19,832	,,	•••	•••	doz.	358,007	17,221 }
3d. per doz.	312	,,	•••	• ••	"	15,477	379
Free	•••	Glass, plate	•••	Su	p. feet	210,555	13,994
,,	•••	" window	•••	•••	- ,,	2,815,499	44,560
2s. 6d. & 1s.	4,372	Glassware	•••	•••	,,	71,670	52,298
p. cub. ft.							,

^{*} It being undesirable to separate the different kinds of oil, mineral as well as animal and vegetable oils are included under this head. For essential oils, see Order 14 ante.

† The Customs returns do not distinguish mining materials. No doubt machinery, tools, &c., specially intended for use in mining operations, were landed during the year, and possibly some such articles were exported; but their connexion with mining was not shown by the entries.

EXPORTS, 1887—continued.

*** For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Total Exports.		Articles.				Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (-).		
Quantity.	Value.					Quantity.	Value.	
	£					•	£	
	CLASS I	V.—Animal and	VEGETA	BLE S	UBSTANCE	cs-continued.		
1		Order 26.—C	oils*—c	ontinu	ed.	1		
1,411	239	Neatsfoot	•••	•••	galls.	-1,196	- 2 0÷	
2,069	464	Olive		• • •	,,	+15,212	+2,718	
6,566	683	Palm	•••	• • •	22	+1,012	+47	
	315	Paraffin	•••		,,		- 2	
	• • • .	Pine	•••	•••	,,	+130	+1	
85	16	Rape	•••	•••	,,	+1,161	+12	
18	3	Resin	•••	•••	,,	+607	+3	
2,185	1,502	Salad	•••	do	z. pints	+13,966	+6,23	
•••	•••	Seed	•••	•••	galls.	+1,740	+30	
103	25	Sperm		•••	, ,,	+360	+12	
47,899	3,433	Tallow	•••	• • •	,,	-47,899	- 3,43	
1,006	220	Vegetable	•••	•••	"	+3,718	+64	
}	• • •	Oils undescribed	•••		,,	+22,206	+1,80	
•••	•••	,, ,,	•••	•••	,,	+4,696	+54	
402,587	35,272	Tota	l Õils	9.6.0	•••	2,056,402	162,80	

CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS.

Order 27.—Articles connected with Mining.+

		Order 2	8.— <i>Coal</i>	, &c.	Í	į	
325	417	Coal	•••	•••	tons	+553,975	+533,160
337	446	Coke, charcoal	•••	•••	,,	+1,981	+5,159
	•••	Kerosene shale	•••	•••	,,	+3,843	+8,112
	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	Order 29.—Stone	e, Clay, ! Glass.	Earthe	nware,		
		(See also (ante.)			
4,002	38	Bricks, bath		•••	No.	+47,598	306
•••	566	Brownware	•••	•••		***	+6,530
•••	3,920	Chinaware and po	orcelain	•••		•••	+23,815
•••	9,043	Earthenware	•••	***		•••	+51,566
•*			*				
26,835	3,333	Glass bottles	• • •	•••	doz.	•••	+33,507
9,005	1,144	Glass, plate	•••	•••	feet	+201,550	+12,850
191,785	3,306	" window	•••	•••	,,	+2,623,714	+41,254
•••	8,909	Glassware	•••	•••	•••	•••	+43,389
		l					

^{*} It being undesirable to separate the different kinds of oil, mineral as well as animal and vegetable oils are included under this head. For essential oils, see Order 14 ante.

† The Customs returns do not distinguish mining materials. No doubt machinery, tools, &c., specially intended for use in mining operations, were landed during the year, and possibly some such articles were exported; but their connexion with mining was not shown by the entries.

Imports, 1887—continued.

Duty	•		•			Total	Imports.
Rate.	Amount Collected.	Ar	ticles.			Quantity.	Value.
	£						£
	(CLASS V.—MINERALS	AND M	LETALS-	-continu	ed.	
		Order 29.—Stone,			re, and		
		Glass— (See also C					
on non cont	1 009	,	ruei 12	ance.			K 1 K K
$egin{array}{ll} 20 & ext{per cent.} \ ext{Free} & \dots \end{array}$	1,083	Marble, wrought	•••	•••	tons	962	5,455 7 110
	•••	,, unwrought Plaster of paris	•••	•••	tons cwt.	3,227	7,119 573
,,	•••		nerican	•••	CW L.	19,780	5,167
,,	•••	Putty "		•••	"	4,442	2,323
,,	•••	01-41-b-	•••	•••	ν̈́ο.	2,563	2,671
,,	•••	Stones, grind	•••	•••		2,966	1,129
,,	•••	mill	•••	•••	"	· ·	•
,,	•••	" unwrought	•••	•••	$_{ m tons}^{"}$	3,004	5,967
20 per cent.	851	wrought	•••	•••		191	3,960
-		Stoneware	•••	•••	77		•
Free	•••	Whiting	•••	•••	tons	3,043	6,823
		Order 31.—Gold,	Silver, us Stone		and		
Free		Gold, bullion		•••	ozs.	148,030	588,527
,,		,, specie	•••	•••	•••		51,927
,,		Silver, bullion	•••	•••	ozs.	7,369	1,447
,,		,, specie	•••	•••	••		30,176
,,		,, ore	***	•••	tons	1	26
,,		,, amalgam an		•••	ozs.		•••
		Copper, specie	•••	•••	•••		1,000
10 per cent.	505	Gold-leaf		•••	No.	2,383,500	5,035
8s. per oz.	10	Gold, plate of	•••	• • •	ozs.	24	100
20 per cent.	8,597	Jewellery		•••	•••	1	49,585
4s. per dwt.	10	,, rings of g	gold	•••	dwts.	410	115
10 per cent.	7s. 2d.	Silver leaf	•••	•••	No.	6,000	4
2s. per oz.	1,220	Silver, plate of	•••	****	ozs.	13,015	6,501
Free	•••	Precious stones,	cameos,	&c.,	•••	•••	854
,,		unset Quartz	•••	•••	tons	90	1,203
		Order 32.—Metals		han Gol	d and		
Troo			lilver.		tona	,	40
Free	1.451	Antimony, ore	•••	•••	tons	1	4.8
25 per cent.	1,451	Brassware	•••	•••	•••	•••	5,806
Free	•••	Connon	•••	***	+ on a	1.00	18,353
,,	•••	Copper	•••	***	tons	163	8,569
,,	•••	,, ore	•••		cwt.	•••	•••
•••	•••	" regulus	***	•••	tons.	1.010	
,,	•••	", sheet…	•••	•••	cwt.	1,812	5,741
,,	•••	,, wire	• • • •	•••	"	345	1,133
···	•••	Copperware	•••	•••	•••	•••	3,809
US nor cont	202	1			•••		937
25 per cent. 25 per cent.	680	Grates and stoves	•••	•••	No.	4,227	2,901

EXPORTS 1887—continued.

Total I	Exports.	A	rticles.			Excess of Imports over Exports over In	xports (+).
Quantity.	Value.					Quantity.	Value.
	£						£
				3.5	. •	7	
	(CLASS V.—MINERA	LS ANI) META	Ls—conti	nued.	
		Order 29.—Stone and Glas	s—cont	inued.			
	•	(See also	Order 1	2 ante.)			
•••	1,681	Marble, wrought	•••	•••	•••	•••	+3,77
9	87	,, unwroug	ht		tons	+953	+7,03
395	107	Plaster of paris		•••	cwt.	+2,832	+46
79	27	"	Americ	an	"	+19,701	+5,14
68	55	Putty	•••	•••	, ,,	+4,374	+2,26
8	3	Slate slabs	•••	•••	tons	+ 2,555	+2,66
196	137	Stones, grind	•••	•••	No.	+2,770	+99
400	400	" mill	•••	•••	,,		
436	438	,, unwroug	nt	• • •	tons	+2,568	+ 5,55
3,248	12,726	,, wrought	. •••	•••	"	- 3,057	-8,76
***	86	Stoneware	• • •	•••	•••		- 8
75	359	Whiting	•••	•••	tons	+2,968	+6,40
		Order 31.—Gold	l, Silver		e, and		
60,693	243,425	Gold, bullion	•••	•••	ozs.	+87,337	345,10
•••	1,011,121	" specie	•••	•••			- 959,19
26,034	5,369	Silver, bullion	•••	• • • •	ozs.	- 18,665	-3,95
	1,415	" specie	•••	•••	• • •	•••	+28,7
•••	•••	" ore	•••	•••	tons	+1	十:
6,238	3,250	,, amalgam	and go	ld	ozs.	-6,238	-3,2
	130	Copper, specie		•••	• • •		+8
54,300	174	Gold-leaf	• • •	•••	No.	+2,329,200	+4,8
6	25	Gold, plate of	•••	•••	ozs.	+18	+
•••	13,116	Jewellery	•••		ŀ	•	+ 36,5
	10,110		•••	•••			•
1.049		Silver leaf	•••	•••	No.	+6,000	4
1,048	654	Silver, plate of	• • • •	•••	ozs.	+11,967	+5,8
•••	115	Precious stones, unset	cameos	, &c.,	•••	•••	+7
• • •	* 7.1	Quartz			tons	+90	+1,2
	• • •	Secretary	•••	•••	COILS	7.50	T 1,2
·		Order 32.—Meta	ls other Silver.	than G	old and		
7	80	Antimony, ore		•••	tons	-6	- ;
•••	949	Brassware	•••	•••		•••	+23,2
35	829	Copper	•••	•••	tons	+128	+7,7
14	280	070	44-		cwt.	-14	- 2
67	2,400	mo orn larg	•••		tons	-67	-2,4
43	153	about	***	•••	cwt.	+1,769	+ 5,5
20	85	" wino	•••	•••		+325	+1,0
_		· · ·		•••	"	1-020	
	416	Copperware	•••		•••		+4,3
•••		Copper	•••	•••	***	1	1 -7

Imports, 1887—continued.

Duty	<i>r.</i>		Total 1	mports.
Rate.	Amount Collected.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
	£			£
			- 1	
,	C	CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS—conti	nued.	
		Order 32.—Metals other than Gold and Silver—continued.		
Free	•••	Iron, bar and rod ton	1 1	117,884
25 per cent.	4,058	" bolts and nuts ,,		16,123
,,	3,396	" castings "		13,623
,,	74	" galvanized buckets and tubs No		295
Free	•••	\dots , cordage \dots ton	s 59	1,635
25 per cent.	•••	" " guttering	1	
Free	•••	", ", sheet ton	1 /	253,775
"	•••	" hoop "		11,443
,,	17.400	" pig "		51,917
40s. per ton	11,432	" pipes, cast "		25,627
Free	•••	" " wrought … "		45,571
,,	•••	,, plate ,,		42,220
,,	•••	" railway rails, &c "		322,576
,,	•••	" scrap "		4,173
,,	•••	,, sheet ,,		26,192
,,	•••	" tanks No	1 / 1	7,755
59	•••	" wire, fencing and undescribed ton	s 8,352	69,255
,,	•••	, , , telegraphic "		
,,	•••	Lead, ore ,,		2
,,		,, pig ,,		18,543
2s. 6d. ₩ cwt.		" pipe cw		58
,,,	1,401	,, sheet ,,	11,172	8,211
25 per cent.	36,279			147,483
Free	•••	,, yellow cw		174
,,	0.744	Metals, undescribed ,,	1,240	1,564
20 per cent.	2,744		40.000	13,492
3s. per cwt.	6,794	Nails cw	1 /	27,167
12s. per cwt.	775	,, horseshoe ,,		3,253
Free	10.044	Ores, mineral earths, clays, &c. tor	ıs 858	3,481
20 per cent.	12,244		470	62,901
Free	•••	Plumbago cw		398
,,	•••	Quicksilver lb		7,736
,,	•••	Screws cw	1 - 1	5,138
,,	•••	Spelter ,,	1 1	32
,,	•••	Steel tor		48,833
,,	•••	", cordage … ",		13,617
"	•••	Tin, block cw	1 .	14,719
,,	•••	,, foil lb	1 *	800
,,	••••	,, ore tor	1	874
,,	•••	", ", black sand ew	i i	•••
,,		,, plate boxe	es 32,789	28,889
25 per cent.	1,371		••	5,357
Free	•••			12,805
,,		Zinc, ingots cw	t. 1,198	971
25 per cent.	220	1	1.000	812
Free	•••	" sheet cw	t. 1,988	2,019
			1	1

Exports, 1887—continued.

*** For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Total E	xports.	Articles.	Excess Imports over E Exports over I	Exports (+).
Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£
		CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS—conti	nued.	
1		Order 32.—Metals other than Gold and		
		Silver—continued.		
759	6,592	Iron, bar and rod tons	+17,888	+111,29
2	37	" bolts and nuts … "	+1,077	+16,08
43	1,080	" castings "	+1,343	+12,54
2,347	317	" galvanized buckets and tubs No.	+4,565	- 2
5	261	" ,, cordage tons	+54	+1,37
	1,699	", " guttering	•••	-1,69
947	15,706	" " sheet … tons	+16,155	+238,06
95	1,177	" hoop "	+1,438	+10,26
95	468	" pig "	+14,999	+51,44
117	1,131	" pipes, cast "	+5,194	+24,49
195	3,964	", " wrought … "	+3,458	+41,60
78	852	,, plate ,,	+6,693	+41,36
565	1,673	" railway rails, &c "	+58,052	+320,90
6	30	" scrap "	+1,225	+4,14
37	417	" sheet " "	+2,453	+25,77
224	715	" tanks No.	+2,088	+7,04
1,193	12,863	" wire, fencing and undescribed tons	+7,159	+ 56,39
2	38	tolographia	-3	– 30,03 – 3
3	35	Tood one	-2	{
26	428	nice	+1,374	+18,11
980	992	nino	-903	+ 10,11 - 93
37	775	shoot	+11,135	
0,	33,854	Motel manufactures of	T 11,100	+7,43
18	56	Tollow omt		+113,62
18	954	Metals, undescribed	+40	+1]
		1	+1,222	+61
5 000	1,681	Metalware, mixed cwt.		+11,81
5,209	5,98 0	1	+38,683	+21,18
007	4.000	" horseshoe "	+1,365	3,25
287	4,292	Ores, mineral earths, clays, &c. tons	+571	-11,81
	11,076	Platedware	•••	+51,82
29	22	Plumbago cwt.	+447	37
14,310	1,682	Quicksilver lbs.	+58,926	+6,05
84	183	Screws cwt.	+2,684	+4,95
186	2,738	Spelter ,,	- 185	-2,70
74	1,876	Steel tons	+4,951	+46,95
2	95		+321	+13,52
7	807	Tin, block cwt.	+3,813	+13,91
1,781	62	,, foil lbs.	+33,801	+73
12	580	,, ore tons	+28	+29
160	154	,, ,, black sand cwt.	- 160	- 15
1,654	2,197	,, plate boxes	31,135	26,69
•••	3,530	Tinware		1,82
• • •	1,143	Wire netting		11,66
	•••	Zinc, ingots cwt.	+1,198	+97
			• •	
•••	•••	,, perforated	•••	+81

Imports, 1887—continued.

	Duty	•					Total	Imports.
Rate.		Amount Collected.	Artic	cles.			Quantity.	Value.
		£					,	£
			CLASS VI.—LIVE A	NIMALS A	ND PL	ANTS.		
		`	Order 33.—Ani	mals and	Birds.			
ree	•••		Birds	•••	•••	No.	7,593	1,005
)			Camels		•••	,,	3	114
91	•••	•••	Dogs	•••	•••	,,	39	204
,,	• • •		Leeches	•••	•••	No.	•••	•••
s. each		1,190 {	Horses, overland		•••	"	4,471	138,611
s. each	•••	1,190	" seaward	•••	•••	"	905	48,940
		00.000	Horned cattle, overla	\mathbf{nd}	•••	,,	94,455	638,141
**		22,663	" seawa	rd	•••	"	5,153	48,119
ree	•••	•••	Calves		•••	"	522	1,716
		25.464	Sheep, overland	•••	•••	, ,	1,067,720	468,473
d. each	• • •	$25,\!464 \left. \left\{ \right. \right.$	" seaward		•••	,,	11,671	14,933
s. each		182	Pigs		•••	"	2,098	3,340
ree	•••	•••	Poultry	•••	•••	"	711	380
,,			Other	•••	•••	"	38	145
,,	,					"		
_			Order 34.	—Plants	•			
Troo		1						
			Plants CLASS VII.—MISCE	 LLANEOU	 s Матт	ERS.	•••	4,041
Free		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	CLASS VII.—MISCE					4,041
166		•••	CLASS VII.—MISCE Order 35.—Miscel				•••	4,041
	ent.	3,213	CLASS VII.—MISCE Order 35.—Miscel	laneous A e, &c.				4,041 12,429
25 per ce	ent.	3,213 80	CLASS VII.—MISCE Order 35.—Miscel Trad Brushware and broom	laneous A e, &c. ns, hair		of		
25 per ce	ent.		CLASS VII.—MISCE Order 35.—Miscel Trad Brushware and broom	laneous A e, &c. ns, hair		of	 	12,429
5 per ce ,, Free	ent.	80	CLASS VII.—MISCE Order 35.—Miscel Trad Brushware and broom undescrib Fancy goods Grindery	laneous A e, &c. ns, hair ed 	Articles	of 		12,429 424
25 per ce ,, Free ,,	•••	80	CLASS VII.—MISCE Order 35.—Miscel Trad Brushware and broom undescrib Fancy goods Grindery	laneous A e, &c. ns, hair ed 	Articles	of 	 	12,429 42 4 85,866
25 per ce ,, Free ,,	•••	 	CLASS VII.—MISCE Order 35.—Miscel Trad Brushware and broom undescrib Fancy goods	laneous A e, &c. ns, hair ed 	Articles	of 		12,429 424 85,866 29,987
25 per ce ,, Free ,,	•••	80	CLASS VII.—MISCE Order 35.—Miscel Trad Brushware and broom undescrib Fancy goods Grindery Hardware and ironme	laneous A e, &c. ns, hair ed ongery, u	Articles	of 		12,429 424 85,866 29,987 192,553
25 per ce ,, Free ,, ,, ,,		 	CLASS VII.—MISCE Order 35.—Miscel Trad Brushware and broom undescrib Fancy goods Grindery Hardware and ironmonth	laneous A e, &c. ns, hair ed congery, u	Articles	of lbed		12,429 424 85,866 29,987 192,5 5 3 9,9 9 4
s per ce ,,, Free ,,, ,,, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		 	CLASS VII.—MISCE Order 35.—Miscel Trad Brushware and broom undescrib Fancy goods Grindery Hardware and ironmonth	laneous A e, &c. ns, hair ed congery, u	Articles	of lbed		12,429 424 85,866 29,987 192,553 9,994 22,775
5 per ce ,,, Free ,,, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	 10 ent.	3,985	CLASS VII.—MISCE Order 35.—Miscel Trad Brushware and broom undescrib Fancy goods Grindery Hardware and ironmonth Holloware Oilmen's stores, unen	laneous A e, &c. ns, hair ed congery, u	Articles	of lbed		12,429 424 85,866 29,987 192,553 9,994 22,775
25 per ce ,, Free ,, ,, 20 and per ce Free	 10 ent.	3,985	CLASS VII.—MISCE Order 35.—Miscel Trad Brushware and broom undescrib Fancy goods Grindery Hardware and ironmon Holloware Oilmen's stores, unen	laneous A.e., &c., ms, hair ed congery, u numerated	Articles	of lbed		12,429 424 85,866 29,987 192,553 9,994 22,775 80,527 5,227
es per ce " " 20" and per ce Free	10 ent.	3,985	CLASS VII.—MISCE Order 35.—Miscel Trad Brushware and broom undescrib Fancy goods Grindery Hardware and ironmon Holloware Oilmen's stores, unen Ordnance stores Photographic goods Printing materials	laneous A e, &c. ns, hair ed ongery, u umerated	Articles	of		12,429 424 85,866 29,987 192,553 9,994 22,775 80,527 5,227 18,176
s per ce ,, Free ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	10 ent.	3,985	CLASS VII.—MISCE Order 35.—Miscel Trad Brushware and broom undescrib Fancy goods Grindery Hardware and ironme Holloware Oilmen's stores, unen Ordnance stores Photographic goods Printing materials Telegraphic material	laneous A e, &c. ns, hair ed ongery, u umerated	Articles	of		12,429 424 85,866 29,987 192,553 9,994 22,775 80,527 5,227 18,176 10,752
es per ce "" "" "" and per ce Free	10 ent.	3,985 	CLASS VII.—MISCE Order 35.—Miscel Trad Brushware and broom undescrib Fancy goods Grindery Hardware and ironmon Holloware Oilmen's stores, unen Ordnance stores Photographic goods Printing materials Telegraphic material Travellers' samples	laneous A. e, &c. ns, hair ed congery, u umerate s (except	articles	of		12,429 424 85,866 29,987 192,553 9,994 22,775 80,527 5,227 18,176
so per ce	10 ent.	3,985 	CLASS VII.—MISCE Order 35.—Miscel Trad Brushware and broom undescrib Fancy goods Grindery Hardware and ironme Holloware Oilmen's stores, unen Ordnance stores Photographic goods Printing materials Telegraphic material	laneous A. e, &c. ns, hair ed congery, u umerate s (except	articles	of		12,429 424 85,866 29,987 192,553 9,994 22,775 80,527 5,227 18,176 10,752 39,322
es per ce ,, Free ,, 20° and per ce Free ,, ,,	10 ent	3,985	CLASS VII.—MISCE Order 35.—Miscel Trad Brushware and broom undescrib Fancy goods Grindery Hardware and ironme Holloware Oilmen's stores, unen Ordnance stores Photographic goods Printing materials Telegraphic material Travellers' samples Order 36.—Ind	laneous A e, &c. ns, hair ed ongery, u s (except definite A	articles	of		12,429 424 85,866 29,987 192,553 9,994 22,775 80,527 5,227 18,176 10,752
5 per ce " ree " of and per ce Free " " "	10 ent.	3,985	CLASS VII.—MISCE Order 35.—Miscel Trad Brushware and broom undescrib Fancy goods Grindery Hardware and ironmed Holloware Oilmen's stores, unen Ordnance stores Photographic goods Printing materials Telegraphic material Travellers' samples Order 36.—Ind Curiosities Exhibits undescribed	laneous A le, &c. ms, hair ed congery, u mumerated s (except	articles	of		12,429 424 85,866 29,987 192,553 9,994 22,775 80,527 5,227 18,176 10,752 39,322
es per ce " Tree " or and per ce Free " " " "	10 ent.	3,985 	CLASS VII.—MISCE Order 35.—Miscel Trad Brushware and broom undescrib Fancy goods Grindery Hardware and ironmed Holloware Oilmen's stores, unen Ordnance stores Photographic goods Printing materials Telegraphic materials Travellers' samples Order 36.—Inc Curiosities Exhibits undescribed Goods, manufactured	laneous A le, &c. ms, hair ed congery, u mumerated s (except	articles	of		12,429 424 85,866 29,987 192,553 9,994 22,775 80,527 5,227 18,176 10,752 39,322
Free " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	10 ent	3,985 	CLASS VII.—MISCE Order 35.—Miscel Trad Brushware and broom undescrib Fancy goods Grindery Hardware and ironmed Holloware Oilmen's stores, unen Ordnance stores Photographic goods Printing materials Telegraphic material Travellers' samples Order 36.—Ind Curiosities Exhibits undescribed	laneous A le, &c. ms, hair ed congery, u mumerated s (except	articles	of		12,429 424 85,866 29,987 192,553 9,994 22,775 80,527 5,227 18,176 10,752 39,322 174 52,203
es per ce " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	10 ent.	3,985	CLASS VII.—MISCE Order 35.—Miscel Trad Brushware and broom undescrib Fancy goods Grindery Hardware and ironmed Holloware Oilmen's stores, unen Ordnance stores Photographic goods Printing materials Telegraphic materials Travellers' samples Order 36.—Ind Curiosities Exhibits undescribed Goods, manufactured	laneous A le, &c. ms, hair ed congery, u s (except lefinite A:	articles	of		12,429 424 85,866 29,987 192,553 9,994 22,775 80,527 5,227 18,176 10,752 39,322
5 per ce ,, Tree ,, 0 and per ce ree ,, , o per c	10 ent	3,985 	CLASS VII.—MISCE Order 35.—Miscel Trad Brushware and broom undescrib Fancy goods Grindery Hardware and ironmed Holloware Oilmen's stores, unen Ordnance stores Photographic goods Printing materials Telegraphic materials Travellers' samples Order 36.—Ind Curiosities Exhibits undescribed Goods, manufactured "Personal effects Specimens of natural	laneous A le, &c. ms, hair ed congery, u s (except lefinite A:	articles	of		12,429 424 85,866 29,987 192,553 9,994 22,775 80,527 5,227 18,176 10,752 39,322 174 52,203 179 55,319

Note.—The value of the overland imports included in this table was £2,873,902, consisting chiefly of wool and live stock.

EXPORTS, 1887—continued.

*** For the position of any article, see Index ante.

	Exports.	Articles.		Excess of Imports over Exports over In	xports(+).	
Quantity.	Value.				Quantity.	Value.
	£				,	£
		CLASS VI.—LIVE ANIMALS	AND P	LANTS.		
		Order 33.—Animals of	ind Bir			
162	22	Birds	•••	No.	+7,431	+98
•••		Camels		,,	+3	+11
19	29	Dogs	• • •	,,	+20	十17.
6,500	17	Leeches	•••	No.	- 6,500	-1
2,439	76,473	Horses, overland	• • •	,,	+2,632	+62,13
4,030	104,501	" seaward …	•••	,,	-3,125	-55,56
16,689	86,860	Horned cattle, overland		,,	+77,766	+551,28
904	12,577	,, seaward		,,	+4,249	+35,54
• • •	•••	Calves		,,	+522	+1,71
530,844	229,313	Sheep, overland		,,	+536,876	+239,160
28,641	19,398	, seaward	• •	,,	-16,970	-4,46
574	631	Pigs	•••	,,	+1,524	+2,70
1,247	259	Poultry	•••	"	- 536	+12
160	193	Other	•••	"	-122	- 48
٠				"		
		Order 34,—Pla	nts.			
• • •	5,920	Plants	•••	•••	•••	-1,879
		CLASS VII.—MISCELLAI	NEOUS	MATTERS	8.	
	9 169	Order 35.—Miscellaneon Trade, &c.	ıs Arti		S.	110.00
•••	2,162	Order 35.—Miscellaneon Trade, &c. Brushware and brooms, h	<i>ıs Arti</i> nair	cles of	···	
•••	1,461	Order 35.—Miscellaneou Trade, &c. Brushware and brooms, h	ıs Arti	cles of	·	1,03
•••	1,461 14,179	Order 35.—Miscellaneou Trade, &c. Brushware and brooms, h , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	<i>ıs Arti</i> nair	cles of	 	$-1,03 \\ +71,68$
···	1,461 14,179 6,019	Order 35.—Miscellaneon Trade, &c. Brushware and brooms, h Fancy goods Grindery	us Arti nair ndescr 	cles of		-1,03 + 71,68 + 23,96
	1,461 14,179 6,019 36,731	Order 35.—Miscellaneon Trade, &c. Brushware and brooms, h Fancy goods Grindery Hardware & ironmongery	us Arti nair ndescr 	cles of		-1,03 $+71,68$ $+23,96$ $+155,82$
	1,461 14,179 6,019 36,731 174	Order 35.—Miscellaneou Trade, &c. Brushware and brooms, h Fancy goods Grindery Hardware & ironmongery Holloware	as Arti	cles of		$ \begin{array}{r} -1,03 \\ +71,68 \\ +23,96 \\ +155,82 \\ +9,82 \end{array} $
	1,461 14,179 6,019 36,731	Order 35.—Miscellaneon Trade, &c. Brushware and brooms, h Fancy goods Grindery Hardware & ironmongery	as Arti	ribed		$ \begin{array}{r} -1,03 \\ +71,68 \\ +23,96 \\ +155,82 \\ +9,826 \end{array} $
•••	1,461 14,179 6,019 36,731 174 28,006	Order 35.—Miscellaneou Trade, &c. Brushware and brooms, h Fancy goods Grindery Hardware & ironmongery Holloware Oilmen's stores, unenume	as Arti	ribed		$ \begin{array}{r} -1,03\\ +71,68\\ +23,96\\ +155,82\\ +9,826\\ -5,23 \end{array} $
	1,461 14,179 6,019 36,731 174 28,006	Order 35.—Miscellaneou Trade, &c. Brushware and brooms, h Fancy goods Grindery Hardware & ironmongery Holloware Oilmen's stores, unenume Ordnance stores	as Arti	ribed		$ \begin{array}{r} -1,03 \\ +71,68 \\ +23,96 \\ +155,82 \\ +9,82 \\ -5,23 \\ +80,36 \end{array} $
•••	1,461 14,179 6,019 36,731 174 28,006 160 4,221	Order 35.—Miscellaneou Trade, &c. Brushware and brooms, h Fancy goods Grindery Hardware & ironmongery Holloware Oilmen's stores, unenume Ordnance stores Photographic goods	as Arti	cles of		$ \begin{array}{r} -1,03 \\ +71,68 \\ +23,96 \\ +155,82 \\ +9,82 \\ -5,23 \\ +80,36 \\ +1,00 \end{array} $
•••	1,461 14,179 6,019 36,731 174 28,006 160 4,221 11,986	Order 35.—Miscellaneou Trade, &c. Brushware and brooms, h Fancy goods Grindery Hardware & ironmongery Holloware Oilmen's stores, unenume Ordnance stores Photographic goods Printing materials	as Arti	cles of		$ \begin{array}{r} -1,03 \\ +71,68 \\ +23,96 \\ +155,82 \\ +9,82 \\ -5,23 \\ +80,36 \\ +1,00 \\ +6,19 \end{array} $
•••	1,461 14,179 6,019 36,731 174 28,006 160 4,221 11,986 2,486	Order 35.—Miscellaneou Trade, &c. Brushware and brooms, h Fancy goods Grindery Hardware & ironmongery Holloware Oilmen's stores, unenume Ordnance stores Photographic goods Printing materials Telegraphic materials (ex	as Arti	cles of		$ \begin{array}{r} -1,03\\ +71,68\\ +23,96\\ +155,82\\ +9,826\\ -5,23\\ +80,36\\ +1,006\\ +6,19\\ +8,26 \end{array} $
•••	1,461 14,179 6,019 36,731 174 28,006 160 4,221 11,986	Order 35.—Miscellaneou Trade, &c. Brushware and brooms, h Fancy goods Grindery Hardware & ironmongery Holloware Oilmen's stores, unenume Ordnance stores Photographic goods Printing materials Telegraphic materials (extravellers' samples	as Arti	cles of		$ \begin{array}{r} -1,03\\ +71,68\\ +23,96\\ +155,82\\ +9,826\\ -5,23\\ +80,36\\ +1,006\\ +6,19\\ +8,26 \end{array} $
•••	1,461 14,179 6,019 36,731 174 28,006 160 4,221 11,986 2,486 40,558	Order 35.—Miscellaneou Trade, &c. Brushware and brooms, h "Fancy goods Grindery Hardware & ironmongery Holloware Oilmen's stores, unenume Ordnance stores Photographic goods Printing materials Telegraphic materials (extravellers' samples Order 36.—Indefinite	as Arti	cles of		-1,03 $+71,68$ $+23,96$ $+155,82$ $+9,826$ $-5,23$ $+80,36$ $+1,00$ $+6,19$ $+8,26$ $-1,23$
•••	1,461 14,179 6,019 36,731 174 28,006 160 4,221 11,986 2,486	Order 35.—Miscellaneou Trade, &c. Brushware and brooms, h Fancy goods Grindery Hardware & ironmongery Holloware Oilmen's stores, unenume Ordnance stores Photographic goods Printing materials Telegraphic materials (extravellers' samples	as Arti	cles of		$ \begin{array}{r} -1,03\\ +71,68\\ +23,96\\ +155,82\\ +9,826\\ -5,23\\ +80,36\\ +1,006\\ +6,19\\ +8,26\\ -1,23 \end{array} $
	1,461 14,179 6,019 36,731 174 28,006 160 4,221 11,986 2,486 40,558	Order 35.—Miscellaneou Trade, &c. Brushware and brooms, h "Fancy goods Grindery Hardware & ironmongery Holloware Oilmen's stores, unenume Ordnance stores Photographic goods Printing materials Telegraphic materials (extravellers' samples Order 36.—Indefinite	as Arti	ribed scribed vire) les.		-1,03 $+71,68$ $+23,96$ $+155,82$ $+9,826$ $-5,23$ $+80,36$ $+1,00$ $+6,19$ $+8,26$ $-1,23$
	1,461 14,179 6,019 36,731 174 28,006 160 4,221 11,986 2,486 40,558	Order 35.—Miscellaneou Trade, &c. Brushware and brooms, h Fancy goods Grindery Hardware & ironmongery Holloware Oilmen's stores, unenume Ordnance stores Photographic goods Printing materials Telegraphic materials (extravellers' samples Order 36.—Indefinite Curiosities Exhibits undescribed	as Arti	cles of		-1,03 $+71,68$ $+23,96$ $+155,82$ $+9,826$ $-5,23$ $+80,36$ $+1,000$ $+6,19$ $+8,26$ $-1,23$ -48 $-23,03$
	1,461 14,179 6,019 36,731 174 28,006 160 4,221 11,986 2,486 40,558 660 23,032 5,494	Order 35.—Miscellaneou Trade, &c. Brushware and brooms, h "Fancy goods Grindery Hardware & ironmongery Holloware Oilmen's stores, unenume Ordnance stores Photographic goods Printing materials Telegraphic materials (extravellers' samples Order 36.—Indefinite Curiosities Exhibits undescribed Goods, manufactured	as Arti	cles of		-1,03 $+71,68$ $+23,96$ $+155,82$ $+9,82$ $-5,23$ $+80,36$ $+1,00$ $+6,19$ $+8,26$ $-1,23$ -48 $-23,03$ $+46,88$
	1,461 14,179 6,019 36,731 174 28,006 160 4,221 11,986 2,486 40,558 660 23,032 5,494 34,513	Order 35.—Miscellaneou Trade, &c. Brushware and brooms, h "Fancy goods Grindery Hardware & ironmongery Holloware Oilmen's stores, unenume Ordnance stores Photographic goods Printing materials Telegraphic materials (extravellers' samples Order 36.—Indefinite Curiosities Exhibits undescribed Goods, manufactured Personal effects	as Arti	cles of		-1,03 $+71,68$ $+23,96$ $+155,82$ $+9,82$ $-5,23$ $+80,36$ $+1,00$ $+6,19$ $+8,26$ $-1,23$ -48 $-23,03$ $+46,88$ $+20,80$
	1,461 14,179 6,019 36,731 174 28,006 160 4,221 11,986 2,486 40,558 660 23,032 5,494	Order 35.—Miscellaneou Trade, &c. Brushware and brooms, h "Fancy goods Grindery Hardware & ironmongery Holloware Oilmen's stores, unenume Ordnance stores Photographic goods Printing materials Telegraphic materials (extravellers' samples Order 36.—Indefinite Curiosities Exhibits undescribed Goods, manufactured	as Arti	cles of		+10,26? $-1,03$? $+71,68$? $+23,96$ 8 $+23,96$ 8 $+155,82$ 9 $+9,82$ 9 $-5,23$ 3 $+80,36$ 9 $+6,19$ 9 $+8,26$ 9 $-1,23$ 9 -48 9 $-23,03$ 9 $+46,88$ 9 $+1,10$ 9

Note.—The value of the overland exports included in this table was £893,770. Exports for drawback, valued at £748,135, are also included.

Imports, exports. and trade.

794. In 1887, the total declared value of the imports having been £19,022,151, and that of the exports £11,351,145, the excess of imports over exports was £7,671,006, and the whole value of external trade was £30,373,296.

Imports and exports last two years.

795. The value of imports was higher in 1887 than in 1886 by £491,576, or by not quite 3 per cent.; but notwithstanding the serious falling-off in the previous year, as compared with 1885, amounting to 3\frac{3}{4} millions sterling, or 24 per cent., the value of exports further decreased by £444,176, or by nearly 4 per cent. The value of the total trade was thus greater than in the previous year by only £47,400.

Imports and exports. latest and former years.

796. The imports in 1887, as indicated by their values, were higher than in any other year of the colony's history except 1884; the exports, however, according to the same standard, were lower than in any year since 1854.*

Imports and 1887.

797. In the year under review, the value per head of imports was exports per head, 1851- lower by 2s. 4d., and the value per head of exports was lower by 16s. 4d., than in 1886. The following table shows the value of imports and exports per head in each of the thirty-seven years ended with 1887:—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS PER HEAD, 1851 TO 1887.

-	Year.				Value r	er Head o	of the Popula	ation † of—		
			Im	port	s. `	E	xports.]	Both	
			£	s.	d.	£	s. d.	£	8.	d
1851	•••	•••	12	3	4	16	79	28	11	1
1852	•••	•••		12	5	56	l 4	86	13	9
1853	•••	•••	81	1	9	- 56	12 4	137	14	1
1854		•••	66		11	44	0 10	110	1	9
1855	•••	•••	35		10	39	17 8	75	7	6
1856	•••	•••	39	5	6	40	13 3	79	18	9
1857	•••	•••	40	2	0	35	0 10	75	2	10
1858	• • •	• • •	31	4	6	28	18 3	60	2	9
1859	•••	•••	30	4	1	26	16 3	57	0	4
1860	•••	•••	28	5	3	22	5 5	50	10	8
1861	• • •	•••	25	1	4	25	12 5	50	13	9
1862	•••	•••		12	2	23	15 7	48	7	9
1863	•••	•••	25	1	6	24	1 11	49	3	5
1864	•••	•••		10	8	23	13 11	49	4	7
1865	•••	•••	21	13	9	21	10 3	43	4	0
1866			23	9	7	20	9 9	43	19	4
1867	•••	•••	18	2	4	19	15 0	37	17	.4
1868	•••	•••	2 0	1	9	23	10 4	43	12	1
1869	•••	•••	20		11	19	11 10	39	16	ç
1870	•••		17	9	3	17	9 8	34	18	11
1871		•••	16	14	11	19	15 1	36	10	(
1872			18	3	6	18	8 4	36	11	10

^{*} For value of imports and exports in each year, see Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet) published in the last volume.

† For the estimated mean population used in making these calculations, see table of "Breadstuffs available for Consumption" in Part Production post.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS PER HEAD, 1851 TO 1887—continued.

	Waan.		Value pe	er Head of the Population * of—				
	Year.		Imports.	Exports.	Both.			
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			
1873	•••		21 12 0	19 19 10	41 11 10			
1874	•••		21 16 0	19 17 2	41 13 2			
1875			21 3 11	18 15 1	39 19 0			
1876	•••		19 14 4	17 16 6	37 10 10			
1877	•••		20 4 9	18 14 11	38 19 8			
1878	•••		19 13 6	18 3 5	37 16 11			
1879	•••		18 0 7	14 18 8	32 19 3			
1880	•••		17 2 5	18 15 3	35 17 8			
1881	•••		19 4 10	18 14 1	37 18 11			
1882	•••		21 1 2	18 3 9	39 4 11			
1883	•••	•••	19 9 7	18 0 0	37 9 7			
1884	•••		20 11 3	17 3 9	37 15 0			
1885	•••		18 16 6	16 4 6	35 1 0			
1886	•••	•••	18 15 . 5	. 11 19 0	30 14 5			
1887	•••		18 13 1	11 2 8	29 15 9			

798. It will be observed that in 1887 the value of imports per head Imports and was lower than in any of the last 15 years, except 1879 and 1880, and exports per head. was also considerably lower than in most of the previous years; also that the value of exports per head in 1887 was absolutely lower than in any other year since the separation of Victoria from New South Wales.

799. The total value and value per head of imports and exports are Imports and given in the following table for the different Australasian colonies; the Australreturns being for each of the eleven years ended with 1886:—

exports of asian colonies.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

			Impo	rts.	Expo	Exports.			
Colony.		Year.	Total Value.	Value per Head.	Total Value.	Value per Head.			
			£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.			
		1876	15,705,354	19 14 4	14,196,487	17 16 5			
		1877	16,362,304	20 4 8	15,157,687	18 14 11			
		1878	16,161,880	19 13 6	14,925,707	18 3 5			
	i l	1879	15,035,538	18 0 7	12,454,170	14 18 8			
	[]	1880	14,556,894	17 2 4	15,954,559	18 15 3			
Victoria	₹	1881	16,718,521	19 4 10	16,252,103	18 14 l			
	11	1882	18,748,081	21 1 2	16,193,579	18 3 9			
	. 11	1883	17,743,846	19 9 7	16,398,863	18 0 0			
	Ì	1884	19,201,633	20 11 3	16,050,465	17 3 9			
	11	1885	18,044,604	18 16 6	15,551,758	16 4 6			
	Y	1886	18,530,575	18 15 5	11,795,31	11 19 0			
Mean of	11 years		16,982,657	19 6 9	14,993,700	17 3 1			

^{*} For the estimated mean population used in making these calculations, see table of "Breadstuffs available for Consumption" in Part Production post.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES—continued.

		Impo	orts.	Expo	orts.
Colony.	Year.	Total Value.	Value per Head.	Total Value.	Value per Head.
		£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d
	1876	13,672,776	22 12 7	13,003,941	21 10 5
1 1	1877	14,606,594	23 4 6	13,125,819	20 17 5
	1878	14,768,873	22 9 0	12,965,879	19 14 3
1 1	1879	14,198,847	20 11 2	13,086,819	18 18 11
	1880	13,950,075	19 4 6	15,525,138	21 7 11
New South Wales	1881	17,409,326	22 18 0	16,049,503	21 2
)	1882	21,281,130	26 15 5	16,716,961	21 0
1 1	1883	20,960,157	25 2 6	19,886,018	23 16
:	1884	22,826,985	25 18 4	18,251,506	20 14
	1885	23,365,196	25 2 0	16,541,745	17 15
	1886	20,973,548	21 8 1	15,556,213	15 17
Mean of 11 years	***	18,001,228	23 4 2	15,519,049	20 5 1
	1876	3,126,559	16 19 6	3,875,581	21 0 10
·	1877	4,068,682	20 17 1	4,361,275	22 7
	1878	3,436,077	16 12 4	3,190,419	15 8 7
. !!	1879	3,080,889	14 7 8	3,434,034	16 0 8
	1880	3,087,296	13 18 2	3,448,160	15 10
Queensland	1881	4,063,625	18 7 9	3,540,366	16 0 4
}	1882	6,318,463	26 11 10	3,534,452	14 17
1	1883	6,233,351	23 5 5	5,276,608	19 14 (
	1884	6,381,976	21 12 11	4,673,864	15 17
	1885	6,422,490	20 16 0	5,243,404	16 19
	1886	6,103,227	18 7 1	4,933,970	14 16
Mean of 11 years	•••	4,756,603	19 5 1	4,137,467	17 3 (
	1876	4,576,183	20 19 8	4,816,170	22 1 9
	1877	4,625,511	20 0 0	4,626,531	20 0
	1878	5,719,611	23 11 1	5,355,021	22 1 (
	1879	5,014,150	19 14 7	4,762,727	18 14 10
· i i	1880	5,581,497	21 3 7	5,574,505	21 3
South Australia * 👹	1881	5,244,064	18 3 5	4,407,757	15 5 6
i i	1882	6,707,788	23 2 9	5,359,890	18 9 9
i i	1883	6,310,055	21 2 1	4,883,461	16 6 8
	1884	5,749,353	18 12 7	6,623,704	21 9 2
	1885	5,548,403	17 14 5	5,636,255	18 0 (
į į	1886	4,852,750	15 10 0	4,489,008	14 6 9
Mean of 11 years	•••	5,448,124	19 19 6	5,139,548	18 18
	1876	386,037	14 5 9	397,293	14 14
1	1877	362,707	13 3 0	$373,\!352$	13 10
	1878	379,050	13 10 9	428,491	15 6 0
	1879	407,299	14 6 8	494,884	17 8 3
i	1880	353,669	12 5 3	499,183	17 6
Western Australia 🗸	1881	404,831	13 12 9	502,770	16 18
	1882	508,755	16 14 9	583,056	19 3 8
i l	1883	516,847	16 11 0	447,010	14 6
1	1884	521,167	16 2 5	405,693	12 11
	1885	650,391	19 1 9	446,692	13 2
Ü	1886	758,013	20 7 9	630,393	16 19
Mean of 11 years	•••	477,161	15 9 3	473,529	15 11

^{*} Exclusive of the Northern Territory; also of the overland traffic.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES—continued.

		Impo	rts.	Expo	rts.		
Colony.	Year.	Total Value.	Value per Head.	Total Value.	Value per Head.		
		£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.		
	1876	1,133,003	10 16 8	1,130,983	10 16 4		
	1877	1,308,671	12 6 3	1,416,975	13 6 7		
	1878	1,324,812	12 4 2	1,315,695	12 2 5		
	1879	1,267,475	11 7 11	1,301,097	11 14 0		
	1880	1,369,223	12 1 0	1,511,931	13 6 2		
Tasmania 🗸	1881	1,431,144	12 4 0	1,555,576	13 5 2		
1	1882	1,670,872	13 16 10	1,587,389	13 3 0		
	1883	1,832,637	14 14 9	1,731,599	13 18 6		
	1884	1,656,118	12 18 0	1,475,857	11 9 11		
	1885	1,757,486	13 5 11	1,313,693	9 18 10		
	1886	1,756,567	12 19 3	1,331,540	9 16 6		
Mean of 11 years	•••	1,500,728	12 12 3	1,424,758	12 1 7		
	1876	6,905,171	17 16 5	5,673,465	14 12 10		
: i i	1877	6,973,418	17 1 6	6,327,472	15 9 11		
	1878	8,755,663	20 15 3	6,015,525	14 5 4		
	1879	8,374,585	18 13 9	5,743,126	12 16 4		
·	1880	6,162,011	12 19 10	6,352,692	13 7 10		
New Zealand \	1881	7,457,045	15 2 3	6,060,876	12 5 7		
1	1882	8,609,270	16 18 1	6,658,008	13 1 5		
	1883	7,974,038	15 1 4	7,095,999	13 8 2		
in the second of	1884	7,663,888	13 19 0	7,091,667	12 18 4		
	1885	7,479,921	13 4 .3	6,819,939	12 0 11		
	1886	6,759,013	11 12 3	6,672,791	11 9 3		
Mean of 11 years	*••	7,555,820	15 14 11	6,410,142	13 5 1		

Note.—For the imports and exports of the different colonies during 1887, see General Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet); also Appendix A in the last volume.

800. In 1886 the imports were above the average in all the colonies Gross imexcept South Australia and New Zealand, and the exports were above exports of the average in all except Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania, In only one colony-Western Australia-were either the imports or • exports larger than in any previous year. In Tasmania, the imports, in Victoria and New South Wales the exports, and in South Australia and New Zealand, both imports and exports, show a falling-off as compared with the previous year.

801. Per head of the population, the exports in 1886 were below Imports and the average in all the colonies except Western Australia; whilst the colonies per imports were below the average in all except Western Australia and In Western Australia the imports per head were much higher in 1886 than in any of the other years named; and in Tasmania higher than in any except 3 of those years; whilst, on the other hand, in South Australia and New Zealand they were lower than in any of

head.

the other years named, and in Victoria and New South Wales than in any except 2. The exports per head show a remarkable depreciation in 1886—the rates in all the colonies being lower in that year, except Western Australia, than in any previous year named.

Order of colonies in respect to imports and exports.

802. In 1879 the total value of exports, in 1881 the total value of imports, and in the last five years named in the table the total value of both imports and exports, was higher in New South Wales than in Victoria, but in all the other years the values were higher in Victoria than in any of the other colonies. The following is the order of the colonies in regard to the total value of imports and exports in 1886 and in the eleven years 1876 to 1886:—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Order in 1886.

- 1. New South Wales.
- 2. Victoria.
- 3. New Zealand.
- 4. Queensland.
- 5. South Australia.
- 6. Tasmania.
- 7. Western Australia.

Order in a Series of Years.

- 1. New South Wales.
- 2. Victoria.
- 3. New Zealand.
- 4. South Australia.
- 5. Queensland.
- 6. Tasmania.
- 7. Western Australia.

New South
Wales wool
passing
through
Victoria.

803. In regard to the comparison of the trade of New South Wales with that of Victoria, it should be remembered that the Victorian returns of imports and exports are each year largely swelled by the value of wool brought to Melbourne from the neighbouring colonies for convenience of shipment.

Order of colonies in respect to imports and exports per head.

804. The value of imports per head in 1886 was greatest in New South Wales, but that of exports was greatest in Western Australia, Victoria being third on the list in regard to imports, but as low as fifth in regard to exports. Over a series of years Victoria stood third in the case of both imports and exports per head; whilst in both cases New South Wales was at the head of the list. Tasmania usually stands at the bottom of the list as regards both imports and exports per head, but in 1886 New Zealand was below it in regard to imports per head. The following lists show the order of the colonies in regard both to the imports and the exports per head during the year 1886, and in the whole period of eleven years:—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO VALUE OF IMPORTS PER HEAD.

Order in 1886.

- 1. New South Wales.
- 2. Western Australia.
- 3. Victoria.
- 4. Queensland.
- 5. South Australia.
- 6. Tasmania.
- 7. New Zealand.

Order in a Series of Years.

- 1. New South Wales.
- 2. South Australia.
- 3. Victoria.
- 4. Queensland.
- 5. New Zealand.
- 6. Western Australia.
- 7. Tasmania.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO VALUE OF EXPORTS PER HEAD.

Order in 1886.

- 1. Western Australia.
- 2. New South Wales.
- 3. Queensland.
- 4. South Australia.
- 5. Victoria.
- 6. New Zealand.
- 7. Tasmania.

Order in a Series of Years.

- 1. New South Wales.
- 2. South Australia.
- 3. Victoria.
- 4. Queensland.
- 5. Western Australia.
- 6. New Zealand.
- 7. Tasmania.

805. The imports and exports of the colonies on the Australian External trade in continent, taken as a whole, also the imports and exports of those Australia and Australia and Australia and New Zealand, will be found tralasia. in the following table for each of the eleven years ended with 1886:—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1876 TO 1886.

(Inclusive of the Intercolonial Trade.)

		Impo	rts		Expo	rts.		
	Year.					TT 1		
		Total Value.	Value per Head.		Total Value.	Value per Head.		
		£	£ s.	\overline{d} .	£	£ s.	. d.	
C	1876	37,466,909	20 9	6	36,289,472	19 16	7	
and the state of the second	1877	40,025,798	21 3	3	37,644,664	19 18	1	
	1878	40,465,491	20 13	7	36,865,517	18 16	9	
ĺ	1879	37,736,723	18 13	4	34,232,634	16 18	8	
Continent of Aus-	1880	37,529,431	17 19	9	41,001,545	19 12	4	
tralia	1881	43,840,367	20 4	4	40,752,499	18 16		
urana	1882	53,564,217	23 17	8	42,387,938	18 17	11	
	1883	51,764,256	22 0	11	46,891,960	20 0		
	1884	54,681,114	22 6	3	46,005,232	18 15		
1	1885	54,031,084	21 4	6	43,419,854	17 1	_	
L	1886	51,218,113	19 6	7	37,404,905	14 2	4	
Mean of 11 years	•••	45,665,773	20 14	6	40,263,293	18 8	8	
(1876	45,505,083	19 11	1	43,093,920	18 11	2	
	1877	48,307,887	20 1	6	45,389,111	18 17	3	
į.	1878	50,545,966	20 6	6	44,196,737	17 15	5	
Continent of Aus-	1879	47,378,783	18 7	2	41,276,857	15 19	11	
tralia, with Tas-	1880	45,060,665	16 16	6	48,866,168	18 4	10	
mania and New	1881	52,728,556	18 19	5	48,368,941	17 8	0	
Zealand	1882	63,844,359	22 4	6	50,633,335	17 12	6	
20010114	1883	61,570,931	20 10	11	55,719,558	18 18	6	
	1884	64,001,120	20 9	3	54,572,756	17 8		
	1885	63,268,491	19 10	1	51,553,486	15 17		
U	1886	59,733,693	17 14	9	45,409,236	13 9	8	
Mean of 11 years	•••	54,722,321	19 10	2	48,098,191	17 5	10	

Australian and Australasian trade in 1886. 806. In regard to the Australian continent, it will be observed that the imports were lower in 1886 than in any of the preceding four years, and the exports much lower than in any of the preceding six years; also that the imports per head were less by £1 8s., and the exports per head by as much as £4 6s., than the average of eleven years, the latter being in fact lower than in any previous year named. As regards the continent with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, the depreciation in the value of imports and exports was even greater than in the continent taken separately; and whilst the exports per head were considerably less in 1886 than in any previous year named in the table, the imports per head in that year were also lower than in any of those years except 1880.

Australasian trade exceeds British fifty years ago.

807. It is pointed out by Mr. Mulhall* that the external trade of Australasia now exceeds that of the United Kingdom at the time of the Queen's Accession. The latter, during the years 1837–40, averaged 115 millions sterling per annum, whereas, according to the above table, the united trade of the Australasian colonies, during the years 1883–85, averaged 117 millions per annum.

Intercolonial trade.

808. It must be borne in mind that in the last table the total imports and exports of each colony are dealt with; therefore the trade the colonies carry on with each other is included, as well as that with places outside the Australasian group. Hence the same merchandise may form part of the imports and exports of several colonies. The following table shows the extent of the intercolonial trade of each of the colonies during 1885 and 1886:—

Intercolonial Trade of Australasian Colonies, 1885 and 1886.†

		Im	orts.	Exports.		
Colony.		1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	
		£	£	£	£	
Victoria	•••	5,652,169	6,254,393	5,633,247	4,108,757	
New South Wales	•••	8,415,704	7,746,005	6,856,910	7,544,139	
Queensland	•••	3,359,405	3,081,416	3,504,636	3,487,697	
South Australia	•••	2,047,331	2,394,693	1,836,215	1,570,789	
Western Australia	•••	321,173	396,872	65,239	92,716	
Total	•••	19,795,782	19,873,379	17,896,247	16,804,098	
Tasmania	•••	1,081,763	1,084,248	1,222,675	1,083,652	
New Zealand	•••	1,254,908	1,317,376	1,350,158	1,705,834	
Grand Total	Grand Total		22,275,003	20,469,080	19,593,584	

^{*} Fifty Years of National Progress, page 119.

[†] For later information, see Appendix A, in the last volume.

809. From the figures in the last two tables it is ascertained that the Proportion intercolonial import trade of the colonies on the Australian continent amounted to 37 per cent. of the whole import trade in 1885 and 39 per cent. in 1886, and their intercolonial export trade amounted in the same years respectively to 41 and 45 per cent. of the whole export trade; but if the continental colonies be combined with Tasmania and New Zealand, these proportions would be reduced respectively to 35 and 39 per cent. for 1885, and to 37 and 43 per cent. for 1886.

total trade

810. The intercolonial import trade showed an increase in 1886, as Intercolonial compared with the previous year, of £140,000, but the intercolonial export trade a decrease of £876,000. The increase in the intercolonial import trade was distributed over all the colonies, except New South Wales, and Queensland, in regard to which there was a considerable falling-off; whilst the falling-off in the intercolonial export trade was confined for the most part to New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania.

trade, 1885 and 1886 compared.

811. With reference to the returns of imports, it may be remarked that Over-valuathere is strong reason to believe the values are considerably over-stated imports and in some, if not all, the colonies. This probably arises from the fact that the price set down in the merchant's invoice is that upon which the Customs valuation is based, whereas the invoice price, on the basis of which sales are effected in the colony, is often purposely entered much above the actual value. It is believed that the exports are also overvalued, especially so far as the article wool is concerned, but that the total is not affected to the same extent as that of the imports. may be remarked that, from the indefinite manner in which many articles are returned in the various colonies, e.g., cotton, linen, silk, or woollen "manufactures"; "haberdashery and millinery"; "drapery," &c.; also from the fact of the number of packages being often given instead of the number, weight, or measurement of the articles, considerable difficulties lie in the way of arriving at accurate conclusions.*

some colo-

812. The following table shows the imports and exports during External 1886 of the United Kingdom and its various dependencies throughout The figures have been taken from recent official documents, and the calculations have been made in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne:—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF BRITISH DOMINIONS, 1886. (Including bullion and specie, except where asterisks (*) are marked.)

Comments in an October			Impor	rts.		Exports.		
Country or (Colony.		Total Value.	Value per He		Total Value.	Value per Head.	
EUROP	E.		£	£ s.	d.	£	£ s. d.	
United Kingdom*	•••	•••	349,863,472	9 10	7	268,667,017	7 6 5	
Malta*	•••	•••	12,108,187†	76 O	10	11,413,567‡	71 13 7	
Asia						•		
Tradia			71,133,710	0 7	2	84,989,502	0 8 7	
Ceylon		•••	3,788,583	1 6	7	2,762,900	0 19 5	
Straits Settlement		•••	20,151,763	39 16	6	17,459,312	34 10 1	
	•				_	, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		
Afric Mauritius			0.471.019	6 14	9	2 21 4 024	0 0 1	
NT. 4. 14	***	•••	2,471,013	3 0	$egin{array}{c} 3 \\ 2 \end{array}$	3,314,834 960,290	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
Natai* Cape of Good Hor	•••	•••	1,331,115 3,970,811	3 3	5	3,801,782	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
St. Helena*	Je	•••	61,482	12 1	10	26,161	5 2 11	
Lagos	•••	•••	357,831	4 2	1	538,980	6 3 8	
Gold Coast	•••	•••	376,530	0 11	7	406,539	0 12 6	
Sierra Leone		•••	264,866	4 7	6	325,352	5 7 6	
Gambia	•••	•••	69,243		10	79,516	5 12 5	
			,			,,,,,,		
AMERIC	A.		01755117	4 10	7	17 760 600	2 1 5 0	
Canada Newfoundland	•••	•••	21,755,117 1,254,174	$\begin{array}{cc} 4 & 12 \\ 6 & 7 \end{array}$	1 1	17,760,690 1,013,115	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
Bermuda*	•••	•••	279,190		11	75,822	4 19 11	
Honduras*	•••	•••	235,963	8 11		280,047	10 4 0	
British Guiana	•••	•••	1,436,298	5 4	9	1,842,585	6 l4 4	
West Indies—	•••	•••	2,200,200	• •	•	-,012,000	0 11 1	
Bahamas	•••	•••	189,410	4 7	1	150,390	3 9 1	
Turk's Island		•••	30,165	6 7	6	32,481	6 17 3	
Jamaica	• • •	•••	1,321,105	2 3	10	1,280,118	2 2 5	
St. Lucia*	•••		122,283	2 18	6	105,207	2 10 4	
St. Vincent*	•••	•••	91,185	2_{0} 0	6	70,476	1 11 4	
Barbados*	•••	•••	863,492	5 0	6	739,912	4 6 1	
Grenada*	•••	•••	129,338	2 14	7	180,691	3 16 4	
Tobago*	***	•••	20,499	1 0	6	18,891	0 18 10	
Virgin Islands*	* • • • k	•••	3,573	0 13	6	4,104	0 15 6	
St. Christopher		•••	170,835	4 3	4	159,971	3 18 0	
Nevis*	•••	•••)	2 15	1	1		
Antigua* Montserrat*	•••	•••	131,628	3 15 1 17	$egin{array}{c} 4 \\ 2 \end{array}$	159,686	4 11 4 1 16 11	
Dominica*	•••	•••	$oxed{21,087} \ 49,734$	1 14	6	20,944	_	
Trinidad	•••	•••	2,503,514		10	51,530 2,509,140	1 15 9 14 1 6	
Australasia at Seas.			2,000,011		10	2,000,140		
Australia, Tasman		New						
$\mathbf{Zealand}\P$	•••	•••	59,733,693	17 14	9	45,409,236	13 9 8	
Fiji*	•••	•••	230,629	1 16	7	283,496	2 5 0	
			1 2000	4 14 14	* 0			
Falkland Islands*	•••	•••	73,602	47 7	10	108,946	70 3 0	

* The figures for the United Kingdom are exclusive of bullion and specie. In other cases where asterisks occur the imports and exports of bullion and specie were not specified in the returns.

† Imports of dutiable articles only, but including goods intended for exportation in the same vessels or for transhipment.

† Exports of dutiable articles only, but including goods previously imported in the same vessels or transhipped.

§ Explusive of the trade between the Settlements

§ Exclusive of the trade between the Settlements.

¶ Imports for consumption.

¶ Including Intercolonial trade. For imports and exports of the different Australasian colonies, see tables following paragraphs 799 and 805 ante.

813. On comparing the totals in this table with the corresponding External ones for the previous year, a decrease is observed in the total value of trade of British the imports of Great Britain and her dependencies to the extent of possessions 1376-86. over thirty millions sterling, or nearly $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and a decrease in the value of the exports of more than sixteen millons sterling, or over The falling-off in the import trade was made up of a $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. decrease of over twenty-one millions—or 6 per cent.—in that of the United Kingdom, and a decrease of nine millions, or over 4 per cent. in that of other British possessions; whilst the decrease in the export trade was of two and three-quarter millions-or 1 per cent.—in the trade of the United Kingdom, and of fourteen millions -or 7 per cent.—in that of her various possessions. parison of the figures for a period of eleven years, it appears that the total trade of the British dominions has fallen off considerably since 1882 and 1883, and that in 1886 the import trade was the lowest with three exceptions during the period of eleven years, whilst the export trade was the lowest since 1879. This depression is almost entirely confined to the United Kingdom, for the total trade of the British colonies and other possessions has increased by nearly 25 per cent. during the period, and now amounts to over four hundred millions The following is a summary for the eleven years sterling per annum. referred to of the imports and exports of the United Kingdom, other British possessions, and of the whole British Empire:-

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM AND OTHER BRITISH POSSESSIONS, 1876 TO 1886 (000'S OMITTED).

		Value of Ir	nports from all	places to—	Value of Exports to all places from—				
Year.		The United Kingdom.*	Other British Possessions.	Total.	The United Kingdom.*	Other British Possessions.	Total.		
-		£	£	£	£	£	£		
1876	•••	375,155,	158,507,	553,662,	256,777,	166,074,	422,851		
877	•••	394,420,	164,360,	558,780,	252,346,	171,645,	423,991		
878	•••	368,770,	185,009,	553,779,	245,484,	179,760,	425,244		
879	•••	362,992,	172,866,	535,858,	248,783,	177,984,	426,767		
.880	•••	411,229,	172,636,	583,865,	286,414,	188,191,	474,605		
.881	•••	307,022,	201,669,	508,691,	297,083,	199,889,	496,972		
.882	•	413,020,	223,580,	636,600,	306,661,	222,148,	528,809		
883	•••	426,892,	225,466,	652,358,	305,437,	228,096,	533,533		
884	•••	390,019,	216,257,	606,276,	295,968,	217,901,	513,869		
885		370,968,	215,886,	586,854,	271,404,	211,767,	483,171		
8 86	•••	349,863,	206,732,	556,595,	268,667,	197,636,	466,303		

^{*} Exclusive of bullion and specie.

Victorian trade comother British possessions. Australasian trade compared with other British

Inter-British Imperial trade.

814. The total value of the external trade of Victoria is greater than pared with that of any other British possession except British India, Canada, New South Wales, Straits Settlements, and the United Kingdom itself.

815. The total value of the external trade of the Australasian colonies, taken as a whole, is less than that of the United Kingdom and of India, but nearly three times as large as that of Canada, and also possessions much larger than that of any other possession.

816. Mr. Howard Vincent, a member of the British House of Commons, with the assistance of Mr. Stephen Bourne, an officer attached to Her Majesty's Customs, London, recently prepared the following table, with the view of "showing in round numbers the mutual trade in one year between the principal possessions of the British people, and demonstrating the commercial value of the several portions of the empire to the whole":-

EXTERNAL TRADE (EXCLUSIVE OF TRADE WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES) OF THE UNITED KINGDOM AND HER VARIOUS POSSESSIONS.

(000's omitted.)

		Imp	orts.	Exp	orts.	Total	
Name of Possession	n.	From United Kingdom.*	From other British Possessions.†	To United Kingdom.‡	To other British Possessions.§	Inter-British Imperial Trade.	
		£	£	£	£	£	
Aden		210,	••	220,	•••	430,	
Ascension		2,		3,		5,	
Bahamas		37,	•••	36,	•••	73,	
Barbados		460,	200,	480,	440,	1,580,	
Bermudas		75,	•••	6,		81,	
Canada		9,100,	600,	10,390,	860,	20,950,	
Cape Colony		4,020,	730,	5,300,	100,	10,150,	
Ceylon		1,320,	3,260,	2,370,	560,	7,510,	
Falkland Islands	•••	61,		100,	•••	161,	
Fiji	•••	130,	300,	40,	230,	700,	
Gibraltar	•••	800,	•••	23,	•••	823,	
Gold Coast	•••	600,	•••	840,		1,440,	
Guiana		1,100,	490,	2,380,	140,	4,110,	
Honduras		130,		280,	•••	410,	
Hong Kong	•••	3,590,		1,050,		4,640,	
India	•••	42,930,	5,380,	36,970,	17,720,	103,000,	
Jamaica	•••	910,	210,	640,	250,	2,010,	
Lagos	•••	340,	1,	250,	2,	593,	
Malta		1,150,	•••	180,	•••	1,330,	
Mauritius	•••	690,	1,340,	510,	3,050,	5,590,	
Natal	•••	1,310,	200,	720,	200,	2,430,	

^{*} Purchases of the Colonial and Indian peoples from the mother country.

[†] External purchases of the Colonial and Indian peoples under separate local governments with

[†] Purchases of the mother country from the Colonial and Indian peoples. External sales of the Colonial and Indian peoples under separate local governments to each

Total mutual external trade between the subjects of the British Empire.

EXTERNAL TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM AND HER VARIOUS Possessions—continued.

(000's omitted.)

	Imp	orts.	Exp	orts.	Total
Name of Possession.	From United Kingdom.*	From other British Possessions.†	To United Kingdom.‡	To other British Possessions.§	Inter-British Imperial Trade.
	£	£	£	£	£
Newfoundland	640,	520,	650,	120,	1,930,
New South Wales	11,420,	7,030,	9,000,	4,670,	32,120,
New Zealand	4,930,	1,880,	6,000,	1,600,	14,410,
Queensland	2,520,	3,300,	1,720,	2,450,	9,990,
St. Helena	28,		1,		29,
Sierra Leone	410,		260,	•••	670,
South Australia	2,980,	2,240,	4,080,	2,360,	11,660,
Straits Settlements	4,280,	4,910,	4,610,	2,460,	16,260,
Tasmania	640,	990,	370,	1,120,	3,120,
Trinidad	890,	250,	860.	90,	2,090,
Victoria	9,150,	7,840,	7,750,	6,860,	31,600,
Western Australia	220,	280,	280,	90,	870,
Other West Indian Islands	420,	•••	470,	•••	890,
Total	107,493,	41,951,	98,839,	45,372,	293,655,

Note.—"The mutual trade between the Possessions of the British people embraces every single article required for food, clothing, education, commerce, manufacture, or agriculture, and for all the pursuits, avocations, and pleasures of every class of the people; and is capable of such limitless expansion, by reason of the diversities of climates and geological conditions, as to make the British Empire—with a due commercial understanding between its several local Governments—absolutely independent of the productions of every other country in the world. The foregoing table is compiled from the various official annual statements issued in the United Kingdom, and the values are in almost all cases those at which the articles are appraised on importation, which include the freight and cost of transport. These statements are deficient in many of the particulars needed for full information, as may be seen by the many blanks, and the absence of many Possessions, denoting that there are no available returns. It must be taken, therefore, as but an approximation, though a close one, to complete accuracy. So far as the inter-colonial trade is concerned, most of the figures which make up the 2nd column as imports into the one possession are again included in column 4 as exports from another. The grand total, therefore, in column 5 is swollen through this duplication by about £43,000,000, but it falls short by many smaller amounts, of which there are no returns. It may be approximately stated that the whole mutual trade of the empire is to the value of between £250,000,000 and £300,000,000." Note.—"The mutual trade between the Possessions of the British people embraces every single

817. Victoria, as regards what Mr. Vincent terms the "Inter-British victoria Imperial Trade," appears by the figures in the last column of this table to be nearly equal to New South Wales, to be 50 per cent. in advance of Canada, and to be very much further in advance of every other British possession, except India.

compared with other possessions.

818. The value of imports per head in Victoria, and in most of the External other Australasian colonies, is nearly twice as large, and the value of exports per head is usually more than twice as large, as in the United

trade of foreign countries.

^{*} Purchases of the Colonial and Indian peoples from the mother country.

[†] External purchases of the Colonial and Indian peoples under separate local governments with each other.

[‡] Purchases of the mother country from the Colonial and Indian peoples. § External sales of the Colonial and Indian peoples under separate local governments to each

[|] Total mutual external trade between the subjects of the British Empire.

Kingdom. Moreover, omitting the small colonies of Malta (where transhipments are included), and the Falkland Islands, the value per head of Victorian imports and exports is greater than that of the imports and exports of any British colony outside of Australasia, exceptthe Straits Settlements.

Trade per head compared with other British possessions.

819. The total value and value per head of the general imports and general exports of the principal Foreign countries during 1886 is given in the following table, which has been compiled in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne, chiefly from official documents:-

GENERAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES (Including bullion and specie.)

		Impo	rts.		Expo	rts.		
Countries.		Total Value (000's omitted).		alue Head.	Total Value (000's omitted).		Valu r He	
EUROPE.		£	£	s. d.	£	£	s.	d_{\bullet}
Austria-Hungary .	••	73,809,	1 1	15 11	83,123,	2	0	5
Doloino	•• •••	113,187,	19	3 0	106,334,	17	19	10
Denmark	•• •••	14,234,	6 1	15 9	9,514,	4	10	9
France	••	226,123,	5 1	18 4	186,723,	4	17	9
German Empire .	•• •••	218,245,	4 1	13 2	222,525,	4	15	0
Greece	•• •••	6,673,	3	7 5	3,426,	1	14	7
Holland	••	91,893,*	20 1	18 7	79,126,†	18	0	5
Italy	••	62,374,	2	1 8	44,981,	1	10	1
Portugal	••	12,592,*	2 1	18 6	5,800,+	1	6	11
Roumania	•• •••	11,799,	2	5 7	7,365,	1	8	6
Russia	••	43,366,*	0 1	1 0	50,521,†	0	12	101
Spain	••	30,591,	1 1	6 1	27,918,	1	12	11
Sweden and Norway	<i></i>	26,499,	4	0 9	19,444,	2	19	3
ASIA.								
China §	••	22,374,	0	1 2	19,800,	0	1	0
Japan §	••	6,702,"		3 6	10,181,"	0	5	4
Domaio	•• •••	1,000,	0	2 7	500,	0	1	4
Africa.		,						
Egypt	••	10,090,*	1	9 8	14,027,†	2	1	3
Morocco		774,	0	2 6	1,759,	0	5	9
America					, ,			
Argentine Confeder		23,209,	6 1	15 1	15,637,	4	11	0
Brazil		18,586,	1	9 0	19,550,	ĩ	10	6
Chili		9,956,	. –	18 10	10,925,	4	-	6
Mexico	••	7,467,	ſ	14 3	9,723,	Õ		6
United States .	••	140,422,	1	10 7	144,664,	2		ì
TIME	••	4,207,	7	1 1	4,961,	8		4
motol.	••	1,176,172,	1	9 5	1,108,527,	1	7	9

Note.—The figures for Persia are only estimates; those for Greece and Morocco are for 1882; those for Brazil are for 1883; those for Austria-Hungary, Denmark, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, and Mexico are for 1885; all the rest are for 1886. In the cases of the Argentine Confederation, Chili, and Uruguay, the official values are given, which are said to be 25 per cent. below the real values.

^{*} Imports for home consumption only.

[†] Exports of home produce only.

[†] These calculations are based upon the population of Russia in Europe. The imports are in the proportion of 8s. 6d. and the exports of 10s. 8d. to the population of the whole Russian Empire. § Exclusive of bullion and specie.

|| Exclusive of the trade carried on in native vessels.

820. It will be at once seen that the imports and exports of the Trade in United Kingdom in 1886,* even exclusive of bullion and specie, repre- and other sent a far higher value than those of any other country in the world, compared and that those of Germany and France come next, in this respect; then follow in succession, according to their total trade, the United States, Belgium, Holland, Austria-Hungary, and India, which are the only other countries possessing a larger external trade than the Australasian colonies taken collectively, where such trade, including that between the colonies, is larger by 8 millions than in Italy, and by 21 millions than in Russia. The external commerce of Victoria* is much larger than that of Denmark, Greece, Portugal, or Roumania, but is not so extensive as that of Sweden and Norway; it is also somewhat less than that of the Argentine Confederation, Brazil, or China, but it is larger than that of the other extra-European countries shown in the table.

countries

821. The external trade of the United Kingdom, † as expressed by Trade per the value of imports and exports per head of the population, is larger than that of any Foreign country named except Holland and Belgium. The external trade of every one of the Australasian colonies,* as similarly expressed, is larger than that of the United Kingdom; whilst that of Victoria, Queensland, and South Australia, is usually nearly as large as that of Belgium, and that of New. South Wales is generally much larger than that of either Belgium or Holland.

Australasia and other countries compared.

822. The value of the imports into Victoria of articles entered as Imports and being the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, of other British dominions, and of Foreign states, and the value of the exports from Victoria of articles entered as the produce or manufacture of the same countries and of the colony itself, also the percentage of such values to the total values of imports and exports in 1887, will be found in the following table:—

exports the Various

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS THE PRODUCE OF DIFFERENT Countries, 1887.

Articles the Produce or		Impor	rts.	Exports.		
Manufacture of—		Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	
Victoria The United Kingdom Other British possessions Foreign States Total	•••	£ 7,928,736 7,996,498 3,096,917	41.68 42.04 16.28	£ 8,502,979 929,191 1,131,992 786,983	74·91 8·19 9·97 6·93	

^{*} See table following paragraph 799 ante.

[†] See table following paragraph 812 ante.

Exports of Victorian produce.

823. The following table gives the total value and value per head of articles of Victorian produce exported, and their proportion to the total exports, in each of the last twenty-one years:—

EXPORTS OF VICTORIAN PRODUCE, 1867 TO 1887.

			Year.		Total Value.	Value per Head of the Population.	Percentage of Total Exports
			£	£ s, d.			
1867	•••	•••	9,972,333	15 9 7	78:37		
1868	•••	•••	11,697,893	17 12 10	75.02		
1869	•••	•••	9,539,816	13 17 8	70.85		
1870	•••		9,103,323	12 15 3	73.00		
1871			11,151,622	15 2 7	76.60		
1872	•••	•••	10,758,658	14 5 8	77.56		
1873	•••	•••	11,876,707	15 10 4	77.61		
1874	•••	•••	11,352,515	14 12 0	73.52		
1875	•••	•••	10,571,806	13 8 6	71.59		
1876	•••	•••	10,155,916	12 15 0	71.54		
1877	•••	•••	11,269,086	13 18 9	74·35		
1878	•••	•••	10,676,499	12 19 11	71.53		
1879	•••	•••	8,069,857	9 13 6	64.80		
1880	•••	•••	11,220,467	13 3 11	70.33		
1881	•••		12,480,567	14 7 3	76.79		
1882	•••	•••	1 2, 570,788	14 2 5	77.63		
1883	•••	•••	13,292,294	14 11 9	81.06		
1884		•••	13,155,484	14 1 9	81.96		
1885	•••	•••	12,452,245	12 19 10	80.06		
1886	•••		9,054,687	9 3 5	76.77		
1887	•••	•••	8,502,979	8 6 9	74.91		

Decrease of exports of Victorian products.

824. It should be pointed out that the returns of articles set down as produced or manufactured in Victoria are not always reliable, there being no other evidence as to the origin of such articles than the statements of the shippers, which, it is known, are sometimes made very It will be seen that, although the total value of exports of local productions was lower in 1886 than in any of the previous nineteen years, except 1879, and the value of such exports per head was absolutely the lowest in the vicennium, the values in 1887 were The present depreciation in the export trade still lower than in 1886. of home products is thus of longer duration and more pronounced than that which took place during the period of commercial depression, which was at its height in 1879; the remarkable difference being that the present falling-off has taken place during a period of unexampled prosperity—partly caused no doubt by the introduction of British capital—which has led to an increased home consumption of colonial productions, and to a large proportion of the gold raised in the colony being retained therein, in lieu of being exported, to be used towards defraying the cost of constructing public and private works and buildings—chiefly in and around Melbourne—and extending manufactures, to the carrying on of which operations the buoyant state of the money market and the flourishing state of the colony generally have given a marked impulse. The proportion of exports of home products to the total exports was lower in 1887 than in any of the six previous years, or than in 1873, 1872, 1871, 1868, or 1867.

825. The following are the values of goods entered as the produce Exports of or manufacture of Victoria during each of the years forming the septennial period ended with 1887, the names of all the most important articles being given:-

EXPORTS OF ARTICLES ENTERED AS THE PRODUCE OR MANUFACTURE of Victoria, 1881 to 1887.*

(See Index following paragraph 793 ante.)

Order.	Articles.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1896.	1887.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1	Stationery	19,441	21,891	23,387	22,113	17,949	14,395	13,231
9	Agricultural implements	14,198	15,592	14,119	10,347	11,017	11,732	15,613
**	Machinery	82,166	123,180	138,407	98,468	73,227	48,034	90,403
10	Saddlery and harness	21,383	22,883		14,260	13,105	9,866	7,147
13	Furniture and upholstery	31,282	37,651	46,832	43,734	39,143	24,109	20,286
14	Manure	13,206	16,111	27,869	21,987	19,780	24,579	25,431
"	Drugs and chemicals	6,212	7,725	15,400	12,398	17,144	13,164	10,647
15	Woollens and woollen piece goods	6,947	15,692	12,546	10,633	4,189	2,751	1,820
19	Apparel & slops	226,203	258,393	245,998	257,269	242,617	155,358	117,858
,,	Boots and shoes	45,856	47,250	39,958	36,916	25,482	20,926	23,137
20	Cordage	16,879	26,721	27,613	29,312	20,695	9,195	5,398
21		100,987	113,852	117,835	145,484	103,365	90,221	43,123
13.	Hams, bacon, and lard	16,155	12,195	15,422	17,232	13,061	10,343	8,817
"	Beef and pork, salted	14,073	24,509	26,901	33,072	18,905	9,951	4,077
,,	Preserved meats	102,306	49,674	76,015	116,903	99,861	88,187	41,561
22	Confectionery	17,749	20,621	15,712	13,062	11,290	6,703	3,798
29	Biscuit	30,237	32,031	27,663	40,370	45,015	37,689	26,870
99	Flour	206,932	286,627	250,674	277,556	303,305	313,709	408,434
"	Grain & pulse—			,	,			,
	Wheat ?	668,234	631,473	∫ 353,309	1,426,905	407,668	165,391	410,524
	Other† §	· 1	- 1	(17,270	23,316	8,307	10,387	13,317
22	Fruit	6,804	12,724	18,573	38,021	23,662	21,967	10,105
1)	Jams and pre- serves	6,778	7,328	23,276	28,515	15,932	14,678	6,563
"	Oatmeal	12,368	19,673	22,512	28,540	29,550	25,222	17,978
,	Onions	20,364	35,398	31,599	38,710	31,868	34,696	33,482
,,	Potatoes	57,091	110,544	110,885	148,929	103,644	120,532	37,861
	Sugar, refined, and molasses	208,782	214,777	216,501	106,483	52,048	32,462	41,130

^{*} Including all articles partly or wholly made up of imported materials.

† Not including malt.

EXPORTS OF ARTICLES ENTERED AS THE PRODUCE OR MANUFACTURE OF VICTORIA, 1881 TO 1887*—continued.

(See Index following paragraph 793 ante.)

Order.	Article.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£
22	Vegetables	4,258	$\tilde{4},565$	30,706		17,480	4,436	$\widetilde{12,423}$
23	1X7:	5,388					27,094	29,345
	Bones	1,630			1,951		500	541
	Bone-dust	12,144			11,380	14,458	9,674	5,270
"	C 31	1,331	480		3,655	7,163	5,561	1,629
"	01	1,112			1,055			1,780
"	TTIBER	6,239			8,696		9,581	15,250
"	Horns and hoofs			1 679	1,174			633
"		1,118			999,090	949 959	1,005	
,,	Leather	297,427	329,146				254,597	207,606
"	Skins — sheep, &c.	104,352	129,267	117,538	139,942	92,149	98,763	104,543
,,	Soap	11,596	15,229	12,709	15,559	18,189	13,354	10,485
"	Stearine	48,626		13,486	6,247	•••	5	96
	Tallow	247,372	186,484	232,400	256,686		121,900	85,640
"	Wool †	4,070,589			5,707,668	4,428,231	4,306,352	4,508,105
25	Bark and timber	35,917	43,471	50,239	33,472		37,481	23,470
	Bran and pollard	9,426	4,182	11,487	16,102		23,010	4,323
"	Hay and chaff	81,196			194,393		174,139	63,660
"	143 I -	14,097	13,894		13,722		6,227	4,412
26	Oil—neatsfoot,	17,575	18,568		9,016		7,478	3,625
20		11,010	10,000	0,200	3,010	1,004	1,410	0,020
0.1	and ex tallow	1,588,738	1,381,088	1,569,819	760,875	353,362	996 954	949 495
31	Gold—bullion						336,874	243,425
$\ddot{32}$	specie	3,090,999	2,208,221	2,251,278	1,249,420		1,610,829	1,011,121
32	Minerals, metals,	62,847	45,280	75,846	31,858	25,716	32,393	14,733
	&c., exclusive							
	of gold	5:0.440	404 00	400 400	225 242	404.00		
33	Horned cattle	83,110	131,035	193,188	235,019		57,604	71,833
,,	Horses	185,295			171,732		133,691	148,018
,,	Sheep	184,126		327,598	307,609	426,149	101,232	191,246
34	Plants	6,170		8,736	7,561	7,343	5,664	5,920
35	Hardware and	31,292	$69,\!415$	28,057	24,911	19,405	20,834	16,4 4 0
	manufactures							•
	of metals		·					
"	Oilmen's stores	11,497	12,795	13,133	15,421	14,400	11,898	13,622
•••	All other articles	312,467	334,105	410,707	439,315	375,694	324,481	265,174
	Total	12,480,567	12,570,788	13,292,294	13,155,484	12,452,245	9,054,687	8,502,979

Note.—The Border traffic is included in all the years.

Increase or decrease of exports of articles of home produce. 826. Whilst the falling-off in the total exports of 1887, as compared with 1886, was £444,176, as already stated, there was a falling-off in the exports of home produce or manufactures alone amounting to £551,708, the difference being counterbalanced by an increase in the re-export trade. The decrease in exports of home produce was spread over 35 articles, the total falling-off of which amounted to £1,296,600; as against this, there was an increase of £744,900 spread over 20 articles of home produce, the net falling-off being thus,

^{*} Including all articles partly or wholly made up of imported materials.

[†] It is believed a portion of this wool was produced outside Victoria.

£551,708, as stated. The following table gives the names of the articles and the amount of increase or falling-off in the exports of each article:—

INCREASE OR DECREASE OF EXPORTS OF ARTICLES OF HOME PRODUCE, 1887.

Increase 1887, as compared with	th 1886.	Decrease 1887, as compared w	rith 1886.
Articles.	Amount of Increase.	Articles.	Amount of Decrease.
	£		£
Agricultural implements	3,881	Stationery	1,164
Machinery	42,369	Saddlery and harness	2,719
M	852	Furniture and upholstery	3,823
TD 4 1 1 1 - 1	2,211	Drugs and chemicals	2,517
Tiloum	94,725	Woollens and woollen piece	931
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	0±,120	goods	001
Grain and pulse—	045 199		27 500
Wheat	245,133	Apparel and slops	37,500
Other	2,930	Cordage	3,797
Sugar, refined and molasses	8,668	Butter and cheese	47,098
Vegetables	7,987	Hams, bacon, and lard	1,526
Wine \dots \dots	2,251	Beef and pork, salted	5,874
Bones	41	Preserved meats	46,626
Hides	5,669	Confectionery	2,905
Skins—sheep, &c	5,780	Biscuit	10,819
Stearine	91	Fruit	11,862
Wool	201,753	Jams and preserves	8,115
Horned cattle	14,229	Oatmeal	7,244
Horses	14,327	Onions	1,214
Sheep	90,014	Potatoes	82,671
Plants	256	Bone-dust	4,404
Oilmen's stores	1,724	Candles	3,932
		Glue pieces	3
		Horns and hoofs	372
		Leather	46,991
		Soap	2,869
		Tallow	36,260
		Bark and timber	14,011
		Bran and pollard	18,687
		Hay and chaff	110,479
		Seeds	1,815
		Oil—neatsfoot and ex tallow	3,853
		Gold—bullion	93,449
			599,708
		Minerals, metals, &c., ex-	17,660
			17,000
		clusive of gold	4 204
		Hardware and manufac-	4,394
		tures of metals	50.00
		All other articles	59,307
Total increase	744,891	Total decrease	1,296,599
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Deduct increase	744,891
		Net decrease	551,708

Articles showing increase and decrease 827. By reference to the table it will be found that the net fallingoff in the total exports of home produce was much more than accounted
for under the head of gold (bullion and specie) alone, which showed a
decrease of £693,000, owing to the gold produced, almost the whole of
which has usually been exported, being retained in the country to
facilitate exchange operations in connexion with the large influx of
British capital which it is believed has taken place during the last two
years. As against this, it is gratifying to notice a marked increase in
the exports of three other staple articles, viz., breadstuffs, wool, and
live stock—the former showing an increase of £329,000, the second of
nearly £202,000, and the third of over £118,000, or an increase upon
the three articles amounting to £649,000; which was more than sufficient to compensate for the numerous deficiencies under other heads, of
which the principal were hay and chaff with a decrease of £110,000,
and potatoes with one of £82,700.

Total decrease in last two years. 828. The serious falling-off in the exports dates from 1885, in which year and the following one, the diminution or increase, according to value, of the exports of ten of the principal articles of Victorian produce was as follows:—

INCREASE OR DECREASE OF EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF HOME PRODUCE, 1886 AND 1887.

Articles	s.		Increase (+) or I compared with the	Net amount	
	•		In 1886.	in two years.	
-			£	£	£
Gold	••••	•••	-2,361,832	-693,157	-3,054,989
Breadstuffs	•••	•••	-239,199	+329,039	+89,840
Wool	•••	•••	-121,879	+201,753	+79,874
Live stock	•••	•••	-406,483	+118,570	- 287,913
Leather		•••	-87,655	-46,991	-134,646
Apparel and slops	•••	•••	-87,259	-37,500	-124,759
Hay and chaff			+89,314	-110,479	-21,165
Potatoes			+16,888	-82,671	-65,783
Butter and cheese	***	•••	-13,144	-47,098	-60,242
Meats, preserved		•••	-11,674	-46,626	- 58,300
Other articles	•••	•••	-174,635	-136,548	- 311,183
Total (net)	* • •	•••	-3,397,558	- 551,708	-3,949,266

Chief articles under which decrease occurred. 829. It will be observed that in 1886 there was a falling-off in all the articles named except hay and potatoes, but that the exports of those articles fell off in 1887, whilst in that year there was a revival in the exports of breadstuffs, wool, and live stock. Over three-fourths of the falling-off in the two years was in the export of gold; and although

an increase occurred in two leading articles—viz., £90,000 in breadstuffs, and £80,000 in wool; large net decreases took place under all the other articles, amounting in the aggregate to about £1,093,000, of which £288,000 appears under the head of live stock, nearly £135,000 under that of leather, and close on £125,000 under that of apparel The decrease under minor articles not named, it will be and slops. observed, amounted to no less than £311,000.

830. The next table shows the total value and value per head of the Exports of exports of home produce or manufacture from each of the Australasian colonies during the eleven years 1876 to 1886, also the proportion of the value of such articles to that of the total exports:-

asian colonies.

EXPORTS OF HOME PRODUCE FROM AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1876 to 1886.

		Exports of Articles Produced or Manufactured in each Colony.					
Colony	Year.	Total Value.	Value per Head of the Population.	Percentage of Total Exports.			
4		£	£ s. d.				
	(1876	10,155,916	12 15 0	71.54			
• • •	1877	11,269,086	13 18 9	74.35			
	1878	10,676,499	12 19 11	71.53			
V 1	1879	8,069,857	9 13 6	64.80			
	1880	11,220,467	13 3 11	70.33			
Victoria	1881	12,480,567	14 7 3	76.79			
1000110	1882	12,570,788	14 2 5	77.63			
	1883	13,292,294	14 11 9	81.06			
	1884	13,155,484	14 1 8	81.96			
	1885	12,452,245	12 19 10	80.06			
•	1886	9,054,687	9 3 6	76.77			
	(1876	10,691,953	17 13 10	82.22			
	1877	10,704,758	17 0 4	81.55			
	1878	10,716,511	16 5 9	$82 \cdot 65$			
	1879	10,775,644	15 12 0	82.34			
	1880	12,679,782	17 9 5	81 · 67			
New South Wales	1881	12,895,493	16 19 2	80.35			
•	1882	13,208,459	16 12 4	79.01			
	1883	16,129,867	19 6 8	81.11			
	1884	14,595,736	16 11 4	$79 \cdot 97$			
	1885	12,957,881	13 18 5	78.33			
	[1886	12,884,200	13 3 0	82.82			
	1876	3,807,974	20 13 6	98.26			
	1877	4,278,122	21 18 7	98.09			
	1878	3,083,441	14 18 2	96.65			
	1879	3,259,613	15 4 5	$94 \cdot 92$			
	1880	3,150,151	14 3 10	91.36			
${f Q}$ ueensland		3,289,253	14 17 8	92.91			
	1882	3,183,947	13 8 0	90.01			
	1883	5,156,835	19 5 l	97.73			
	1884	$4,\!553,\!477$	15 8 11	97.43			
	1885	5,116,293	16 11 5	97.58			
	1886	4,813,092	14 9 6	97.55			

EXPORTS OF HOME PRODUCE FROM AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1876 TO 1886—continued.

Colony.	Year.	Exports of Article	s Produced or Manufa Colony.	ctured in each
Colony.	Teal.	Total Value.	Value per Head of the Population.	Percentage of Total Exports.
		£	£ s. d.	
	(1876	4,338,959	19 17 11	90.09
. •	1877	3,922,962	16 19 3	84.79
	1878	4,198,034	17 5 9	78.39
	1879	3,957,854	15 11 6	83.10
	1880	4,829,577	18 6 6	86.64
South Australia	{ 1881	3,643,402	12 12 6	82.66
	1 1882	4,187,840	14 8 11	78.13
	1883	3,487,827	11 13 3	71.42
	1884	5,292,222	17 2 11	79.90
	1885	4,385,599	14 0 2	77.81
	1886	2,822,138	9 0 3	62.87
	(1876	394,553	14 12 1	99.31
	1877	371,246	13 9 2	99.44
	1878	427,268	15 5 2	99.71
	1879	492,707	17 6 9	99.56
***	1880	496,408	17 4 2	99.44
Western Australia	1881	498,634	16 14 1	99.18
• '	1882	580,765	19 2 2	99.61
•	1883	444,764	14 4 10	99.50
	1884	404,000	12 9 11	99.58
	1885	445,208	13 1 4	99.67
	1886	626,524	16 17 0	99.40
·	1876	1,117,584	10 13 9	98.82
	1877	1,403,580	13 4 1	99.05
	1878	1,288,011	11 17 4	97.90
	1879	1,289,395	11 11 11	99.10
Tarmania	1880	1,481,330	13 0 9	97.98
Tasmania	1881	1,548,116	13 3 11	99.52
	1882	1,578,517	13 1 6	99.44
	1884	1,698,334 1,448,714	13 13 2 11 5 8	98.08
	1885	1,299,011	9 16 7	98.16
	1886	1,312,416	9 13 8	98.88
	1000	1,012,+10	9 10 6	98.57
	[1876	5,488,901	14 3 4	96.75
	1877	6,078,484	14 17 8	96.06
	1878	5,780,508	13 14 2	96.09
	1879	5,563,455	12 8 4	96.87
AT 77 1 1	1880	6,102,400	12 17 4	96.06
New Zealand	1881	5,762,250	11 13 5	95.07
	1882	6,253,350	12 5 7	93.94
	1883	6,855,244	12 19 0	96.61
	1884	6,942,486	12 12 10	97.90
	1885	6,591,911 6,386,682	11 12 10	96.66
			10 19 5	95.71

831. According to its total value and its value per head, the home Exports of produce exported in 1886 was less than in 1885 in all the colonies except duce, 1885 and 1886. Western Australia and Tasmania; moreover, excepting in New South Wales, the proportion of exports of home produce to the total exports was lower in all the colonies than in the previous year. falling off indeed in the export trade of home products appears to have prevailed in 1886 in Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania. should be mentioned that the same circumstance which makes the returns of Victorian home produce exported not absolutely reliable, as has been already stated,* may probably also operate against the truthfulness of the returns in the other colonies; consequently, some caution should be exercised in drawing deductions from the figures.

832. New South Wales being a coal-producing country, and being, order of moreover, from the extent of her territory, able to raise a very large quantity of wool and other pastoral produce, which is only partially counterbalanced by the larger quantities of grain and gold produced in Victoria, the value of home products exported from the former has generally, of late years, been in excess of that from the latter. was the case in all the years shown except 1877; and, owing to the unusual depression in the export trade in Victoria, the difference in favour of New South Wales in 1886 was as much as 3\frac{4}{5} millions sterling. Victoria is, however, far in advance of every Australasian colony except New South Wales in regard to the value of home produce exported. The following is the order in which the colonies stood in this respect according to the returns of 1886:-

colonies in respect to exports of home pro-

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS OF Home Produce, 1886.

- 1. New South Wales.
- 2. Victoria.
- 3. New Zealand.
- 4. Queensland.

- 5. South Australia.
- 6. Tasmania.
- 7. Western Australia.

833. In respect to the value of exports of domestic produce per head order of of the population in 1886, Victoria stood the lowest but one on the list, respect to at the top of which stood Western Australia, and at the bottom South The following was the order of the colonies in this head. Australia. particular:-

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO VALUE PER HEAD OF EXPORTS OF HOME PRODUCE, 1886.

- 1. Western Australia.
- 2. Queensland.
- 3. New South Wales.
- 4. New Zealand.

- 5. Tasmania.
- 6. Victoria.
- 7. South Australia.

Order of colonies in respect to proportion of home products to total exports.

834. In Victoria, during the same year, the value of articles of domestic produce bore a much larger proportion to that of the total exports than in South Australia, but a much smaller proportion than in any other colony. It is probable, however, that the proportion in Victoria would have been larger but for the total exports being so much swelled by the exportation of wool produced in the adjacent colonies and imported over the frontiers. The colonies in this respect stood in the following order in 1886:—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTION OF EXPORTS OF HOME PRODUCE TO TOTAL EXPORTS, 1886.

- 1. Western Australia.
- 2. Tasmania.
- 3. Queensland.
- 4. New Zealand.

- 5. New South Wales.
- 6. Victoria.
- 7. South Australia.

Exports of Australasian produce. 835. The aggregate value of the exports of home produce from all the Australasian colonies amounted in 1886 to £37,899,739, or over 83 per cent. of the total exports, as compared with $43\frac{1}{4}$ millions, or 84 per cent. of the total exports in 1885. During the last ten years the exports of home produce have varied from 33 millions in 1879 to 47 millions in 1883; and the proportion to the total exports has ranged from 81 to 85 per cent.

Trade with various countries, 1887.

836. In 1887, according to value, over two-fifths of the Victorian imports were from, and nearly half of the exports were to, the United Kingdom. About 38 per cent. of the former, and 40 per cent. of the latter, were conveyed between Victoria and the neighbouring colonies, chiefly New South Wales. In regard to Foreign countries, the imports therefrom amounted to $12\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. of the total imports, and the exports thereto to over 7 per cent. of the total exports. The value of the imports from and the exports to the principal British and Foreign countries, and the percentage of such values to the total imports and exports, are given in the following table:—

VICTORIAN IMPORTS FROM AND EXPORTS TO DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, 1887.

Countries.		Imports the	erefrom.	Exports thereto.		
0042022		Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	
BRITISH COUNTRIES. The United Kingdom Australasia—		£ 8,290,046	43.58	£ 5,476,229	48.24	
New South Wales Queensland South Australia		5,256,572 477,901 520,190	27.63 2.51 2.73	2,447,279 $529,286$ $527,703$	21.56 4.66 4.65	

VICTORIAN IMPORTS FROM AND EXPORTS TO DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, 1887—continued.

	Imports th	erefrom.	Exports thereto.		
Countries.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage	
	·			_	
BRITISH COUNTRIES—continued.	£		£		
Australasia—continued.					
Western Australia	18,789	10	155,984	1.37	
Tasmania	347,510	1.83	543,523	4.79	
New Zealand	706,505	3.71	292,729	2.58	
Fiji	62,209	.33	22,872	.20	
Mauritius	246,308	1.30	28,312	.25	
Hong Kong	234,864	1.23	32,458	•29	
India	371,914	1.96	421,552	3.71	
Ceylon	41,352	22	50,696	•45	
Straits Settlements	59,104	·31	5,832	.05	
Canada	24,236	13	•••	•••	
Other British possessions	14,821	.08	10,097	.09	
Total	16,672,321	87.65	10,544,552	92.89	
Foreign Countries.					
Belgium	73,299	.38	228,268	2.01	
France	182,187	.96	155,940	1.37	
Germany	298,269	1.57	107,920	.95	
Sweden and Norway	328,789	1.73	20		
Java	179,777	•94	2,071	02	
Philippine Islands	5,380	.03	79,051	.70	
China	585,259	3.08	45	1	
United States	671,231	3.23	223,443	1.97	
Others	25,639	13	9,835	.09	
Total	2,349,830	12:35	806,593	7.11	
Grand Total	19,022,151	100.00	11,351,145	100.00	

837. The net increase in the Victorian imports in 1887 as compared Increase or with those in 1886, already stated to have been £492,000, was made up of an increase of £632,000 in the imports from British countries, less a decrease of £140,000 in those from Foreign countries. the former, there was a large increase from the Australasian colonies, viz., of £1,073,000, from India (£170,000), and from Fiji, with which colony the trade increased two-fold; but there was a falling-off of £562,000 from the United Kingdom, and of £52,000 from Canada. regard to the latter, the principal falling-off consisted of £178,000 in the imports from Sweden and Norway, of £58,000 in those from Belguim, and of smaller amounts in those from China and the United States; but, on the other hand, the import trade from France and

imports to each country, Germany showed some improvement, whilst that from Java increased from only £25,000 in 1886 to £180,000 in 1887.

Increase or decrease in exports to each country, 1887 838. The falling-off in the total exports in 1887, as compared with those in the previous year amounting to £444,000 was the net result of a decrease of £563,000 in the trade to British countries, and an increase of £119,000 in that to Foreign countries. Under the head of British trade, there was a very large falling-off in the exports to the United Kingdom, viz., of £1,090,000, but a net increase of £387,000 in those to the Australasian colonies, to which Queensland contributed £348,000, and South Australia £138,000, less a decrease of £180,000 to New South Wales; and a net increase of £138,000 in exports to other British possessions, resulting chiefly from a large increase in those to India, less a falling-off in those to Ceylon. As regards Foreign countries, exports to the United States show an increase of £91,000. There were also increases in the export trade to France, Germany, and the Philippine Islands, but a decrease in that to Belgium.

Decrease of export trade to various countries in last two years.

839. During the last two years the Victorian export trade fell off in value by nearly four and a quarter millions sterling; and of this over two and a half millions was in the trade to the United Kingdom, and over one million in that to the other Australasian colonies. The only places to which there was any increase in the exports were other British possessions (excepting Ceylon), Germany, Belgium, and Other Countries. The following table shows the increase or decrease in the last two years:—

INCREASE OF DECREASE OF VICTORIAN EXPORTS TO VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1886 AND 1887.

Countries.			Increase (+) or compared with		Net Amount in
			In 1886.	I n 1887.	Two Years.
			£	£	£
United Kingdom Australasian Colonies Ceylon Other British Possessions France Germany	•••	•••	$\begin{array}{r} -1,593,017 \\ -1,524,490 \\ -437,138 \\ +24,222 \\ -392,755 \\ +35,276 \end{array}$	+310,261 $+20,062$ $+42,425$	$ \begin{array}{r} -608,774 \\ +334,483 \\ -372,693 \\ +77,701 \end{array} $
Belgium Other Countries	•••	•••	+ 165,099	$ \begin{array}{r} - 61,638 \\ + 118,492 \end{array} $	+ 103,461 + 84,858
Total (net)	•••	•••	- 3,756,437	- 444,176	- 4,200,613

840. The next table shows the value of the Victorian imports from Trade with and exports to different countries in 1887 and in the first year of each countries of the two previous quinquennia:-

at three periods.

IMPORTS FROM AND EXPORTS TO DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, 1877, 1882, AND 1887.

G	Imp	orts therefr	om.	Exports thereto.			
Countries.	1877.	1882.	1887.	1877.	1882.	1887.	
BRITISH COUNTRIES.	£	£	£	£	£	£	
The United Kingdom	8,300,411	8,980,420	8,290,046	6,574,848	7,763,065	5,476,229	
Australasia—		1.010.000		0.100.515	0.000.055		
New South Wales	3,982,162	4,313,262			3,089,255		
Queensland	20,599	10,051			18,652		
South Australia	290,361	412,925			703,893		
Western Australia	17,120	8,590			95,382		
Tasmania	304,861	429,026			570,597		
New Zealand	599,261	740,473			748,060		
Fiji	4,543	17,320			29,394		
Mauritius	391,497	824,507			26,701		
Hong Kong	143,919	204,562			2,552		
India	160,595	470,352			124,744		
Ceylon	359,322	71,613			2,341,991	50,696	
Straits Settlements	15,273	42,160				5,832	
Canada	61,641	98,669				•••	
Other British possessions	30,125	621	14,821	12,990	4,151	10,097	
Total	14,681,690	16,624,551	16,672,321	15,003,021	15,518,437	10,544,552	
Foreign Countries.							
Belgium		29,311	73,299		285,025	228,268	
France	74,586	78,089		•••	5,682		
Germany		105,469		,	35,054	107,920	
Sweden and Norway	168,790	239,801	328,789	•••		20	
Java	299,352	296,585		9,170	4,277	. 2,071	
Philippine Islands	14,854	47,563	5,380	20,573	248,364	79,051	
China	451,474	628,405	585,259	•••	7,285	45	
United States	647,090	680,863		123,189	38,744		
Others	24,468	17,444	25,639	1,734	50,711	9,835	
Total	1,680,614	2,123,530	2,349,830	154,666	675,142	806,593	
Grand total	16 ,3 62,304	18,748,081	19,022,151	15,157,687	16,193,579	11,351,145	

Note. - Border traffic is included in all the years.

841. It will be observed that the value of imports from the United Trade at Kingdom at the last period showed a considerable falling-off as compared with that at the middle period, and a slight falling-off as compared with that at the first period, whilst a very much larger falling-off took place in the value of exports to the United Kingdom; also that the value of imports from Queensland, South Australia, and Western Australia-more especially the first-named-was higher at the last than at

periods compared.

either of the previous periods; and the value of exports to Queensland and Western Australia was much higher, and to South Australia and New Zealand—especially the last-named—was considerably lower at the last than at either of the previous periods, whilst the value of exports to New South Wales was higher at the last than at the first, but much lower than at the middle period. The trade with the leading European countries, with which an extensive trade has only recently sprung into existence, shows marked increase, especially in the imports, which have not yet, however, reached the value of a million per annum. In the case of British possessions an increase is noticed in the import trade from Fiji, Hong Kong, and Straits Settlements, and in the export trade to Hong Kong, India, and the Straits Settlements; but a very considerable decrease in the import trade from Mauritius and India as compared with the middle period, and in the total trade with Ceylon, which is in consequence of the fact that the P. & O. steamers leaving Australia now generally go right through to England, instead of transhipping at Ceylon, and therefore the gold shipped in these vessels is much oftener than formerly entered for the first-named country than for the latter.

Trade with neighbouring colonies, 1877 to 1887. 842. The value of imports to Victoria from the neighbouring colonies, was higher in 1887 than in any of the previous ten years, by nearly one million sterling. The value of the exports from Victoria to the neighbouring colonies, which had been steadily increasing up to 1884, showed a slight falling-off in 1885 and a further but very considerable falling-off in 1886, and, although there was a slight recovery in 1887, the value in that year was lower than in any other year since 1879, except 1876, as will be seen by the following figures:—

TRADE BETWEEN VICTORIA AND THE OTHER AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1877 TO 1887.

Imports from the		Exports to the	Excess in favour of			
Year.	Neighbouring Colonies.	Neighbouring Colonies.	Imports.	Exports.		
<u></u>	£	£	£	£		
1877	5,214,364	4,229,570	984,794	•••		
1878	5,609,455	4,837,421	772,034	•••		
1879	6,130,990	4,184,114	1,946,876	•••		
1880	6,299,597	4,567,982	1,731,615	•••		
1881	5,949,730	4,736,442	1,213,288	•••		
1882	5,914,327	5,225,839	688,488	•••		
1883	5,658,854	5,744,780	• • •	85,926		
1884	6,475,915	5,826,826	649,089			
1885	5,652,169	5,633,247	18,922	•••		
1886	6,254,393	4,108,757	2,145,636			
1887	7,327,467	4,496,5 0 4	2,830,963	•••		

843. It will be observed that Victoria imported from the other Imports colonies more than she exported thereto in all the years named except colonies in 1883, and that the excess of imports in 1887 was far larger than in any exports other year shown. The figures in the last two columns show the net excess in favour of imports during the eleven years to have amounted to £12,895,779, or an average of about £1,172,300 per annum.

excess of thereto.

coastwise from three

844. Each port gets credit for the imports of such goods only as are Exports landed thereat direct from other countries, or of goods on which the duty has not been paid elsewhere in Victoria, and in like manner a port gets credit for the export of such goods only as are shipped therefrom direct to other countries. Besides the foreign trade, however, there exists a coastwise traffic, by means of which the outports receive goods on which the duty has been paid in Melbourne, and send away goods to Melbourne for ultimate shipment there. No return was ever given of the imports coastwise at any of the ports, but the Customs returns for some years contained a statement of the exports coastwise from the ports of Warrnambool, Belfast, and Portland. The following are the results for the five years ended with 1880, since which year the information has not been collected:-

VALUE OF EXPORTS COASTWISE FROM THE FOLLOWING PORTS, 1876 то 1880.

		1876.		1877.		1878.		1879.		1880.
Warrnambool	. ,	£293,971	•••	£277,465	•••	£283,315	•••	£266,391		£287,906
Belfast	•	467,162	•••	365,203	•••	227,211	•••	157,621	•••	190,644
Portland		378,453	•••	320,587	•••	305,940		192,497		381,410

845. The chief item of coastwise exports in all the years was wool, chief articles the value of which, in 1880, shipped from Warrnambool was £135,623, coastwise. from Belfast £163,118, and from Portland £213,803. After wool, the principal articles appearing in the coastwise export returns of 1880 were potatoes, butter and cheese, live stock, leather, woollens, tallow, and grain and pulse, from Warrnambool; potatoes, tallow, eggs, leather, butter and cheese, live stock, and grain, from Belfast; and grain, bark, skins, and leather, from Portland.

846. In 1887, 80 per cent. of the imports were landed, and a some- Imports and what larger proportion of the exports were shipped, at the port of each port. Melbourne. Over a sixth of the imports entered the colony at the Murray ports, but only about a ninth of the exports were sent away therefrom. The chief of these ports is Echuca, at which 113 per cent. of the total imports were landed. The only important port of shipment in Victoria, except Melbourne, is Geelong, from which, in 1887, $5\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. of the total exports were sent away. The following table gives the names of the various ports and the value and percentage of the goods imported and exported at each during that year:-

IMPORTS	AND	EXPORTS	AT	EACH	PORT.	1887.
---------	-----	---------	----	------	-------	-------

.		Impor	ts.	Exports.			
Ports.			Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage	
			£		£		
Melbourne			15,159,209	79.69	9,262,333	81.60	
Geelong			186,768	198	654,019	5.76	
Portland			1,531	'01	144,217	1.27	
Port Fairy (Belfa	st)		697	•••	66		
Warrnambool		•••	30,930	'16	11,589	•10	
Bairnsdale		•••	1,139	.01	2,196	02	
Murray ports and	place	-es-	•		• .		
Cowana	•		5,781	.03	16,972	15	
Echuca	• • •		2,229,639	11.72	168,172	1.48	
Koondrook	•••		1,319	.01	2,612	.05	
Narung	•••		8,017	.04	•••	1	
Swan Hill	•••		39,991	21	35, 305	'31	
Tocumwall	•••	•••	25,874	13	30,424	.27	
Wahgunyah			372,475	1.96	82,349	.73	
Gooramadda	•••	•••	33,637	'18	17,310	15	
Yarrawonga	•••	•••	19,992	'11	14,613	'13	
Wodonga	•••	•••	735,998	3.87	230,185	2.03	
Tintaldra	•••		32,786	17	10,805	10	
Ports unspecifie	$^{\mathrm{d}}$		•••		607,502*	5.32	
Stations, Border,		•••	136,368	.72	60,476	.23	
Total	•••	•••	19,022,151	100.00	11,351,145	100.00	

Increase or decrease of exports at each port. 847. Of the falling-off, according to value, in the goods exported in the last two years, as compared with those in 1885, 93 per cent. was at the Port of Melbourne. The net falling-off at all the sea ports was £3,965,918, and that at the Murray ports and inland border stations was £234,695. The following table shows the amounts of increase or decrease at each port during the last two years:—

INCREASE OR DECREASE OF EXPORTS FROM EACH PORT, 1886
AND 1887.

Ports.		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with preceding year.		Net Amount in
		In 1886.	In 1887.	Two Years.
		£	£	£
Melbourne		-3,201,935	- 695,933	-3,897,868
Geelong		+3,452	- 24,933	-21,481
Portland		+55,183	-18,105	+37,078
Port Fairy (Belfast)		-749	-58,396	-59,145
Warrnambool		+5,262	-31,960	-26,698
Bairnsdale	•••	***	+2,196	+2,196
Murray ports, &c.		-591,466	+369,157	-222,309
Stations, border, &c.		- 26,184	+13,798	- 12,386
Total (net)		- 3,756,437	- 444,176	-4,200,613

^{*} The goods represented by this value were entered in Melbourne for export overland across the Border, and were consequently not credited to the various Murray ports.

848. The values of sixty-three of the principal articles imported in Imports of 1887 and in the first year of each of the two previous quinquennia are principal articles at three placed side by side in the following table:-

periods.

IMPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES, 1877, 1882, AND 1887.

(See Index following paragraph 793 ante.)

		v	alue of Import	s.
Order.	Articles.			
		1877.	1882 <i>.</i>	1887.
		£	£	£
1	Books	170,918	199,784	204,055
. .	Stationery	61,461	92,653	85,706
2	Musical instruments	101,073	115,292	87,403
6	Watches, clocks, and watchmakers'	85,225	84,776	84,930
9	Cutlery	43,557	26,5 01	20,739
	Machinery	100,467	151,401	242,343
	Sewing machines	68,917	119,161	36,651
	Tools and utensils	41,495	56,150	30,564
12	Building materials	78,944	90,433	127,486
13	Furniture and upholstery	42,028	76,990	57,053
14	Drugs and chemicals	54,191	84,365	82,155
1.2	Matches and vestas	45,544	43,724	55,292
	Opium	79,149	77,089	37,280
	Paints and colours	60,486	79,636	71,436
15	Carpeting and druggeting	57,351	88,463	79,823
10	Woollens and woollen piece goods	917,793	924,905	724,436
16	0:11-	258,969	258,709	288,173
17	(A.14	766,222	1,048,306	825,883
1,	Times siere seeds	37,493	31,817	49,374
18	The hand all and	239,156	337,812	358,748
19	AI a	346,682	313,699	323,848
10	Docts and shoot	217,503	121,818	95,307
19	Clamas	67,332	90,145	98,762
10	Tate come and beneate	138,222	129,164	113,932
	l TT	164,779	134,955	130,194
	1 36:11:	12,197	*	**
20	Bags and sacks (including woolpacks)	92,735	318,617	260,906
21	Duitten and all and	5,793	26,053	7,441
21	Fish	158,924	131,672	165,361
	Meats—fresh, preserved, and salted	12,700	12,599	23,954
22	Fruit (including currants and raisins)	184,043	204,150	280,335
24	Thomas and bigonit	3,509	16,176	13,638
	Crain wheat	20,861	18,805	17,716
	onta	129,876	58,171	141,764
	other (including malt and rice)	354,501	175,370	153,154
	On home and home of home of	769,032	1,315,402	1,127,556
23	Door older and name	201,189	207,830	266,509
4U	Coffee	74,804	, ,	52,683
			50,442 57.866	42,422
	Hops	65,021	57,866	
	Spirits	579,984 590 795	397,210	401,083
	Tea	599,725	745,226	694,898

^{*} In 1882 and 1887 articles formerly comprised under the head of Millinery were distributed under other headings.

IMPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES, 1877, 1882, AND 1887—continued.

(See Index following paragraph 793 ante.)

		v	alue of Impor	ts.
Order.	Articles.	1877.	1882.	1887.
	·	£	£	£
23	Tobacco, cigars, and snuff	384,219	252,215	252,426
20	Wine	168,985	152,531	128,489
24	Candles	48,198	39,903	48,031
	Hides, skins, and pelts	129,045	110,568	144,465
	Leather, leatherware, and leathern cloth	141,933	151,645	148,684
	Wool*	2,030,129	2,734,738	2,778,927
25	Paper (including paper bags)	175,083	214,341	224,906
25	Timber	536,761	715,420	760,553
26	Oil of all kinds	241,001	183,553	198,074
28	Coal	325,367	341,666	533,577
29	Earthenware, brownware, & chinaware	73,104	114,654	95,440
	Glass and glassware	104,673	116,839	147,692
31	Gold (exclusive of specie)	433,961	677,075	588,527
ė	Specie—gold	41,300	82,587	51,927
	,, other	12,410	69,424	31,176
	Jewellery	48,702	75,021	49,700
32	Iron and steel (exclusive of railway rails, telegraph wire, &c.)	885,615	761,084	726,636
	Nails and screws	64,574	63,960	35,558
33 ໍ	Live stock	1,024,390	794,486	1,362,591
35	Fancy goods	51,435	68,641	85,866
	Hardware and ironmongery	115,635	169,374	192,553
	Oilmen's stores	18,101	1 5 ,957	22,775
	Total	14,564,472	16,419,019	16,569,566
t	All other articles	1,797,832	2,329,062	2,452,585
·	Total Imports	16,362,304	18,748,081	19,022,151

Ten chief articles of import, 1887. 849. Of all the articles named in the table the most important, according to the values in 1887, are wool—including that brought overland from New South Wales—live stock, sugar, cottons, timber, iron and steel, woollens, tea, gold, and coal, in the order named, the values of which varied in 1887 from over two and three quarter millions sterling for wool to £533,600 for coal. The aggregate value of these ten items amounted in 1887 to over £10,175,000, or to more than half the total value of all the articles imported. It may be mentioned that the value of these articles in 1885 was £11,237,000, and in 1886 it was £9,734,000, so that, although an increase occurred in 1887 as compared with the previous year, there was a falling-off of over one million in these items alone as compared with 1885.

^{*} Including the value of wool imported into Victoria across the Murray.

compared.

850. The total imports show an increased value in 1887, as com- Imports pared with 1877, of over two and a half millions, but as compared with periods 1882, of only one quarter of a million; whilst the imports of the articles named in the table have increased by two millions and £150,000 respectively. Several of the items show considerable increase at the last period as compared with either of the former periods, and of these the more important are machinery, building materials, linen piece goods, haberdashery, fish, meats, fruit, oats, beer, timber, coal, glassware, fancy goods, hardware and ironmongery, and oilmen's stores. The increase was most particularly marked in the case of machinery, fruit, beer, live stock, and coal. The last-named item increased by nearly £200,000 in five years, or from £342,000 in 1882 to £534,000 in The chief articles which show marked decrease at the last compared with either of the former ones, are sewing machines, tools and utensils, woollens, cottons, boots and shoes, hosiery, sugar, hops, spirits, tea, wine, tobacco, oils, earthenware, iron and steel, and grain of all kinds except oats. The large falling-off in the imports of sugar is attributable to the temporary cessation of refining operations in the colony, a considerable proportion of refined sugar having been formerly exported. The decrease in the imports of many of the other articles just enumerated is in all probability chiefly owing to the increased production of the articles in the colony.

851. The exports of forty-one of the principal articles are in like Exports of manner given for the same three years:-

principal articles at three periods.

EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES, 1877, 1882, AND 1887.

(See Index following paragraph 793 ante.)

•		V	alue of Exports	١.
Order.	Articles.			
		1877.	1882.	1887.
		£	£	£
1	Books	38,325	80,934	65,236
	Stationery	29,458	44,039	34,855
9 .	Machinery	90,262	168,613	138,851
15	Woollens and woollen piece goods	110,286	109,042	89,290
19	Apparel and slops	216,482	334,688	199,450
	Boots and shoes	104,207	73,037	42,261
21	Butter and cheese	36,977	113,852	43,307
	Meats—fresh and preserved	123,782	93,966	42,627
	, salted (including hams and bacon)	10,035	35,742	12,462
22	Flour and biscuit	141,142	339,458	451,543
	Grain—wheat	24,600	627,029	416,487
	,, oats	34,805	28,550	14,774
	" other (including malt and rice)	86,694	175,390	42,037
				,, -, - •

EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES, 1877, 1882, AND 1887—continued.

(See Index following paragraph 793 ante,)

Order.	Articles.		V	alue of Expor	ts.
Jidei.	TI VICTOR		1877.	1882.	1887.
			£	£	£
22	Potatoes		77,840	110,544	37,861
	Sugar and molasses	***	292,060	278,564	142,310
23	Coffee	•••	25,112	25,578	18,593
	Spirits	•••	138,969	110,734	101,33
	$\widetilde{\mathrm{Tea}}$		282,571	331,916	420,859
	Tobacco, cigars, and snuff	•••	235,531	156,009	123,813
	Wine	• • • •	68,192	53,319	58,404
24	Bones and bone-dust	•••	29,535	14,822	5,811
	Candles	•••	31,889	10,847	13,069
	Horns and hoofs	•••	2,651	2,586	633
	Hides	•••	2,997	6,838	15,250
	Skins and pelts	***	32,564	129,267	104,874
	Leather, leatherware, and leather		212,066	361,309	238,603
	Soap	•••	7,852	15,747	13,93
24	Tallow	•••	90,455	189,304	85,640
	Wool *	•••	5,670,871	5,902,624	5,073,491
25	Bark	•••	51,394	23,845	16,159
	Hay, straw, and chaff	•••	38,838	146,199	63,660
	Timber		42,181	49,306	24,690
26	Oil of all kinds		98,944	60,968	34,95
31	Gold (exclusive of specie) †		2,090,112	1,497,116	243,42
0.1	Specie—gold †		2,814,907	2,208,221	1,011,12
	gilwan	•••	5,500	8,007	1,41
32	Antimony ore, regulus, &c.		47,042	12,072	80
-	Copper ore, regulus, &c	•••	8,460	2,854	3,74
	Tin, tin ore, and black sand		8,538	5,405	1,54
33	Live stock	•••	317,660	609,761	529,78
35	Hardware and ironmongery	•••	45,853	63,849	36,73
	Total	•••	13,817,639	14,611,951	10,014,96
	All other articles	•••	1,340,048	1,581,628	1,336,17
	Total Exports	•••	15,157,687	16,193,579	11,351,14

Nine chief articles or export, 1887. 852. It appears from this table that the chief articles of Victorian export are wool—of which the value in 1887 was £5,073,500, and gold (inclusive of specie) valued at £1,254,500—which two articles alone contributed 56 per cent. to the total value of exports of all articles; next in order in 1887 were breadstuffs, £868,000, and live stock, £529,800; then tea, leather, apparel and slops, sugar, and machinery, in the order named—the values of which varied in 1887 between £421,000 and £139,000. It will be noticed, however, that, of these, sugar (excepting

^{*} Including wool from across the Murray, which is also included in the returns of imports ante.

^{- †} The export of gold was affected by the opening of the Melbourne Mint, which took place in 1872.

the process of refining) and tea are not produced in Victoria, and are merely re-exports. The value of the nine articles just named amounted in 1887 to £8,867,000, which leaves the balance of $2\frac{1}{2}$ millions distributed over all the other heads.

853. The value of the total exports in 1887 shows an extraordinary Exports falling-off as compared with either of the previous periods, viz., nearly 5 millions sterling lower than the value in 1882, and nearly 4 millions lower than the value in 1877. There is a large and universal decrease in all the leading articles of export, and the only articles showing increase as against both the former periods are flour and biscuits, tea, and hides; besides these, wine, candles, and copper ore show an increase as compared with 1882, but a falling-off as compared with 1877; and butter and cheese, breadstuffs, skins and pelts, leather, soap, hay and straw, and live stock show an increase as compared with 1877, but a falling-off as compared with 1882. All the other articles named show a falling-off as compared with both the former periods. principal decreases consisted of £2,450,000 in gold, £830,000 in wool, £250,000 in grain of all kinds (inclusive of flour, etc.), £136,000 in sugar, £135,000 in apparel and slops, and £80,000 in live stock.

compared.

854. With reference to the falling-off in the declared values of sugar Falling-off and wool exported, it should be pointed out that this has partially arisen of sugar from the reduced value of those articles and not altogether from a diminution of the quantities. This is made plain by the following figures :--

and wool.

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF EXPORTS OF SUGAR AND WOOL, 1875-1887.

		Refined S	Sugar and Mo	olasses.	Wool.			
Year.		Quantity.	Declared Value.		Quantity.	Declared Value.		
_		Quantity.	Total.	Per cwt.	Quantity.	Total.	Per lb	
		cwt.	£	£	lbs.	£	d.	
1875	• • •	216,098	331,122	1.53	85,064,952	6,096,958	17.2	
1880	• • •	155,469	254,219	1.63	112,486,206	6,417,466	13.7	
1884		170,800	232,474	1.36	119,502,407	6,342,887	12.7	
1885		156,125	173,774	1.11	106,278,038	5,028,011	11.4	
1886	•••	140,425	144,631	1.03	107,984,839	4,999,662	11.1	
1887		142,980	142,316	1.00	115,461,606	5,073,491	10.2	

855. It will be noticed that whilst the declared value of sugar Falling-off exported was greater in 1880 than in 1887 by £112,000, or by 79 per cent., the quantity exported was less by only £12,489, or not quite

value than quantity.

9 per cent.; also, that whilst the declared value of wool exported in 1875 exceeded that in 1887 by over a million sterling, the wool exported in the latter exceeded that in the former by over 30 million pounds weight. The figures show that the average price of sugar has fallen off nearly 40 per cent. since 1880, and that of wool by nearly a similar proportion since 1875, the fall being very marked from period to period.

Exports of greasy wool.

856. With reference to the wool, however, it should be pointed out that lately a much larger proportion of greasy wool has been exported than formerly,* showing a reduced value, it is true, but one of much less extent than when the wool is considered as a whole without reference to its condition when exported. The following table shows the quantity and declared value of greasy wool exported in the same six years†:—

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF EXPORTS OF GREASY WOOL, 1875-1887.

		Declared Va	llue.
Year.	Quantity.	Total.	Per lb.
	lbs.	£	d.
1875	41,926,875	2,318,765	13.3
1880	76,808,471	3,616,981	11.3
1884	93,226,346	4,353,578	11.2
1885	83,927,788	3,478,404	9.9
1886	82,473,370	3,324,839	9.7
1887	91,635,136	3,538,195	9.3

Falling-off in value of greasy wool. 857. The quantity of greasy wool, it will be observed, exported in 1880 was less than in 1887 by nearly 15 million pounds weight; yet, at the same time, the declared value was higher by nearly £80,000 at the former than at the latter period. It will, moreover, be remarked that the average fall per lb. in 1887 as compared with 1884 (1.9d.) is nearly the same, as was shown in the previous table, when the wool was considered as a whole.

Excess of imports over exports, &c., 1837 to 1887.

858. In thirty-two out of the fifty-one years ended with 1887 the value of imports to Victoria exceeded that of exports therefrom, but in the other nineteen years the value of exports was the greater. The following is a statement of the amounts by which the imports exceeded the exports in those years in which the excess was in favour of the former, and the amounts by which the exports exceeded the imports

^{*} The proportion of greasy to all kinds of wool exported was 49 per cent. in 1875, 68 per cent. in 1880, 78 per cent. in 1884, 79 per cent. in 1885, 76 per cent. in 1886, and 80 per cent. in 1887.

 $[\]dagger$ For average prices of different classes of wool in Melbourne and London, see Part Production post.

in those years in which the excess was in the opposite direction; also the net excess of imports during the whole period:-

IMPORTS IN EXCESS OF EXPORTS, AND THE CONTRARY, 1837 TO 1887.

9 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Year.		Imports in Excess of Exports.	Exports in Excess of Imports.	Year.		Imports in Excess of Exports.	Exports in Excess of Imports.
			£	£			£	£
1837		•••	103,201		1866	•••	1,882,165	1,050,347
1838	•••		45,232	•••	1867			2,273,328
1839		•••	127,038		1868			•••
1840			306,507	•••	1869	•••	444,636	14,256
1841		•••	164,094		1870			2,215,825
1842	•••	•••	78,644		1871	•••		179,873
1843		•••	•••	66,446	1872	•••		•••
1844				105,785	1873		1,231,402	•••
1845	•••	•••		215,304	1874	•••	1,512,876	•••
1846	•••	•••	•••	109,640	1875	•••	1,918,900	•••
1847		•••	•••	230,815	1876	•••	1,508,867	•••
1848	• • •			301,683	1877	• • •	1,204,617	
1849	•••			275,495	1878		1,236,173	•••
1850	•••	•••	•••	296,871	1879	•••	2,581,368	1,397,665
1851	•••	•••		366,472	1880	•••	'	•••
1852			•••	3,381,807	1881	•••	466,418	•••
1853	•••	•••	4,781,093		1882	•••	2,554,502	•••
1854		•••	5,883,847		1883	•••	1,344,983	• • •
1855		•••	•••	1,485,399	1884	•••	3,151,168	•••
1856	•••	•••	•••	527,491	1885		2,492,846	•••
1857	• • •	•••	2,176,697		1886	•••	6,735,254	•••
1858		•••	1,119,040		1887	•••	7,671,006	•••
1859	• • •	•••	1,755,032					·
1860	•••	•••	2,131,026				~0 70 0 640	1 4 500 050
1861	•••	•••	•••	296,154	Total	•••	58,792,648	14,790,656
1862	•••	•••	448,365		T) = 34		14 500 656	
1863			552,431		Deduct exe		14,790,656	• • •
1864		•••	1,076,431		of expo	rts		
1865	•••	•••	106,789	•••	Net excessimports	s of	44,001,992	•••

859. It will be observed that in the fifty-one years of which mention Balance of is made in the table the imports exceeded the exports by £44,000,000, or an average of over £863,000 per annum, which excess, it should be mentioned, would be added to if the value of the British and Foreign built ships placed on the register of Victoria were included with the imports, but diminished if freight, which is included in the value of imports, were also added to the exports.

fifty-one years.

860. The imports exceeded the exports by the largest amount in Years in the year under review, when such excess was greater than in 1886 by £935,752, greater than in 1854 by £1,787,159, greater than in 1853 by £2,889,913, and greater than in 1884 by £4,519,838, which years follow next in order in respect to excess of imports over exports.

which excess of imports or exports was highest.

of exports over imports was greatest in 1852, next in 1868, next in 1871, next in 1855, and next in 1880; the last mentioned year being the only one during the last 15 years in which the exports were in excess of the imports. In connexion with the large excess of imports in the last four, and especially in the last two years, it should be stated that a new loan of nearly £1,400,000 was raised in London in 1884, one of £819,000 in 1885, one of £1,500,000 in 1886, and one of £3,000,000 in 1887*; besides numerous municipal and private loans, and very large amounts of private capital which, it is well known, have been brought out in other forms for investment in Victoria as well as in the neighbouring colonies. These sums must either gradually find their way into the imports, or act as a temporary check on the exports by restricting the export of gold, &c., which would otherwise naturally leave our shores; in like manner the annual interest payable on these sums must find its way into the exports.

Excess of imports, &c., in Australasian colonies.

861. In 1886 the imports exceeded the exports in all the Australasian colonies. The imports were in excess of the exports in Victoria, New South Wales, and New Zealand in each of the last eleven years, except one; also in South Australia, Queensland, and Tasmania, with four exceptions; but in Western Australia in all the years but four the exports were the greater. The following table shows the amounts by which the imports exceeded the exports, or the contrary, in the different colonies during the eleven years ended with 1886, and the net result for each colony over the whole period:—

Imports in Excess of Exports, and the contrary, in Australasian Colonies, 1876 to 1886.

	Colony.		Year.	Imports in Excess of Exports.	Exports in Excess of Imports.	Net Excess in 11 Years of Imports over Exports.
		,		£	£	£
			1876	1,508,867	•••	1
		1	1877	1,204,617	•••	
		1 1	1878	1,236,173	•••	
		[]	1879	2,581,368	•••	11
		1 1	1880	•••	1,397,665	
${f V}$ ictoria	•••		1881	466,418	•••	21,878,531
			1882	2,554,502	•••	
		1 1	1883	1,344,983	•••	
			1884	3,151,168	•••	11
]	1885	2,492,846	•••	
•			1886	6,735,254	•••	J
			·	-		

^{*} Exclusive of over £5,800,000 of redemption loans during the four years referred to. A further loan of £1,500,000 was floated in the early part of 1888.

IMPORTS IN EXCESS OF EXPORTS, AND THE CONTRARY, IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1876 TO 1886—continued.

Colony,	Year.	Imports in Excess of Exports.	Exports in Excess of Imports.	Net Excess in 11 Years of Imports over Exports.
		£	£	£
(1876	668,835	•••)
j	1877	1,480,775	•••	
	1878	1,802,994	•••	1
ta da	1879	1,112,028	1 5 5 5 6 6	
New South Wales	1880	1 250 002	1,575,063	27,303,965
iew South wates	1881 1882	1,359,823 4,564,169	•••	21,000,900
	1883	1,074,139	•••	
	1884	4,575,479	•••	
	1885	6,823,451	•••	
	1886	5,417,335	•••	J
	1876	•••	749,022	h
	1877	•••	292,5 93	
	1878	245,658	050145	11
	1879 1880	•••	353,145 360,8 64	
Queensland	1881	523,259	300,004	6,810,502
240011011111111111111111111111111111111	1882	2,784,011	•••	{ 0,010,002
	1883	956,743	• • •	
	1884	1,708,112	•••	
	1885	1,179,086	•••	
rangan dan kacamatan dan Kabupatèn Kabupatèn Kabupatèn Kabupatèn Kabupatèn Kabupatèn Kabupatèn Kabupatèn Kabup Kabupatèn Kabupatèn	1886	1,169,257	•••	
	1076		690 00"	
	1876 1877	•••	239,987 1,020	
	1878	364,590	1,020	
• • •	1879	251,423	•••	
	1880	6,992	•••	11
South Australia	1881	836,307	•••	3,394,336
	1882	1,347,898		
	1883 1884	1,426,594	874,351	
	1885		87,852	
	1886	363,742		
(1876	•••	11,256	
	1877 1878	•••	10,645 4 9,441	
	1879		87,585	
	1880		145,514	
Western Australia	1881		97,939	39,949
	1882		74,301	
the second of	1883	69,837	•••	
	1884 1885			
	1885	203,699 127,620	1	
, and the second second second second second second second second second second second second second second se	1000	12,,020	. • •,•	

IMPORTS IN EXCESS OF EXPORTS, AND THE CONTRARY, IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1876 TO 1886—continued.

Colony.		Year.	Imports in Excess of Exports.	Exports in Excess of Imports.	Net Excess in 11 Years of Imports over Exports.
			£	£	£
		1876	2,020		1
	11	1877		108,304	
		1878	9,117	200,002	11
		1879		33,622	
-	il	1880		142,708	i
Tasmania		1881		124,432	835,673
	···)	1882	83,483		
	11	1883	101,038	•••	11
		1884	180,261		
		1885	443,793	•••	
		1886	425,027	•••	j
		1876	1,231,706	•••	
	11	1877	645,946	•••	
		1878	2,740,138	•••	
		1879	2,631,459	•••	
	i l	1880	1	190,681	
New Zealand		1881	1,396,179	•••	12,602,473
	ÌÌ	1882	1,951,262	•••	
	i l	1883	878,039	•••	11
		1884	572,221	•••	
•		1885	659,982	•••	
		1886	86,222	•••	J
Total	•••	•••	79,873,419	7,007,990	72,865,429
Deduct excess of exp	ports	•••	7,007,990	•••	
Net excess of import	s	•••	72,865,429	•••	72,865,429

Colonies in which imports exceed exports, and contrary.

862. It will be observed that during the eleven years to which the table relates goods to the value of nearly 22 millions sterling were received by Victoria, of over 27 millions by New South Wales, of nearly 7 millions by Queensland, of nearly $3\frac{1}{2}$ millions by South Australia, of £40,000 by Western Australia, of over three quarters of a million by Tasmania, and of over $12\frac{1}{2}$ millions by New Zealand, in excess of the values of the goods sent away.

Imports in excess of exports, &c., in Australia and Australasia.

863. During the period alluded to it will be found that the Australian continent, taken as a whole, received goods to the value of nearly £73,000,000 more than it exported, whereas the surplus received by the continent, with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, amounted to over £59,400,000.

864. In regard to this large balance of imports, it will be borne in mind Effect of that the colonies borrow largely from London; thus, the Government debt of Australasia at the end of 1886, amounting to over 153* millions sterling, nearly all represents English capital. As a set-off against this, however, an annual return has to be made, as interest, which averages about 4.2 per cent. This item alone would be represented in the annual exports at the present time by a value amounting to about £6,400,000 annually.

on imports and exports

865. The imports of the United Kingdom have always largely ex- Excess of ceeded the exports, and, in the twenty years ended with 1875, this excess is calculated to have amounted in the aggregate to no less than 1,200 millions sterling.† In the five years ended with 1880, the total excess of imports over exports was 626 millions; in the five years ended with 1885 it was 518 millions; and in the year 1886 it was 95 millions. In all these cases bullion and specie are included.

imports in United Kingdom.

866. The following are the British possessions in which in 1886 the British imports exceeded the exports, and the contrary :-

possessions in which imports exports

British Possessions in which Imports, 1886, exceeded Exports, AND THE CONTRARY.

Imports exceeded Imports in-United Kingdom, Bahamas, Jamaica, Malta, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Barbadoes, Natal, Cape of Good Hope, Tobago, St. Helena, St. Christopher, Canada, Nevis, Newfoundland, Montserrat, Bermuda, Australasia.

Exports exceeded Imports in-India, Turk's Island, Mauritius, Grenada, Lagos, Virgin Islands, Gold Coast, Antigua, Sierra Leone, Dominica, Gambia, Trinidad, Honduras, Fiji, British Guiana, Falkland Islands.

867. Taking the British dominions as a whole, the imports in 1886 Excess of imexceeded the exports in the same year by £90,292,000; if, however, the United Kingdom be omitted, the excess in favour of imports will be dominions. found to have been only £9,096,000. It should be mentioned that in making up these figures, bullion and specie are excluded from the returns of the United Kingdom, but are generally included in the returns of other British dominions.

exports in British

868. During 1886, the imports of all the European countries respect- Excess of iming which particulars are given in a previous table § exceeded the exports, with the exception of Austria-Hungary, Germany, and Russia, but in countries.

exports in Foreign

^{*} This shows an increase, as compared with 1884, of 12 millions. By the end of 1887, the debt had increased to nearly 1534 millions.

[†] See the paper of Mr. Stephen Bourne, F.S.S.; Journal of the Statistical Society, vol. xl., part i., p. 28. London: Stanford, 55 Charing Cross, S.W. 1877.

[‡] See table following paragraph 812 ante. § See table following paragraph 819 ante.

eight of the eleven Foreign countries out of Europe the exports preponderated. The aggregate imports of Foreign countries exceeded the exports by nearly 68 millions sterling, or by 6 per cent.

Transhipments, 1870 to 1887. 869. The following table shows the value of goods transhipped in Victorian ports without being landed during the eighteen years ended with 1887. These goods are not included in the lists of imports and exports:—

TRANSHIPMENTS IN VICTORIAN PORTS, 1870 to 1887.*

		Value	of Transhipments.			Value	of Transhipments.
1870	•••	•••	£1,145,882	1879	•••	•••	£1,914,884
1871	• •••	•••	1,191,169	1880	•••	•••	1,432,327
1872	•••	•••	1,292,656	1881	•••	•••	1,946,804
1873	•••	•••	1,827,842	1882	•••	•••	1,334,137
1874	•••	•••	3,527,461	1883			1,059,427
1875	•••	•••	4,280,798	1884	•••	•••	876,527
1876	•••	•••	3,193,644	1885	• • •	•••	861,427
1877	•••	• • •	3,398,207	1886	•••	•••	724,792
1878	•••		3,318,219	1887	•••	•••	1,159,080

Falling-off of transhipments.

870. It will be observed that although the transhipments were much larger in 1887 than in the three preceding years, they were still considerably smaller than in almost every other previous year since 1871. The transhipments were three times as large in the five years 1874 to 1878 as in 1877; and the large decrease, commencing in 1879, is attributed to the falling-off in the quantities of gold coin and bullion received from New South Wales for transhipment, consequent upon the mail steamers on the Suez route, the terminus of which had previously been Melbourne, going on to Sydney.

Transhipments to various countries. 871. The countries from which goods were received for transhipment, and to which they were transhipped, in 1887, also the value of the goods received from and transhipped to each country in the same year, are given in the following table:—

TRANSHIPMENTS FROM AND TO DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, 1887.

		Value of	Goods.		
Countries or	r Settleme	Received therefrom for Transhipment.	Transhipped thereto.		
United Kingdom Australasia—	•••	•••	•••	£ 304,469	£ 314,860
New South Wales	•••	•••	•••	240,907	253,387
New Zealand	• • •	•••	•••	50,934	101,106
${f Queensland}$	•••	•••	•••	10,925	32,500

^{*} The full values of the transhipments in the later years are not represented by the figures given, in consequence of a number of packages not having any values assigned to them. In 1887 the number of such packages was 133,138.

Transhipments from and to different Countries, 1887 continued.

				Value of	Goods.	
Countri	es or Settleme	nts.				
		ŧ		Received therefrom for Transhipment.	Transhipped thereto.	
Australasia—contin	nued.			£	£	
South Australia	•••	•••	•••	212,429	183,234	
Tasmania	•••	•••	•••	110,845	209,204	
Western Austra	lia	•••	•••	220	16,980	
Other British Poss	essions—			·		
Fiji	• • •	•••	•••	6,381	2,959	
Malta	•••	•••	•••		80	
Cape Town	• • •	•••	•••		7	
Mauritius	•••	***	•••	25,985	439	
Natal	• • •		•••	5,544	• • •	
Hong Kong	•••	•••		31,826	4	
India	•••	•••	•••	43,867	16,570	
Ceylon	•••	•••	•••	1,599	1,492	
Singapore			•••	2,873	1,200	
Aden				11	•••	
Malden Island	•••			1,800	85	
Canada				30		
Foreign States—			,		•	
Austria	***			10	•••	
Belgium	4.00		•••	1,074	810	
France	•••	***		12,904	2,013	
Germany	•••	•••	• •••	22,528	1,458	
Italy		• • •	•••	71	,	
Norway	***	•••	•••	355	•••	
Sweden		•••	•••	1	•••	
Port Said	•••	•••	• • • •	280	• • •	
China		• • •	•••	19,204	•••	
Guam	45.4	•••	•••	18	964	
Baker's Island	•••	•••	•••		10	
Japan	•••	•••	•••	13	•••	
Java	•••		•••	3,863	265	
South America					3,247	
United States	•••	•••	•••	48,114	16,206	
	Total		•••	1,159,080	1,159,080	

Note.—In addition to the goods represented by the above values, there were 133,138 packages without any value assigned to them. These were chiefly received from Tasmania, South Australia, and the United Kingdom.

872. The Customs revenue was larger in 1887 than in 1886 by over customs £91,000, which was due almost entirely to the natural growth of revenue under the head of import duties. For, although the duties on a few articles were altered in July, 1886, resulting in an estimated net annual increase of £14,200 to the revenue,* this addition was almost

revenue.

^{*} See Victorian Year Book, 1886-7, paragraph 1216.

entirely neutralized by a net remission of about £13,000 in consequence of other alterations made on the 27th July, 1887. On that date the timber duties were raised so as to bring in an additional annual amount of about £5,000; but, at the same time, an estimated net annual amount of about £18,000 was remitted in connexion with the sugar duties, resulting from a reduction of 33 per cent. on raw cane sugar imported with a view to its being refined in the colony, partly counterbalanced Under other heads of by a doubling of the import duty on beet sugar. Customs revenue little change has taken place in the last two years, with the exception of an increase of £5,000 in the amount received from the excise duty on tobacco, and £3,300 under miscellaneous. following are the amounts received under the different heads in the last two years:-

CUSTOMS REVENUE, 1886 AND 1887.

T . In of Donor	Year ended 3	1st December		
Heads of Revenue.			1886.	1887.
£			£	£
Import duties	•••	•••	2,172,033	2,264,792
Wharfage and harbour rates*	•••	•••	37,969	38,632
Excise duties on—				
Spirits	•••	•••	60,125	60,951
Tobacco, cigars, and snuff †	•••	•••	69,543	64,186
Tonnage and pilotage ‡	•••	•••	34,570	33,453
Fees	•••	•••	7,059	7,332
Fines and forfeitures	•••	•••	735	683
Miscellaneous	•••	•••	9,988	13,267
Total			2,392,022	2,483,296

Taxation on imports.

873. The import duties received both in 1886 and 1887 amounted to nearly 12 per cent. of the total value of imports.

Pilotage rates.

874. The pilotage rates collected by the Customs on account of the Pilot Board, but not included in the Customs revenue, amounted in 1886 to £32,694, and in 1887 to £32,395.

Revenue from spirits, wine, and beer.

875. The following is a statement of the total revenue and revenue per head received from the import and excise duties on spirits, wine, and beer, during the last $23\frac{1}{2}$ years:—

^{*} Including the proportion of wharfage rates received from the Melbourne Harbour Trust, amounting to £34,125 in 1886, and £34,286 in 1887.
† Including licenses to sell and manufacture tobacco.
† The amounts in this line are made up of tonnage rates, at 1s. per ton, and pilotage at outports. The former amounted to £34,314 in 1886, and £33,269 in 1887; and the latter to £256 in 1886, and to £184 in 1887.

[§] See also Vol. I., paragraph 326 ante.

REVENUE FROM SPIRITS, WINE, AND BEER, 1865 TO 1888.

		Reven	ue received	from—			
Year.	Imp	ort duties	on—	Spirits distilled in	Beer made in	Total Amount.	Amount per Head.
	Spirits.	Wine.	Beer.	Victoria.	Victoria.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£ s. d
1865	503,346	46,509	34,847	16,821	***	601,523	0 19 8
1866	452,439	40,493	30,621	29,147	• • •	552,700	0 17 7
1867	596,294	40,886	31,474	28,603	•••	697,257	1 1 8
1868	353,899	40,355	28,429	48,180		470,863	0 14 2
1869	445,220	38,250	28,170	43,176	•••	554,816	0 16 2
1870	455,925	28,107	23,209	34,877	•••	542,118	0 15 5
871 (six mont	hs) 224,700	17,574	12,283	14,445		269,002	0 7 4
A = 1 A	476,408	34,890	26,723	32,479	•••	570,500	0 15 3
1872–3	476,859	26,048	28,954	31,036	•••	562,897	0 14 10
873-4	501,044	32,235	32,729	32,869	•••	598,877	0 15
874-5	507,631	36,012	32,100	32,475	•••	608,218	0 15
1875-6	520,557	37,716	27,096	33,437		618,806	0 15 8
1876-7	499,568	39,139	30,352	34,768	•••	603,827	0 15
1877-8	489,236	37,893	29,346	36,309	•••	592,784	0 14
1878-9 .	455,157	31,462	27,143	36,088	•••	549,850	0 13 3
1879-80	420,872	34,095	27,372	41,230	•••	523,569	0 12
1880-81	430,909	43,171	29,721	52,232	62,557	618,590	0 14
1881–2	443,431	45,112	29,770	52,620	98,955	669,888	0 15
1882–3	468,746	44,100	32,372	52,522	11,256	608,996	0 13
883-4	472,259	39,096	33,845	53,638	•••	598,838	0 12 1
884-5	518,370	42,101	35,210	68,930	•••	664,611	0 14 (
1885-6	545,170	41,086	37,904	67,250	•••	691,410	0 14 9
l886-7 .	566,134	41,335	41,126	56,557		705,152	0 14 (
1887-8 (appro		44,688	46,047	65,603		767,594	0 14 9

Norm.—The duty on imported spirits is 12s. per gallon; on wine, 8s. for sparkling, and 6s. for other kinds; on beer, 9d. per gallon; and on spirits distilled in Victoria, from 8s. to 10s. per gallon, according to the material from which made.

876. The total amount received during the $23\frac{1}{2}$ years was £14,242,686, Total and or an annual average of 15s. 1d. per head of the population. It will be noticed that the amounts per head vary from £1 1s. 8d. in 1867 to 12s. 5d. in 1879-80; also that the amount per head received in 1887-8 was 9d. more than in the preceding year, and more also than in any previous year since 1876-7 except 1881-2.

receipts from spirits, wine, and

877. The system of allowing drawbacks on the re-export of imported Drawbacks. goods on which duty has been paid was first introduced in 1872. Such re-exports are included in the returns of general exports. 1887, as in the previous year, although the value of the goods was exceeded in several previous years, the amount paid as drawback was larger than in any previous year except 1885. This will be seen by the following figures:—

EXPORTS FOR DRAWBACK, 1872 TO 1887.

Year.			Value of Goods Exported for Drawback.	Amount Paid as Drawback.	
				£	£
1872	•••	•••	•••	461,559	29,083
. 1873	•••		•••	522,752	43,685
1874	•••	•••		753,033	62,895
1875	•••		•••	831,799	79,055
1876	•••	•••		832,292	81,915
-1877	•••	•••		854,509	87,021
1878	•••	•••		573,454	69,168
1879	•••	•••		493,816	59,933
1880	• • •	•••		606,055	68,018
1881	•••	•••		725,957	92,412
1882	•••	•••		784,806	93,414
1883	•••	•••		765,342	95,241
1884	•••	•••		863,163	113,087
1885	• • •	•••		934,620	122,342
1886	•••	•••	•••	748,135	114,646
1887	•••	•••	•••	791,871	115,938

Drawbacks on Victorian manufactured goods.

878. Drawbacks are paid not only on goods exported in the same condition as when imported, but upon imported goods which have been subjected to some process of manufacture in Victoria. In 1887, goods to the value of over £57,000, or 7 per cent. of the exports for drawback, had undergone some such process. The amount paid as drawback on such goods was not quite £4,000, or over 3 per cent. of the whole. The following are the goods referred to, also the values and amounts paid:—

DRAWBACKS ON EXPORT OF GOODS MANUFACTURED IN VICTORIA FROM IMPORTED MATERIALS, 1887.

Article	es.			Value.	Amount paid as Drawback.
·				£	£
Apparel and slops				41,703	3,057
Boots and shoes	•••	•••		2,504	48
Confectionery		•••	•••	2,282	87
Jams and preserves				5,619	161
Meats, preserved, frozer	1	•••		316	20
Paints		•••		791	23
Paper bags				954	110
Rice (Victorian dressed))	• • •	•	653	147
Saddles and harness	•••	•••		2,148	104
Sugar (Victorian refined	l)	•••		384	55
Total	•••	•••		57,354	3,812

879. The following is a statement of the goods in the various bonded stocks in warehouses of the colony at the end of 1887. It is to be regretted that in so many instances the weight or quantity of the articles is not given, but merely the number of cases, bales, packages, &c., also that the values are not given :-

STOCKS IN BOND.

Article.	Quantity.
Brandy	1,259 hhds., 661 cases 10 hhds., 15,511 cases 17 hhds., 2,771 cases 4,437 hhds., 38,891 cases 1,175 cases 475 casks 112 hhds., 6,078 cases 2,359 hhds., 18,022 cases 1,286 hhds., 36,981 cases
" Unmanufactured Cigars	5,162 cases 387 tierces, hhds., and casks, 415 cases, 735 bales, 656 boxes 936 cases
Candles	34,374 cases 641 packages
Chicory	91 packages
Rice Salt Vinegar Tea	66 865 hags
Sugar, Mauritius	755 bags, 42 pockets 1,783 mats 18,901 baskets, 34,979 bags, 40,363 mats

880. The number and tonnage of vessels entering and leaving Vic- vessels torian ports was greater in 1887 than in any former year. The number in 1887 exceeded that in the preceding year by 222, or by nearly 5 per cent., and the tonnage also was greater by about 123,000, or by about The following table contains a statement of the number, tonnage, and crews of vessels inwards and outwards during the twenty years ended with 1887:-

and outwards.

Total Entered and Vessels Cleared. Vessels Entered. Cleared. Year. Number. Tons. Men. Number. Tons. Men. Number. Tons. 1,338,569 35,332 4,239 1868 653,362 33,613 2,172 685,207 2,067 1869 2,320 2,334 730,961 35,696 4,654 1,452,235 35,628 721,274 ... 663,764 32,838 33,836 4,280 1870 2,187 681,098 1,344,862 2,093 ... 2,257 4,394 33,789 692,023 35,050 1,355,025 1871 2,137 663,002 2,104 694,426 35,353 4,338 1,360,762 1872 666,336 33,551 2,234 762,912 36,216 1873 2,187 756,103 36,307 2,226 4,413 1,519,015 1874 2,100 777,110 36,834 2,122 792,509 36,472 4,222 1,569,619 1875 2,223 833,499 38,454 4,394 2,171 840,386 38,681 1,673,885 1876 847,026 39,600 4,236 2,086 810,062 38,960 2,150 1,657,088 935,324 1877 2,192 939,661 43,928 2,219 43,786 4,411 1,874,985 1878 961,677 4,292 2,119 951,750 43,082 2,173 43,391 1,913,427 2,084 1879 963,087 43,676 2,083 977,135 43,648 4,167 1,940,222 1880 2,076 1,078,885 51,585 2,115 1,101,014 52,153 4,191 2,179,899 1881 1,192,671 4,248 2,125 1,219,231 54,792 2,123 54,521 2,411,902 1882 2,089 1,349,093 55,814 2,079 1,341,791 54,855 4,168 2,690,884 ... 1883 2,064 4,087 2,964,331 2,023 1,464,752 1,499,579 61,969 61,630 1,989 3,975 1884 1,986 1,582,425 64,546 1,569,162 64,488 3,151,587 • • •

VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1868 to 1887.

Increase in shipping.

1885

1886

1887

2,154

2,307

2,435

1,631,266

1,848,058 73,949

1,920,180 80,918

66,624

881. Some idea of the extension of Victorian commerce may be formed from the circumstance that, although the population of the colony increased by less than 60 per cent. during the twenty years ended with 1887, the tonnage of vessels entered and cleared in the last as compared with the first year of that period increased nearly three-fold; also, that whilst the population in the seven years ended with 1887 increased only 20 per cent., the tonnage in 1887 as compared with that in 1880 increased 77 per cent.

2,119

2,324

1,628,892

1,887,329

2,418 1,938,063

66,201

73,908

79,888

4,273

4,631

4,853

3,260,158

3,735,387

3,858,243

Nationality of vessels.

882. Of the vessels inwards and outwards during 1887, 75 per cent., embracing 51 per cent. of the tonnage, were Colonial; 17 per cent., embracing 37 per cent. of the tonnage, were British; and 8 per cent., embracing 12 per cent. of the tonnage, were Foreign. Of the crews entering and leaving Victorian ports in that year, 53 per cent. were attached to Colonial, 36 per cent. to British, and 11 per cent. to Foreign vessels. The following are the figures from which these proportions have been derived:—

NATIONALITY OF VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1887.

NT /1 11/-			Vessels Entere	à.		Vessels Cleared	l
Nationality	·	Number.	Tons.	Men.	Number.	Tons.	Men.
Colonial British Foreign	•••	1,832 417 186	978,882 712,372 228,926	43,199 28,613 9,106	1,794 435 189	963,056 743,149 231,858	42,063 28,691 9,134
Total	•••	2,435	1,920,180	80,918	2,418	1,938,063	79,888

883. The following are the nationalities of the Foreign vessels, the Foreign numbers entered and cleared of each nationality during 1887 being Of Foreign vessels visiting Victorian ports in that year the greatest number were German, the next Norwegian, the next French, and the next American. In the previous year the Norwegian vessels exceeded the German, and the American vessels were more numerous than the French:—

Foreign Vessels Entered and Cleared, 1887.

Country.			Vessels Entered.	Vessels Cleared.	Both
Germany	•••	•••	67	71	138
Norway	•••	•••	37	41	78
France	•••	•••	33	31	64
United States	•••		20	20	40
Sweden			17	19	3 6
Holland	•••	•••	5	3	8
Denmark	•••	•••	3	3	6
Italy			3	1	4
Austria	•••	, ,	1	•••	1
Total	•••	•••	186	189	375

884. The following figures show the proportion of crews to tonnage crews, and in Colonial, British, and Foreign vessels during the last five years. will be observed that Colonial vessels are, numerically, the best manned, and Foreign vessels have generally been the worst. In 1887, however, there was in this respect no difference between British and Foreign With reference to the comparatively small number of hands in Foreign vessels in former years, it will be remembered that, whilst most of the Colonial and many of the British vessels were steamers, until the French and German lines of steamers were running, most of the Foreign vessels were sailing vessels; and as steamers must have one crew to attend to the engines and another to look after the sails and cargo, they necessarily carry more hands in the aggregate than sailing vessels:-

			1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Colonial v	essels l	ad 1 man	to 22 tons	23 tons	23 tons	24 tons	$23 ext{ tons}$
British	"	? ?	25 "	25 "	2 6 ,,	26 "	25 ,,
Foreign	"	"	27 ,,	28 "	28 "	29 "	25 "
All	5 2	***	24 tons	24 tons	25 tons	25 tons	24 tons

proportion

Steam and sailing vessels. 885. The steamers and sailing vessels which entered and left Victorian ports in 1887, together with their tonnage and crews, were as follow:—

STEAMERS AND SAILING VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1887.

Description of Ve	essels.		Vessels.	Tons.	Crews
Inwards.					-
Steamers	•••		1,840	1,542,763	72,972
Sailing vessels	•••		595	377,417	7,946
Total	•••		2,435	1,920,180	80,918
OUTWARDS	S.				
Steamers	•••	•••	1,816	1,541,523	72,147
Sailing vessels	•••		602	396,540	7,741
Total	•••		2,418	1,938,063	79,888

Crews in steam and sailing vessels. 886. By means of the figures in the foregoing table, it is ascertained that, whilst steamers had one man to every 21 tons, sailing vessels had but one man to every 49 tons.

Vessels with cargoes and in ballast.

887. Ninety-five per cent. of the vessels, embracing $98\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the tonnage, in 1887, arrived with cargoes. In the same year, 75 per cent. of the vessels, embracing 75 per cent. of the tonnage, left with cargoes. The latter proportion differs but little from that in 1886, but shows a considerable falling off since 1884, when as many as 81 per cent. of the vessels, embracing 85 per cent. of the tonnage, left with cargoes. The following are the numbers and percentage of the vessels and of their tonnage which arrived and departed with cargoes and in ballast during the year:—

VESSELS WITH CARGOES AND IN BALLAST, 1887.

		Ves	ssels.	To	ons.
State of Vessels.		Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage
Inwards.					
With cargoes		2,319	95.24	1,893,794	98.63
In ballast		116	4.76	26,386	1.37
Total	•••	2,435	100.00	1,920,180	100.00
OUTWARDS.	ļ				
With cargoes	•••	1,82 0	75.27	1,457,602	75.21
In ballast	••• _	598	24.73	480,461	24.79
Total		2,418	100.00	1,938,063	100.00

Vessels at each port.

888. In the same year, 78 per cent. of the vessels inwards, embracing 92 per cent. of the tonnage, were entered at Melbourne, and 80 per

cent. of the vessels outwards, embracing 93 per cent. of the tonnage, were cleared at the same port. Next to Melbourne, the largest number of vessels was entered and cleared at Echuca and Swan Hill, on the River Murray, but the largest amount of tonnage was that of vessels entered and cleared at Geelong. The following table shows the number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at each port in Victoria during the year:—

SHIPPING AT EACH PORT, 1887	SHIPPING	\mathbf{AT}	EACH	PORT,	1887.
-----------------------------	----------	---------------	------	-------	-------

	:	Inv	vards.	Out	twards.
Ports.		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Melbourne	•••	1,897	1,758,849	1,928	1,800,853
Geelong		101	86,528	75	62,222
Portland	•••	22	8,238	4	6,606
Port Fairy	•••	3	376	1	393
Warrnambool	•••	29	9,947	29	10,588
Bairnsdale	•••	5	273	7	381
Murray ports—					
Cowana	• • • •	30	5,043	26	4,309
Echuca	•••	180	26,621	180	28,406
Swan Hill	•••	161	23,843	161	23,843
Wahgunyah	,	2	120	${f 2}$	120
Yarrawonga	•••	2 5	342	5	342
Total		2,435	1,920,180	2,418	1,938,063

889. Taking the Murray ports as a whole, it will be observed that shipping at 752 vessels, or nearly a sixth of the total number, were entered and ports. cleared thereat; but the burden of these vessels amounted in the aggregate to only 112,989 tons, or a thirty-fourth part of the total tonnage entered and cleared.

890. The following table shows the number and tonnage of vessels Shipping in entered and cleared in each Australasian colony during the years Australasian named*:-

colonies.

SHIPPING IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

0.1	Colony		Iı	wards.	Outwards.		Both.	
Colony.		Year.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Victoria		1874 1878 1882 1883 1884 1885 1886	2,100 2,119 2,089 2,023 1,986 2,154 2,307	777,110 951,750 1,349,093 1,464,752 1,569,162 1,631,266 1,848,058	2,122 2,173 2,079 2,064 1,989 2,119 2,324	792,509 961,677 1,341,791 1,499,579 1,582,425 1,628,892 1,887,329	4,292 4,168 4,087 3,975 4,273	1,913,427 2,690,884

^{*} For later information, and information respecting other years, see third folding sheet and Appendix A in the last volume.

SHIPPING IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES—continued.

- · ·		In	wards.	Ou	twards.	B	oth.
Colony.	Year.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
	1874	2,217	1,016,369	2,168	974,525		1,990,894
4	1878	2,469	1,267,374	2,307	1,192,130		2,459,504
7	1882	2,437	1,686,620	2,340	1,610,045		3,296,665
New South Wales*	1883	2,587	1,935,189	2,774	2,071,048		4,006,237
1	1884	2,935	2,284,517	3,010	2,376,441		4,660,958
1	1885	2,601	2,088,307	2,583	2,044,770		4,133,077
	1886	2,684	2,114,618	2,755	2,143,986	5,439	4,258,604
(1874	713	302,825	657	269,925	1,370	572,750
1	1878	1,111	541,850	1,117	524,908		1,066,758
	1882	1,492	962,600	1,467	917,991	2,959	1,880,591
Queensland † \	1883	936	455,985	867	426,506	1,803	882,491
	1884	1,042	572,124	1,061	579,988	2,103	1,152,112
•	1885	920	496,277	967	532,904	1,887	1,029,181
(1886	918	557,026	977	563,453	1,895	1,120,479
(1874	720	265,899	720	268,651	1,440	534,550
1	1878	1,026	452,738	1,035	453,535	2,061	906,273
	1882	1,113	675,441	1,099	661,777	2,212	1,337,218
South Australia	1883	1,062	748,926	1,074	755,839	2,136	1,504,765
l l	1884	1,120	909,335	1,111	925,197	2,231	1,834,532
	1885	1,072	893,092	1,091	913,950	2,163	1,807,042
'	1886	859	770,922	878	787,554	1,737	1,558,476
(1874	144	65,351	153	67,476	297	132,827
·	1878	155	80,655	161	82,098	316	162,753
	1882	202	172,698	201	171,549	403	344,247
Western Australia	1883	219	194,273	212	194,829	431	389,102
l l	1884	231	227,881	211	215,005	442	442,886
1	1885	232	231,761	229	236,274	461	468,035
\	1886	287	260,286	255	237,222	542	497,508
(1874	607	119,706	620	119,801	1,227	239,507
·	1878	693	159,063	688	156,791	1,381	315,854
	1882	733	208,934	718	208,484	1,451	417,418
Tasmania	1883	657	230,092	648	241,630	1,305	471,722
ì	1884	676	304,574	664	309,624	1,340	614,198
Į.	1885	689	342,745	669	335,061	1,358	677,806
'	1886	690	343,656	715	348,773	1,405	692,429
(1874	856	399,296	822	385,533	1,678	784,829
į	1878	926	456,490	886	428,493	1,812	884,983
Now Zoolow I	1882	795	461,285	769	438,551	1,564	899,836
New Zealand	1883	805	494,926	851	507,565	1,656	1,002,491
	1884	852	529,188	872	534,242	1,724	, ,
(1885	786	519,700	780	513,000	1,566	1 '
· /	1886	725	502,572	707	488,331	1,432	990,903

Shipping in colonies in 1886 and former years. 891. It will be noticed that in Victoria, Western Australia, and Tasmania, the tonnage of vessels inwards and outwards was considerably greater in the last than in any previous year named, but a falling-

^{*} In consequence of vessels with cargoes on board which call at Sydney and Newcastle being counted at both ports, the figures for New South Wales somewhat overstate the truth. It is understood that this practice has been discontinued since 1884.

[†] The figures of Queensland for the last four years named are not comparable with those for previous years, inasmuch as in those years the ships arriving from abroad and calling at several ports of the colony were counted at one port, viz., the final port of arrival and departure, instead of at each port, as in previous years.

shipping.

off, as compared with 1884 or 1885, took place in the other colonies. For reasons given in a footnote, however, the falling-off may be only apparent in the case of New South Wales. In consequence of the larger size of the vessels now employed in the Australian trade, the number of vessels in all the colonies, except Victoria and Western Australia, was exceeded in some of the years.

892. The vessels trading to New South Wales exceed those to order of Victoria, both in number and aggregate tonnage, which is no doubt respect to chiefly owing to the large amount of shipping engaged in the coal trade of the former colony, but also to the fact that the P. and O. and Orient mail steamers now go on from Melbourne to Sydney, whilst the San Francisco mail steamers do not come on from Sydney to Melbourne; but, with this exception, Victoria is in advance of all the Australasian colonies. The following is the order in which the colonies stand in regard to the amount of shipping trading to and from their ports in the last year named in the table. The ships stand in the same order in regard to their numbers as they do in regard to their tonnage, except in the case of South Australia and Queensland which change places; for whilst the burden of ships entered and cleared in 1886 at the ports of the former exceeded that of the latter by 437,997 tons, the number of ships at the former was smaller by 158:-

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1886.

- 1. New South Wales.
- 2. Victoria.
- 3. South Australia.
- 4. Queensland.

- 5. New Zealand.
- 6. Tasmania.
- 7. Western Australia.

893. The number and tonnage of the vessels entered at and cleared Shipping in from the ports of the colonies situated upon the Australian continent Australia and Austaken as a whole, and of those colonies with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, are given in the following table for the years named:

tralasia.

SHIPPING* IN AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA.

		Vessels Entered	and Cleared in—			
Year.	Aus	tralia.	Australia with Tasmania and New Zealand.			
·	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.		
1874	11,714	4,800,640	14,619	5,824,976		
1878	13,673	6,508,715	16,866	7,709,552		
1882	14,519	9,549,605	17,534	10,866,859		
1883	13,818	9,746,926	16,779	11,221,139		
1884	14,696	11,242,075	17,760	12,919,703		
1885	13,968	10,697,493	16,892	12,407,999		
1886	14,244	11,170,454	17,081	12,853,786		

^{*} Including vessels engaged in the intercolonial trade, but not those engaged in the coasting trade of any particular colony.

Increase in tonnage to Australia and Australasia.

894. An increase in the aggregate tonnage of the vessels trading to and vessels the Australasian colonies is usually observable from year to year. This however, was, not the case in 1885, when the tonnage showed a decrease of about 4 per cent. as compared with 1884; it was, however, much greater than in any previous year, both in regard to the Australian continent and to that continent combined with Tasmania and New Zealand. The number of vessels was larger in 1886 than in any of the twelve previous years, except 1879, 1882, and 1884.

Shipping in British

895. The following is the tonnage of vessels entered at and cleared possessions from British possessions throughout the world in the year 1886. information is derived entirely from official documents:-

Shipping in British Possessions, 1886.

(Exclusive of Coasting trade.)

Country o	r Colony.		Tonnage of Vessels Entered and Cleared. Country or Colony.			Tonnage of Vessels Entered and Cleared.	
Euro	PE.		Tons.	America—continued.		Tons.	
United Kingdo	\mathbf{m}	•••	62,841,077	British Guiana		627,845	
Gibraltar	•••	•••	8,609,730	West Indies—	1	,	
Malta	•••	•••	8,884,059	Bahamas		209,996	
				Turk's Island		232,415	
As	F A			Jamaica		928,406	
India	L.A.		7,294,589	St. Lucia		435,428	
Ceylon	•••	. •••	3,923,481	St. Vincent		346,650*	
Straits Settlen	onta	•••	7,491,099	Barbados		916,242	
Labuan		•••	52,278	Grenada		298,338	
Hong Kong	•••	•••	9,080,390	Tobago		87,049	
Hong Kong	•••	•••	3,000,000	Virgin Islands		10,764	
				St. Christopher		1 000 075	
AFR	ICA.			Nevis		380,375	
Mauritius	•••	•••	681,865	Dominica		304,423	
Natal	•••	•••	392,834	Montserrat		325,909	
Cape of Good	Норе	•••	1,554,593	Antigua		380,641	
St. Helena	•••	•••	127,559	Trinidad		1,196,076	
Lagos	•••	•••	448,392			, ,	
Gold Coast	• • •	•••	605,057	A G			
Sierra Leone	•••		436,070	Australasia and Sou	TH		
Gambia	•••	•••	136,296	SEAS.			
				Australia, Tasmania, a	and		
AME	RICA.			New Zealand †	•••	12,853,786	
Canada	•••	•••	8,044,571	Fiji	•••	105,369	
Newfoundland	•••	•••	612,714	Falkland Islands	•••	59,762	
Bermuda	•••		281,528			7. • -	
Honduras	•••		237,247	Total	•••	141,434,903	

^{*} Including "clearances" of mail steamers, not previously shown.

[†] Including vessels engaged in the intercolonial trade. For figures relating to each Australasian colony, see table following paragraph 890 ante.

896. The tonnage of vessels trading to Victoria exceeds that to shipping any British possession outside Australasia except the United Kingdom, Gibraltar, Malta, India, Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, Hong Kong, and Canada. Excluding the United Kingdom, the tonnage to Australasia far exceeds that to any other British possession, being more than half as much again as that to India or Canada.

of other British possessions.

897. In the next table a statement is given of the tonnage of vessels shipping in trading to the principal Foreign countries, whereby it will be seen that, countries. in only two of those countries—France and the United States—is the tonnage greater than in Australasia. The information has been derived from the latest official documents:-

Shipping in Foreign Countries.

	Country			Year.	Inwards.	Outwards.	Both.
					Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Argentine	Confeder	ation	•••	1886	3,515,290	3,153,389	6,668,679
Austria	•••	•••	•••	,,	5,916,982	5,899,610	11,816,592
Belgium	•••	•••		,,	4,094,026	4,060,901	8,154,927
Chili		• • • •	•••	"	1,884,520	1,947,442	3,831,962
China	•••	•••	•••	,,	2,562,540	2,503,371	5,065,911
Denmark	•••	•••	•••	,,	2,928,499	2,984,297	5,912,796
France	•••		•••	,,	13,109,383	13,641,025	26,750,408
Germany	•••	•••	•••	"	8,141,378	8,178,448	16,319,826
Holland	***	•••	•••	,,	4,108,561	4,062,210	8,170,771
Italy	•••	•••	•••	22	6,106,767	6,132,345	12,239,112
Japan		•••	•••	1885	880,716	897,425	1,778,141
Portugal	•••	•••		1886	3,475,730	3,449,310	6,925,040
Russia		•••	•••]	5,008,726	4,996,776	10,005,502
Spain			•••	1885	7,468,680	9,613,124	17,081,804
Sweden an	d Norway	***	•••	1885-6	3,630,898	5,328,201	8,959,099
United Sta		···	•••	1886	10,471,765	11,627,661	22,099,426
	Total	•••	•••		83,304,461	88,475,535	171,779,996

898. The following is a statement of the number and tonnage of Suez Canal: vessels which have passed through the Suez Canal, also of the canal transit receipts during each year from that of its opening to the end of 1887:—

Traffic and receipts, 1869-1887.

Suez Canal.—Traffic and Receipts, 1869 to 1887.

Year.		Number of Vessels.	Tonnage† of Vessels.	Transit Receipts. (000's omitted.)		
1869	•••	•••	 10	6,576	£ 2.	
1870	•••	•••	486	436,609	206,	
1871	•••	•••	 765	761,467	360,	
1872			 1,082	1,160,744	656,	

^{*} Exclusive of the Lake trade between the United States and Canada.

[†] Net tonnage. The gross tonnage generally exceeds this by about 40 per cent.

SUEZ CANAL.—TRAFFIC AND RECEIPTS, 1869 TO 1887—continued.

	Year. Number of Vessels. Vessels							
1079				1 150	1 967 760	£ 916,		
1873	• • •	•••	•••	$\frac{1}{1}, \frac{173}{224}$	1,367,768			
1874		• • •	•••	1,264	1,631,650	994,		
1875	•••	• • •	•••	1,494	2,009,984	1,155,		
1876	•••			1,457	2,096,772	1,199,		
1877	•••			1,663	2,355,448	1,311,		
1878	•••		,	1,593	2,269,678	1,244,		
1879				1,477	2,263,332	1,187,		
1880	• • • •	•••		2,026	3,057,422	1,594,		
1881				2,727	4,136,780	2,051,		
1882				3,198	5,074,809	2,422,		
1883				3,307	5,775,862	2,634,		
1884	•••	•••		3,284	5,871,501	2,488,		
1885				3,624	6,335,753	2,488,		
1886	•••	•••		3,100	5,767,656	2,261,		
1887		•••		3,137	5,903,580	2,313,		

Suez Canal Falling-off in traffic.

899. According to the figures, the largest number of vessels and the greatest amount of tonnage passed through the canal in 1885; but A partial recovery of the fallingthe receipts were highest in 1883. off which occurred in 1886 will be noticed in 1887; the tonnage of vessels in the latter year was larger than in any previous year except two, but the number of vessels and the receipts were exceeded on four previous occasions.

British vessels navigating Canal.

900. Of the vessels which navigated the canal in 1887, 2,331, or $74\frac{1}{3}$ per cent., with a net tonnage of 4,519,352, or $76\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., were British. The proportions in 1886 were 75 and 77 per cent. respectively.†

Night navigation by aid of electric light.

901. Since the 1st March, 1887, the canal has been open for night navigation throughout its whole course by means of the electric light, and it is stated in the report presented to the shareholders in May, 1888, that the canal is henceforth free for navigation at every hour of the day and night. The number of vessels taking advantage of this concession increased from only 15 in March to 73 in December, 1887; during the whole year the number was 395, or about 12½ per cent. of the whole traffic, the passage being usually effected, with as little difficulty at night as during the day, in 20 hours 29 minutes.‡ During

^{*} Net tonnage. The gross tonnage generally exceeds this by about 40 per cent.

† For particulars of other nationalities in 1886, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1886-7, paragraph 1244.

‡ The length of the canal is 99.4 English miles, and steamers are only permitted to proceed at the rate of about 6½ miles (10 kilometres) per hour, except in the Great Bitter Lakes, where they may steam at full speed. In 1886, prior to the adoption of the new system of night navigation, the average time occupied in the passage was 36 hours 11 minutes. The shortest time in 1887 by a steamer fitted with electric light for night navigation was 15 hours 5 minutes, whilst a steam yacht, being permitted to steam at greater speed than larger steamers, made the passage between Port being permitted to steam at greater speed than larger steamers, made the passage between Port Said and Suez in 13 hours 53 minutes.

the first quarter of 1888, the number of vessels navigating by aid of the electric light had increased to 295, or to nearly 33 per cent. of the whole traffic.

902. The only vessel built in Victoria during the year 1887 was Vessels built a small sloop of 16 tons burden. The vessels registered numbered 24, tered. of an average burden of 335 tons. The following were the classes and sizes of the vessels:

VESSELS BUILT AND REGISTERED, 1887.

Vess	els Buil	t.		Vessels Registered.					
Description.		No.	Tons.	Description.		No.	Tons.	Men.	
Sailing vessels	•••	1	16	Steamers Brigantine Barques Schooners Ketch Cutter Hopper Barges		11 1 2 3 1 1 5	4,495 232 914 535 77 16 1,785	273 7 38 29 7 2	
Total	•••	1	16	Total	•••	24	8,054	356	

903. The vessels on the Victorian register, and, therefore, presumedly vessels on Victorian owned, were as follow on the 30th June, 1887, the ports of register. their registration being distinguished:-

VESSELS OWNED IN VICTORIA, 1887.

	Port.			mers.	Sailing	Vessels.	Total.	
·	ort.		Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
Melbourne	•••	•••	100	26,277	258	47,657	358	73,934
Geelong	•••	•••	•••	•••	5	757	5	757
Belfast	• • •		1	274	3	72	4	346
Portland	•••	•••	1	328	1	22	2	350
Warrnambo	ol	•••	1	344	•••	•••	1	344
Total	: •••	•••	103	27,223	267	48,508	370	75,731

904. The following is a statement of the number and tonnage of vessels on vessels on the registers of all the Australasian colonies and Fiji at the Australasian same date:

VESSELS	OWNED	IN	AUSTRALASIAN	Colonies,	1887.
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		Stea	mers.	Sailing	Vessels.	Total.		
Colony.		Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	
Victoria	•••	103	27,223	267	48,508	370	75,731	
New South Wales	•••	484	53,151	651	76,752	1,135	129,903	
Queensland	•••	80	4,467	109	10,319	189	14,786	
South Australia		93	11,681	231	27,280	324	38,961	
Western Australia) * \$	9 -	775	109	7,523	118	8,298	
Tasmania		30	5,213	179	13,346	209	18,559	
New Zealand	•••	166	38,642	401	54,972	567	93,614	
Total	•••	965	141,152	1,947	238,700	2,912	379,852	
Fiji	•••	•••	•••	14	631	14	631	

Shipping owned in various countries.

905. The material for the following table, which shows the number and tonnage of steamers and sailing vessels owned in different countries at the beginning of 1886, has been obtained from an official publication entitled *Navigation Maritime*, published by the Central Bureau of Statistics of the kingdom of Norway.* The figures for Australasia, it will be noticed, differ slightly from those in the last table:—

VESSELS OWNED IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

	Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.		Total.	
Country.	Number.	Tons. (00's omitted.)	Number.	Tons. (00's omitted.)	Number.	Tons. (00's omitted.)
United Kingdom British possessions in Europe ,, ,, Asia ,, Africa ,, America ,, ,, Australasia	6,644 26 176 24 572 909	4,450,3 6,9 53,0 1,2 83,2 151,8	174 707 248	3,456,6 15,5 89,8 14,3 1,123,3 233,8	23,662 200 883 272 9,131 2,849	7,906,9 22,4 142,8 15,5 1,206,5 385,6
Total under British flag	8,351	4,746,4		4,933,3	36,997	9,679,7
France French possessions in Africa America	589 25 1	535,6 2,0 7	3,388 161 140	402,9 5,3 9,6	3,977 186 141	938,5 7,3 10,3
Total under French flag	615	538,3	3,689	417,8	4,304	956,1
Russia in Europe	347 15	88,1 20,0	3,174	261,0	3,521 15	349,1 20,0
Total under Russian flag	362	108,1	3,174	261,0	3,536	369,1

^{*} Aschehong and Company, Christiania, 1887, page 7 et seq.

VESSELS OWNED IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES—continued.

	Stea	mers.	Sailing	Vessels.	То	tal.
Country.	Number.	Tons. (00's omitted.)	Number.	Tons. (00's omitted.)	Number.	Tons. (00's omitted.
Holland	106	113,8	634	188,9	740	302,7
Dutch possessions in Asia, America	65 1	31,9	327 36	55,2 1,9	392 37	87,1 1,9
Total under Dutch flag	172	145,7	997	246,0	1,169	391,7
Spain	345	244,5	3,118	210,4	3,463	454,9
Spanish possessions in Asia	52 45	17,0	741 582	39,1	$\begin{array}{c} 793 \\ 627 \end{array}$	56,1
,, , America	45	25,9	382	32,6	021	58,5
Total under Spanish flag	442	287,4	4,441	282,1	4,883	569,5
Portugal	34	15,2	379	55,7	413	70,9
Portugese possessions in Asia,,, Africa	4	6	55	5,9	7 59	6,5
Total under Portugese flag	38	15,8	441	62,3	479	78,1
Germany	664	4,206	3,471	861,8	4,135	1,282,4
Belgium	53	79,5	11	5,1	64	84,6
Norway	510	114,1	7,154	1,448,9	7,664	1,563,0
Sweden	690	96,8	2,729	397,4	3,419	494,2
Finland	141	10,9	1,110	213,4	1,251	224,3
Denmark Italy	$\begin{array}{c} 281 \\ 225 \end{array}$	$94,3 \\ 139,6$	3,046 $7,111$	188,9 828,8	3,327 $7,336$	283,2
Anatria	$\begin{array}{c} 223 \\ 143 \end{array}$	94,1	2,052	211,0	2,195	968,4 $305,1$
Greece	70	35,0	3,141	225,2	3,211	260,2
Turkey	14	6,6	415	67,6	429	74,2
Montenegro		•••	2	3	2	3
Roumania	3	1,2	19	3,4	22	4,6
Japan	412	52,3	16,829	323,0	17,241	375,3
Siam	2	4	15	6,4	17	6,8
Egypt	$\frac{31}{2}$	23,7			31	23,7
Tunis Zanzibar	$egin{array}{c} 2 \ 2 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,3 \\ 1,8 \end{array}$	3	3	$egin{array}{c} 5 \ 2 \end{array}$	1,6
United States	3,075	686,3	15,210	1,987,3	18,285	$\begin{array}{ c c }\hline 1,8\\2,664,6\end{array}$
Mexico	13	12,2	44	8,1	57	2,004,0 $20,3$
Central America	$\frac{10}{2}$	4	$\frac{11}{55}$	19,4	57	19,8
Haiti and St. Domingo	$\bar{6}$	2,8	22	3,9	28	6,7
Peru	6	4,9	32	21,6	38	26,5
Chili	22	16,3	131	62,2	153	78,5
Argentine Republic	27	7,8	433	13,3	460	21,1
Brazil	82	32,3	108	20,0	190	61,3
Other South American States	8	2,5	58 95	17,5	66	20,0
Hawaii	9	2,8	25	9,3	34	12,1
Grand Total	16,473	7,782,2	104,614	13,146,6	121,087	20,928,8

Value of ships trading to Victoria. 906. The next table * shows the tonnage and estimated value of British, Colonial, and Foreign owned vessels which entered Victorian ports during the year 1885:—

Value of British, Colonial, and Foreign Vessels trading to Victoria, 1885.

Ownership of Vessels.		Tons.	Estimated Value	
				£
British		•••	614,371	15,422,040
Colonial	•••	•••	695,502	20,071,330
Foreign	•••	•••	203,691	4,462,680
Total		· · ·	1,513,564	39,956,050

Lighters and boats.

907. The licences issued in 1887 to lighters numbered 161, and to boats 609. The former were to be employed in the conveyance of goods, and the latter for ferry, passenger, and other purposes.

Melbourne Harbour Trust. 908. The subject of improved harbour accommodation for the Port of Melbourne engaged, for a number of years, a large share of attention from the mercantile community, and, after numerous appeals to successive Governments, they succeeded, in 1876, in securing the passing of an Act† for the establishment of a Harbour Trust, which came into force on the 1st January, 1877, and was afterwards amended by an Act‡ which came into operation in April, 1883.

Objects of Trust.

909. Under the Melbourne Harbour Trust Act, Commissioners were appointed, their principal objects being—(1) to connect Melbourne with Hobson's Bay by the most approved method; (2) to widen and deepen the channel of the River Yarra, so as to enable vessels of the largest class to discharge and take in cargo at Melbourne; (3) to improve the wharfage accommodation; (4) to prevent the silting up of Hobson's Bay and the river, which has "gone on uninterruptedly at a rate variously estimated at between 225,000 and 500,000 yards per annum," and which would, it was stated, "necessitate dredging on a scale hitherto unknown in these waters." To carry out the more important of these designs, the services of Sir John Coode, C.E., one of the most eminent authorities of the day on the subject of dock and harbour works, were secured from England, who submitted a general and comprehensive

^{*} Compiled by Mr. A. W. Musgrove, Secretary for Trade and Customs in Victoria, and published in Naval Defences, page 57, Parliamentary Paper No. 81, Session 1886.

[†] The Melbourne Harbour Trust Act 1876 (40 Vict. No. 552).

¹ The Melbourne Harbour Trust Amendment Act 1883 (46 Vict. No. 749).

[§] See "Report of the Melbourne Harbour Trust Commissioners for the year 1877," page 21.

scheme for the permanent improvement of the port. The following is a brief summary of the cost of improvements (exclusive of maintenance) completed and in progress at the end of 1887*:-

			31st	December, 1887.
Wharves and approaches	•••	•••	• • •	£419,026
Harbour improvements	•••		•••	216,238
Reclamations	•••	***	•••	22,716
Dredging and landing silt	•••	•••	•••	514,551
Plant	•••	•••	1000	332,194

910. In the general scheme of harbour improvement submitted by Improve-Sir John Coode, it was recommended, for the purpose of enabling vessels commended of a large class to come to Melbourne, in preference to a direct canal, to widen and deepen the channel of the River Yarra throughout, with the exception of a portion called the Fisherman's Bend, which is avoided by cutting through the bank a channel which re-unites with the river lower down. This materially straightens the river's course, and reduces the distance from the wharves at Melbourne to its mouth from $7\frac{3}{4}$ to $6\frac{3}{4}$ It was originally estimated that the quantity of dredgings it would be necessary to remove from the river for this purpose would amount to 4,194,130 cubic yards, and the quantity of earth to be excavated to 1,597,079 cubic yards, making a total of 5,791,209 cubic yards, which would be available for raising the low-lying lands bordering upon the river, as also would a further quantity of silt and earth, estimated at about 6,000,000 cubic yards, to be raised from the Bay, which it was proposed in parts to deepen extensively by dredging. Coode's scheme also contemplates the construction of a dock at Melbourne, admitting of extension by the formation of additional basins if required.

911. The canal at Fisherman's Bend is of a total length of 6,006 Fisherman's feet, or 1 mile and 11 chains, having a total width at the upper level of the paved slope of 308 feet, a surface width at low water of 266 feet, a depth at low water of 20 feet and at high water of 22 feet, and a width in bottom of 146 feet. The work was first commenced on the 31st March, 1880, and was carried on by either the Trust or the Government—the latter of which required material for raising low-lying lands—until the 19th February, 1884, when the Trust accepted a contract for the completion of the work (excepting a length of 400 feet at each end) within 18 months, at a cost of £65,060. This contract, however, was not completed until August, 1886, on the 11th of which month the ceremony of letting the water into the canal was performed

^{*} For receipts and expenditure of the Melbourne Harbour Trust, see table following paragraph 335, Vol. I., ante.

by His Excellency the Governor. The canal was finally opened for the passage of vessels on the 27th July, 1887.

Excavations, &c., and cost of canal.

912. The total quantity of excavation made in constructing the canal was 1,325,000 cubic yards, and 200,000 cubic yards more in opening the ends, or 1,525,000 cubic yards in all. Moreover, 24,750 tons of stone pitching, covering a surface of 45,000 square yards, were used upon the slopes; there were also used 19,000 lineal feet of timber piles in rings and 40,000 feet of sawn red-gum timber in sheet piling. The total cost of the cutting was £96,000.

Total cost of works recommended.

913. The estimated total cost of the works recommended by Sir John Coode, including a fair margin for contingencies and superintendence, is, if the river be deepened to 20 feet, £1,163,200; or, if it be deepened to 25 feet, £1,246,000. At present, vessels of 1,000 tons, drawing 16 feet 6 inches, commonly get to the Melbourne wharves at ordinary tides, and those drawing over 17 feet at spring tides; whilst several sailing vessels arrived in 1887 drawing 18 feet, and steamers up to 18 feet 6 inches. The depth of the river has been altogether increased by 3 feet since the formation of the Trust, and the minimum depth at low water spring tides is now 14 feet 6 inches.*

Dredges.

914. In 1887, the Trust possessed twelve dredges, six of which are able to lift 600, 280, 280, 170, 170, and 170 tons of silt per hour respectively. One of the dredges in the possession of the Trust, The Melbourne, has, probably, the largest dredging capacity of any dredge existing, but not being a hopper dredge, is not the largest in size. The length of this dredge is 151 feet; its burden 356 tons; it has two pairs of engines each of 90 horse power nominal, but capable, when combined, of working up to 500 horse power; each of the 38 buckets has a capacity of 21 cubic feet; and the dredge can, under ordinary circumstances lift about 600 tons per hour from a depth of 35 feet. She can steam with her twin screws 7 knots per hour; besides her main engines, she has 8 subsidiary engines for performing work which in other dredges is done by the main engine. This dredge, which arrived in the colony on the 5th November, 1885, was constructed by Messrs. W. Simons and Company, of Renfrew, Scotland, at a cost of £31,250.

Silt raised.

915. The total quantity of dredgings actually raised in 1887 amounted to 1,317,362 cubic yards, viz., 219,386 cubic yards from the Bay, and 1,097,976 cubic yards from the river. Since the establishment of the Trust, the total river dredgings have amounted to 5,275,390 cubic

^{*} This is the minimum depth at low water in a navigable channel 100 feet wide. A very narrow channel or furrow, however, probably not more than 30 or 40 feet wide, has been made by the keels and propellers of steamers, and in this there is about 18 inches more water than in the proper channel. The ordinary rise of tide is 2 feet 8 inches, but during heavy gales from the westward it is as much as 3 feet 6 inches.

yards, and the Bay dredgings to 3,941,836 cubic yards, together making a total of 9,217,226 cubic yards. Of this quantity, 4,553,409 cubic yards were deposited in the sea, and 4,673,727 cubic yards were landed for roads and reclamation works. The average cost of dredging in 1887 was $5\frac{1}{2}$ d. per cubic yard, and of landing silt, $12\frac{1}{4}$ d. per cubic yard.

916. The following figures show the number of post offices through- Postal out the colony, and the number of letters, packets, and newspapers which passed through them in the last two years. It will be noticed that whilst in 1887 as compared with 1886, the letters and newspapers increased by about a thirteenth, the packets increased by as much as a ninth:—

Postal Returns,* 1886 and 1887.

Year		Number of	N	umber Despatched	l and Received	Of—
1 641	•	Post Offices.	Letters.†	Newspapers.	Packets.	Total.
1886 1887	•••	1,429 1,492	38,392,414 41,287,972	17,482,490 18,869,055	6,926,525 7,670,615	62,801,429 67,827,642
Increa	se	63	2,895,558	1,386,565	744,090	5,026,213

917. The letters despatched and received were, to each head of the Proportion population, in the proportion of 38.8 in 1886, and of 40.5 in 1887. per head.

918. The number of registered letters in 1887 was 425,494, or 1 in Registered 97 of all the letters posted.

919. The dead and irregularly-posted letters numbered, in 1886, Dead letters, 286,450, or 1 in every 134, and in 1887, 321,502, or about 1 in every 144 of the total number posted. In the former year, 2,494, and in the latter year, 3,096, contained articles of value. The total value of notes, cheques, cash, &c., included, in 1886, was £18,149, for £16,381 of which, or 90 per cent., owners were found during the year; and in 1887, £18,673, for £17,853 of which, or 96 per cent., owners were found. 1886, 13,325, or 1 in every 2,881 letters posted, and in 1887, 8,256, or 1 in every 5,001, were without addresses or were imperfectly addressed. Of these, 279 in 1886, and 350 in 1887, were envelopes without correspondence, covering cash, cheques, &c., to the value of over £3,000 and £4,000 respectively. Only 26 letters in 1886, but as many as 43 letters in 1887, bore obscene or libellous addresses, and were detained for that

† Including post cards. These were first issued on the 1st April, 1876. The number issued in 1887 was 3,093,261, as against 2,804,850 in 1886.

^{*} The paragraphs relating to postal matters have been revised by Mr. J. Smibert, the Deputy Postmaster-General.

reason. In 1886, nearly 4,500 letters, and in 1887, 2,915 letters, were refused by the persons to whom addressed, chiefly on account of postal charges, which were, however, subsequently recovered in most cases from the senders. In compliance with the provisions of the Post Office Act 1883, 559 letters in 1886, and 830 in 1887, having been unclaimed at hotels to which they were addressed, were forwarded to the Dead Letter Office. Under the powers given by the same Act, 54 letters in 1886, and 8 letters in 1887, intended for promoters of lotteries, &c., were detained during the year. Twenty-seven letters in 1886, and 35 letters in 1887, bore obliterated or defaced stamps. Besides letters, 45,486 packets and 39,152 newspapers were received at the Dead Letter Office during the year 1887; most of the former were returned, delivered, &c., but most of the latter were destroyed.

Disposal of dead letters.

920. The dead and irregularly-posted letters were dealt with as follow in the two years:—

DISPOSAL OF DEAD AND IRREGULARLY-POSTED LETTERS, 1886 AND 1887.

			1886.		1887.
Returned, delivered, &c.	•••	•••	272,187	•••	298,751
Destroyed or on hand	•••	•••	14,263	•••	22,751
Total	•••	•••	286,450	•••	321,502

Inland and foreign correspondence.

921. Of the total number of letters, newspapers, and packets which passed through the Victorian Post Office during 1887, 81 per cent. were posted for delivery within the colony, 12 per cent. were despatched for or received from the neighbouring colonies, and 7 per cent. were despatched for or received from British or foreign countries. The following table shows the number under each of these heads:—

Inland, Intercolonial, and Foreign Correspondence, 1887.

Inland	Interco	olonial.	British and Foreign.		
(Posted).	Despatched.	Received.	Despatched.	Received.	
35,100,000	2,052,568	2,547,066	720,091	868,147	
13,230,000	1,439,890	1,476,777	914,341	1,808,047	
6,480,000	296,236	334,855	95,193	464,331	
54,810,000	3,788,694	4,358,698	1,729,625	3,140,525	
	(Posted). 35,100,000 13,230,000 6,480,000	Inland (Posted). 35,100,000 2,052,568 13,230,000 1,439,890 296,236	(Posted). Despatched. Received. 35,100,000 2,052,568 2,547,066 13,230,000 1,439,890 1,476,777 6,480,000 296,236 334,855	Inland (Posted). Despatched. Received. Despatched. 35,100,000 2,052,568 2,547,066 720,091 13,230,000 1,439,890 1,476,777 914,341 6,480,000 296,236 334,855 95,193	

Rates of postage.

922. Within the colony of Victoria, or to any of the other Australasian colonies, the postage on letters is 2d. per oz. or fraction thereof. To any European country the postage on letters is now 6d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. or fraction thereof. Post cards available for transmission to places within

Victoria, and, since the 1st July, 1887, also available for transmission to places in every other Australasian colony, except New Zealand and Fiji, are issued at 1d. each, but to frank such post cards to the two colonies named it is necessary to affix thereon a penny stamp. postage on newspapers is ½d. to places in Victoria or any of the other Australasian colonies, and 1d. to the United Kingdom.

923. The postal returns of the various Australasian colonies during Postal rethe year 1886 are given in the following table:—

Australasian colonies.

Postal Returns of Australasian Colonies, 1886.*

~ .	Number of	Letters Desp Recei		Newspapers Despatched and Received.		
Colony.	Post Offices.	Total Number.	Number per Head.	Total Number.	Number per Head.	
Victoria	1,429	38,392,414	39.00	17,482,490	17.71	
New South Wales	1,157	42,849,900	43.73	29,532,400	30.14	
Queensland	662	10,503,345	31.59	9,391,614	28 · 24	
South Australia	568	13,129,921	41.94	6,672,013	21.31	
Western Australia	80	1,847,694	49.69	1,153,892	31.03	
Total	3,896	106,723,274	40.28	64,232,409	24 · 24	
Tasmania	251	4,193,873	30.95	3,806,738	28.09	
New Zealand	1,089	30,518,479	67.89	14,324,047	24.61	
Grand Total	5,236	150,435,626	44.67	82,363,194	24.46	

924. Although the letters despatched and received in New South Post offices Wales exceed those in Victoria by a tenth, and the newspapers by more than one-half, the post offices in the latter exceed those in the former by about 270, or nearly a fourth. Indeed, Victoria, so far as the establishment of post offices is concerned, appears to afford much greater facilities to correspondents than any other colony in the group. This is made plain by the following figures:—

mile in Australasian colonies.

Victoria has a post office to every 61 square miles.

New Zealand **Tasmania** 105 ,, New South Wales 267 Queensland 1,009 South Australia ,, 1,591 Western Australia 12,199

925. In regard to the number of letters per head, Victoria stands order of above Tasmania and Queensland, but below all the other colonies; but in regard to the newspapers per head, Victoria is very much below any of the others. The following is the position of the colonies in these respects:-

respect to correspondence per head.

^{*} For later information, see Appendix A to the last volume.

Order of the Colonies in Reference to Proportion of Letters AND NEWSPAPERS TO THE POPULATION.

Order according to Letters per Head.

- 1. New Zealand
- 2. Western Australia
- 3. New South Wales
- 4. South Australia
- 5. Victoria
- 6. Queensland
- 7. Tasmania.

Order according to Newspapers per Head.

- 1. Western Australia
- 2. New South Wales
- 3. Queensland
- 4. Tasmania
- 5. New Zealand
- 6. South Australia
- 7. Victoria.

Small number of posted in Victoria.

926. In making the returns of newspapers despatched and received, number of newspapers it is probable that some, if not all, of the neighbouring colonies may have included packets, and this may to a certain extent account for the extremely low position Victoria occupies in regard to the number per head. Should packets be combined with newspapers in the Victorian returns, the total number in 1886 would be 24,410,000, or 24.73 per head, which proportion is not much lower than that obtaining in some of the other colonies. It may be remarked, moreover, that, in consequence of the facilities existing in Victoria for communication with the interior by means of railways, newspapers are to a large extent transmitted by rail in parcels, in preference to being posted. It must also be remembered that in this colony there is a postage fee on newspapers, whereas, subject to certain exceptions and restrictions, newspapers posted in New South Wales and Queensland for places within the Australasian colonies, and in Western Australia and Tasmania for all places, are The fact of a fee being charged no doubt acts as a check on the posting of newspapers, and is probably the chief reason why the number here compares unfavorably with the numbers in those colonies in which they are carried free of charge.

Postal returns of United Kingdom.

927. The following are the postal returns of the United Kingdom for the year 1886:—

POSTAL RETURNS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1886.*

	Millions delivered in 1886 of—				
Country.	Letters.	Newspapers and Packets.	Total.		
England and Wales Scotland Ireland	1,240, 129, 91,	429, 56, 35,	1,669, 185, 126,		
Total United Kingdom	1,460,†	520,	1,980,†		

^{*} The postal year referred to commenced with the second quarter of 1886, and ended with the first quarter of 1887.

† Exclusive of 179 millions of post cards.

928. Per head of population, 44.49 letters (exclusive of post cards) Proportion of were delivered in England and Wales, 32.66 in Scotland, and 18.61 in population Ireland, during 1886. Taking the United Kingdom as a whole, the Kingdom. letters delivered in that year were in the proportion of 39.77 to each inhabitant, or with post cards, in the proportion of 44.65 to each inhabitant.

929. By the following table, the figures in which, with the exception Letters per of those for the United Kingdom, Australasia, and Canada, have been extracted from l'Almanach de Gotha,* showing the number of letters per head in the principal countries of the world, it appears that Australasia, in regard to the extent of her correspondence, heads the list with a proportion slightly higher than that in Great Britain, but more than twice as high as that in any other country named-except Switzerland and the United States:-

various countries

contracts.

LETTERS PER HEAD IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

	Country.		Number of Letters † per Head.	Country.	Number of Letters † per Head.
	Australasia United Kingdom	(1886)	44·67 44·65	Algeria Argentine Republic	3·3 3·3
	Switzerland	"	29.5	Brazil	3.0
	United States	•••	21.8	Uruguay	2.4
	Belgium	•••	21.1	Roumania	2.1
	Germany	•••	19.3	Japan	2.0
	Holland	•••	18.8	Greece	2.0
	Luxemburg	•••	17.5	Finland	1.9
	France	•••	16.7	Peru	1.8
٠	Denmark	•••	16.0	Russia	1.7
	Canada	(1887)	15.24	Egypt	•8
	Austria-Hungar	y	10.7	British India	.7
	Norway	•••	9.3	Servia	•7
	Sweden	•••	9.2	Bulgaria	.6
	Italy	•••	5.3	Mexico	•4
	Spain	•••	5.0	Turkey	•4
	Hawaii	•••	4.8	Netherlands-India	•2
	Chili	•••	4.5	Columbia	.2
	Portugal	•••	4.2	Persia	.05

930. The contract entered into between Victoria and the Peninsular New mail and Oriental Company for the conveyance of fortnightly mails between Melbourne and Ceylon having expired on the 31st January, 1888, arrangements were made by the British Postal authorities, with the concurrence of Victoria, New South Wales, and South Australia, for

^{*} Almanach de Gotha, 1884, page 1088. Gotha: Justus Perthes.

[†] Including post cards in the case of Australasia and the United Kingdom, but it is not stated whether post cards are included for the other countries.

the performance of a weekly service for a period of seven years, by means of alternate fortnightly voyages by vessels of the Peninsular and Oriental and Orient Companies, between Adelaide and Brindisi in the former case, and Adelaide and Naples in the latter. The total annual subsidy was fixed at £85,000 to each company, or £170,000 in all, of which £95,000 is to be contributed by the Imperial Government, and £75,000 by such of the Australasian colonies as may give their adhesion to the contract. The duration of the passage between Adelaide and Naples by the Orient steamers is not to exceed 32 days (768 hours) at all seasons; and the duration of the passage between Adelaide and Brindisi by the Peninsular and Oriental steamers is not to exceed $32\frac{1}{2}$ days (780 hours), except during the prevalence of the south-west monsoon, when one day extra is allowed on the passage towards Europe. The companies have no claim for any postage or payment for mails beyond the amount of the subsidy, and a reduction of £100 is made for every day's delay beyond the contract time unless it can be shown that such delay was due to circumstances beyond their control.

able by each colony

931. All the Australasian colonies, except Queensland and New Subsidy pay- Zealand, have now joined in the contracts, and contribute to the subsidy in proportion to their estimated yearly populations. Non-contributing colonies are required to pay for conveyance of their mails despatched by the contract vessels—for letters, 25s. 4d. per lb.; packets, 1s. per lb.; newspapers, 6d. per lb.; the amount received from this source being divided rateably between the contributing colonies. The amount of subsidy payable for the first year by each contributing colony is as follows*:-

MAIL SUBSIDY PAYABLE BY EACH CONTRACTING COLONY, 1888.

					£	s.	d.
Victoria	•••	•••	•••	•••	30,154	14	0+
New South Wales	•••	•••	• • •		30,122		
South Australia	•••	***	•••		$9,\!392$		
Tasmania	•••	• • •	•••		4,125		
Western Australia	•••	•••		•••	1,205	1	\mathbf{o}
Total	•••	•••	•••		 -€75,000	0	0

Reduction in mail charges in connexion with European mails.

932. The transit charges for train service through France and Italy have been reduced from about 14 francs 81 centimes hitherto charged to 10 francs 80 centimes per kilogramme of letters; and from about 79

^{*} This was settled at a Postal Conference, at which all the Australasian colonies were represented, held at Sydney, in January, 1888. For full account of this conference, see Report of the Victorian Post Office, 1887, page 47 et seq. (Parliamentary Paper No. 73, Session 1888).

[†] This will probably be reduced to £26,700 owing to payments by non-contracting colonies, and nearly the whole amount will probably be covered by postages collected in the colony. The net loss to Victoria in 1887 under the old contract was £29,823, together with a further loss of £4,457 on the Orient Service. See also tables following paragraphs 941 and 950 post.

centimes to $72\frac{1}{2}$ centimes per kilogramme of other matter; besides which liberty has been resumed to send correspondence by other routes than through the countries named, in which case any charge may be made for postage on letters, but the rates for newspapers, books, and packets so sent must not be lower than those on such articles forwarded $vi\hat{a}$ Brindisi. Consequent upon these concessions, the postage on letters to any part of Europe has been fixed at 6d. per half ounce, and arrangements are being made with the Post-office authorities in London for sending letters and post cards between Great Britain and Australia wholly by sea to and from England at reduced rates.

933. The following information respecting the contract mail lines con- Foreign mail veying mails between Australia and Europe has been supplied for this work by Mr. James Smibert, Deputy Postmaster-General of Victoria:

service.

- (a.) The weekly service conducted, since the 1st February, 1888, by means of alternate fortnightly trips made by vessels of the Peninsular and Oriental and Orient Companies respectively between Adelaide and Italy. These companies are subsidized to the extent of £170,000 per annum, towards which £95,000 is contributed by the Imperial Government, and the balance by Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia, Tasmania, and Western Australia according to population, the amount payable by Victoria during the first year being £30,155. The contracts with these companies will continue until the 31st January 1895 January, 1895.
- (b.) The monthly service viâ Torres Straits, carried out between Queensland and Great Britain by the British-India Company, who receive a
- subsidy of £55,000 per annum from Queensland, but are required—in consideration of the subsidy—to carry immigrants for £16 per head.

 (c.) The monthly service between Sydney and San Francisco, undertaken by the Union Steamship Company of New Zealand, between Sydney and Honolulu, and between Honolulu and San Francisco by a local company. The total subsidy is £37,000 per annum. Of this sum the United States contribute £3,000, and of the balance New Zealand pays two-thirds and New South Wales one-third.
- (d.) The monthly service carried out by the Messageries Maritimes Company, subsidized by the French Government (the vessels of the company running between Marseilles and New Caledonia by way of the principal Australian ports).
- (e.) In addition to the foregoing, a four-weekly service, subsidized by the German Government, runs between Brindisi and Australia.

934. According to arrangements under the old contract with the Contract P. and O. Company, the time allowed for conveying letters from Melbourne to London was 42 days and 11 hours during the period of the south-west monsoon, and 40 days and 11 hours* at all other periods; and the time allowed from London to Melbourne was 39 days and $18\frac{1}{9}$ hours at all seasons. But according to the new arrangements the time allowed for the transmission of mails is reduced by nearly 3 days in the homeward route (Melbourne to London); and by about 4 days in the

steamers.

^{*} The P. and O. Steamers are also allowed an extra day during the prevalence of the S.W. monsoon.

outward route (London to Melbourne). The following is a statement of the times allowed each way for the two lines of mail steamers:—

TIME ALLOWED FOR MAILS BETWEEN LONDON AND MELBOURNE.

		Time A	llowed.	
Sections.	(Londor	wards. n towards oourne.)	(Mel	ewards. bourne London.)
	dys.	hrs.	dys.	hrs.
Between London and Brindisi or Naples	2	$7\frac{3}{4}$	2	$9\frac{1}{2}$
" Brindisi or Naples and Adelaide	32	0	32	0
" Adelaide and Melbourne …	1	5 3	3	0
Total Orient Steamers	35	13 1	37	91
Extra allowance to P. and O. Steamers	0	12	0	12
Total P. and O. Steamers	36	11/2	37	2112*

Delay in homeward service.

935. It will be observed that nearly 2 days longer are occupied on the section between Melbourne and Adelaide than on that between Adelaide and Melbourne; this is owing to the homeward mail steamer being timed to leave Adelaide on Monday afternoon, and as no train for that city leaves Melbourne on Saturday or Sunday, the mail for Adelaide is necessarily closed on Friday, and the two following days are The Postmaster-General of Victoria thus forcibly expresses wasted. himself upon this subject*:-

The time-table for mail services viâ Italy, which was compiled by the London authorities, is unsatisfactory, inasmuch as the homeward vessels are timed to leave Adelaide on Mondays at 4 p.m., and, as there is no train to Adelaide on Saturdays or Sundays, the mails must be closed in Melbourne on Friday afternoon for despatch by train at 4.5 p.m. that day, reaching Adelaide at 10.10 a.m. on Saturday, where they remain for 54 hours before obtaining further despatch. This arrangement has the effect of lengthening the time of transit of the mails from Melbourne to London, and nullifies the advantages expected to be derived from the accelerated speed of the steamers under the new contract. The inconvenience to both Victoria and New South Wales of the present arrangement has been strongly represented to the Home authorities, and it has been suggested that Thursday, Friday, or Saturday would be preferable for the departure from Adelaide; but as yet the repeated applications have not met with success, it being alleged that an alteration would upset the Indian mail arrangements, and be inconvenient to the mercantile community of the mother country. It may be argued that the detention of the mails could be reduced by 24 hours by despatching them by a train on Saturday, or entirely obviated by forwarding them from Melbourne on Sunday; but, in either case, special trains would have to be employed for the service, and in the latter, correspondence would have to be posted on Saturdays, nearly 24 hours earlier than necessary.

The Sunday despatch would necessitate labour being performed on that day,

which would be highly objectionable and against the policy hitherto observed by

^{*} See Postal Report, 1887, page 13.

the Department, which is to avoid in all possible cases making any employé work on a Sunday. If the mails were despatched hence on Saturday, there would still be 24 hours' delay in Adelaide, and it is not thought that the saving of time warrants the amount (about £10,000 per annum) that would have to be paid to the Victorian and South Australian Railway Departments for the service at the rate at present charged for the carriage of mails. A Saturday despatch would meet with great disfavour, as it would seriously interfere with the Saturday halfholiday now universally enjoyed by the Melbourne merchants and their employés. It is to be hoped that the negotiations which are still proceeding will result in such a modification of the time-table as will do away with the present vexatious and unnecessary delay of the mails in transit.

936. The average time and the fastest time occupied in the trans-time mission of letters from Australia to London, and vice versa, by means by mail of the various routes, during 1887 were as follow:-

TIME OCCUPIED BY MAILS BETWEEN ENGLAND AND AUSTRALIA, 1887.

		London to Australia.				Australia to London.			
Service.	4	rage ne.	Quic Tir	1		rage ne.	Quic Tir		
	dys.	hrs.	dys.	hrs.	dys.	hrs.	dys.	hrs.	
Melbourne, viâ Brindisi and Ceylon (P. and O. steamers)	35	8	33	19	37	2 3	35	14	
Melbourne, viâ Brindisi or Naples (Orient steamers)	32	19	27	8 *	34	20	29	0	
Melbourne, viâ Suez (French steamers)	40	9	38	0	38	7	35	2	
Sydney, viâ San Francisco (Pacific steamers)	42	3	41	0	40	12	39	0	
Brisbane, viâ Brindisi and Torres Straits (British-India steamers)	43	11	41	3	45	12	44	0	

937. It will be remarked that the mails sent by the Orient orient mails steamers were delivered in quicker time than those by the P. and O. quicker than P. & o. steamers. The chief reason of this is that the former called neither at Ceylon nor at Western Australia, which the latter were required to do: this is estimated to make a difference of nearly 2 days in the passage.

938. On comparing the times of delivery of Victorian mails by the Time P. and O. route with those in the previous year, it appears that in their conveyance from the United Kingdom the average time occupied was shorter by 1 day 10 hours, and in their conveyance to the United Kingdom it was shorter by 1 day 6 hours, than in 1886. The shortest time occupied by the same route in the transmission of mails from Melbourne to London was 37 days and 21 hours in 1886, and 35 days 14 hours in 1887: but from London to Melbourne the shortest time was 35 days and 12 hours in 1886, and 33 days and 19 hours in 1887.

939. The average time in 1887 occupied in the transit of mails from Time Berlin to Melbourne by the German line of steamers was 39 days, German mail

1887 com-

^{*} This is the quickest time on record.

and the quickest time was 37 days. During the same year the average time of the mails between Melbourne and Berlin was about $36\frac{1}{2}$ days, and the quickest time was 35 days.

Time saved by night navigation of Suez Canal. 940. It may be remarked that during nearly the whole of 1887 vessels were allowed to navigate the Suez Canal at night by means of the electric light, and thus a saving of about 20 hours was effected. The average time of transit of all vessels through the Canal in 1886 was 36 hours, and in 1887, 34 hours; whilst the shortest passage in 1887 by a steamer equipped for night navigation with the electric light was 15 hours 5 minutes. The length of the Canal is $99\frac{1}{2}$ English miles.*

Increased cost of mail service $vi\hat{a}$ Ceylon.

941. A comparison of the cost of the Victorian subsidized mail service with the United Kingdom under the four-weekly contract in existence during 1879, and under the fortnightly contract just expired, during the last two years of its existence, is shown in the following table; the estimated cost of the new weekly contract during the current year being also stated †:—

COST OF VICTORIAN CONTRACT MAIL SERVICES AT THREE PERIODS.

Items of Receipt and Payment.	Four- weekly.	Fortni	ghtly.	Weekly. 1888.
items of necespt and rayment.	1879.	1886.	1887.	(Estimated.)
PAYMENTS.	£	£	£	£
Total amount of subsidy	90,000	85,000	85,000	30,155‡
Premiums for early arrival of mails	2,050	2,550	2,950	***
Cost of landing and shipping mails	242	170	23	100
Amount due to Great Britain	•••	105	230	•••
Total	92,292	87,825	88,203	30,255
RECEIPTS.				
Postages collected in Victoria	15,261	17,893	17,986	26,500
Amount chargeable to Great Britain	14,741	•••		
" New South Wales	13,236	16,352	16,793	
" South Australia	18,321	7,290	7,115	•••
" " " Tasmania …	3,866	3,012	$3,\!377$	•••
" Western Australia	2,336	3,793	4,226	1
" " " Queensland …	1,602	5,257	6,410	
" New Zealand …	9,094	1,956	1,876	3,500
" " Fiji	80	76	82	3,500
" " France	1,100	•••	•••	
", " " Italy	•••	474	515	J
Penalty for late arrival of mails	•••	•••	•••	•••
Total	79,637	56,103	58,380	30,000
Net cost to Victoria	12,655	31,722	29,823	255

Note.—In 1888 Victoria and several of the other colonies were parties to a joint contract, prior to that date Victoria had a separate contract on her own account. See paragraph 930 ante.

^{*} See also paragraph 901 ante. † See also paragraphs 949 and 950 post. † Proportion payable by Victoria.

942. The four-weekly service in the last complete year of its Diminished existence (1879) cost Victoria somewhat less than £13,000; the tract mail fortnightly service cost at first only about £20,000, but eventually The present weekly service will, it is about £30,000, per annum. hoped, be practically self-supporting.

943. Under the old contract communications posted in Victoria— Correspondunless specially addressed to go by the Orient line-were kept until the next P. and O. steamer started, and consequently that line, in 1887, took away two-thirds of the letters, and nearly four-fifths of the packets and newspapers, sent from Victoria to Europe. In the United Kingdom, however, the correspondence, unless specially addressed to go by one particular line, was sent indiscriminately by either. following table shows the number of letters, packets, and newspapers carried by each of these lines of steamers in 1887:-

and Orient steamers.

VICTORIAN CORRESPONDENCE BY THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL AND ORIENT STEAMERS, 1887.

	Correspon	idence.		P. and O. Steamers (Victorian Mail Service).	Orient Steamers
	Recei	VED.			
	Letters	•••	•••	449,971	372,522
	Packets	•••	•••	153,474	251,565
	Newspapers	•••	***	850,365	772,884
	Total	•••	•••	1,453,810	1,396,971
· ·	DESPAT	CHED.			
	Letters	•••	P-0-6	448,176	229,014
	Packets	•••	•••	60,304	23,847
	Newspapers	•••		687,024	194,656
	Total	•••	•••	1,195,504	447,517

944. The two lines of steamers being now subsidized by the Future cor-Victorian Government, communications will, in future, be sent by the first steamer without reference to which line it belongs. therefore be expected that about an equal amount of correspondence, homeward as well as outward, will be carried by both lines.

lines of steamers. Parcels post. 945. The following information relating to the Parcels Post has been furnished for this work by the Deputy Postmaster-General:—

THE INLAND PARCEL POST

Came into operation on the 1st July, 1887, and the buiness is steadily increasing as the system becomes more known to the public. The number of Inland Parcels posted during the first six months the system was in operation (up to 31st December, 1887) was 45,426, and the postage paid on them amounted to £2,218 18s.

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN PARCEL POSTS.

This system came into operation on the 1st July, 1886. In 1887, the total number of parcels received was 7,209, and the number despatched was 1,649, or 8,858 in all, viz., 7,209 British and 1,649 Foreign parcels, being an average of 738 parcels per month, as against an average in 1886 of 495. The Victorian share of the postage for 1887 was £605 14s. 4d., and the duty collected and paid to the Customs Department was £511. At first the business was almost solely confined to presents, now it is being used for mercantile purposes, and is made the medium for the consignment of watches, diamonds, jewellery, works of art, &c. The charges for parcels between Victoria and the United Kingdom has been reduced from 2s. for a 2-lb. parcel and 1s. for each extra lb. to 1s. 6d. and 9d. respectively. This is consequent on the contracting steamship companies reducing their charges from 4d. to 2d. per pound, and the British and Colonial post offices each taking off ½d. per lb. from their charges.

The parcels exchanged between India and Victoria have but slightly increased, the numbers being 291 for 1887 against 227 for the previous year.

Arrangements have been made for direct exchanges with Ceylon and Hong Kong, and for parcels to be sent through the latter colony to China, Japan, Macao, and Siam.

INTERCOLONIAL PARCEL POSTS.

Arrangements have been made for an exchange of parcels with South Australia and Western Australia, and as soon as the necessary legal authority has been given by the Legislatures of the other Australasian colonies, the system will come into operation between them and Victoria.

Postal revenue.

946. Since the postage stamp has been made available for payment, not only of postage and the transmission of telegraphic messages, but of fees, stamp duty, and any other charges for which payment is required to be made in stamps, it has been found impossible to ascertain the true postal revenue as apart from amounts unconnected with postal business collected by the Post Office, and the Postal Department express themselves as consequently unable to determine whether the alterations made from time to time in the rates have proved a financial success or otherwise. At the recent Postal Conference already alluded to,* the system of interchangeable stamps was condemned, and it was recommended that postage stamps should be used for postal and telegraphic purposes only, and that special stamps should be made and used for other

^{*} See footnote (*) paragraph 931 ante.

payments.* The following is a statement of the amounts collected by the Post Office during the last two years:—

REVENUE RECEIVED BY THE POST OFFICE IN 1886 AND 188	REVENUE	RECEIVED	BY	THE	Post	OFFICE	IN	1886	AND	188'
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Heads of Revenue.	Amount re	Increase.	
meads of nevenue.	1886.	1887.	increase.
	£	£	£
Stamps on telegrams	95,499	102,739	7,240
Stamps for payment of postage, duties, fees, &c. †	525,114	577,131	52,017
Total Stamps ‡	620,613	679,870	59,257
Commission on money orders	9,885	11,063	1,178
Private telegraphic and telephone lines	5,379	6,205	826
Telephone Exchange subscriptions	•••	1,783 §	1,783
Grand total	635,877	698,921	63,044

947. It should be pointed out that no credit is taken by the Post Government Office for the value of Government correspondence, which is carried dence, &c., free of cost. In 1887 the value of Government telegrams transmitted free. was £6,149; and the estimated amount which would have been derived from official correspondence, if charged for, was about £60,000.

transmitted

expenditure.

948. In 1887 the total ordinary expenditure of the Post and Postal Telegraph Department amounted to £553,172; whilst the capital expenditure during the same year amounted to £95,232, which includes cost of erection and extension of Post Office, &c., and the purchase money (£40,000) of the business, plant, &c., of the Victorian Telephone Exchange Company. The ordinary expenditure, which shows an increase of about £25,000 over the corresponding amount in the previous year, includes all the annual charges—paid either by the Postal Department itself or by other Government departments—in connexion with the maintenance of the postal and telegraphic services, with the exception of interest on capital expended on buildings or rent.

^{*} The representatives of Queensland dissented from this recommendation.

[†] The amounts in this line are collected by the Post Office, but a considerable portion of the stamps sold are used for other than postal purposes.

[‡] For numbers of stamps issued, see table following paragraph 952 post.

[§] The annual amount of subscriptions is about £15,000 or £16,000.

The ordinary and capital expenditure in 1887 were made up of the following items:—

EXPENDITURE IN CONNEXION WITH POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS, 1887.

Ordinary Expenditure.

Departmental expenditu	are—				
Salaries and wages	•••	•••		£245,756	
Contingencies	• • •	•••	•••	98,626	
-					£344,382
Mail services—					
$\mathbf{Inland} \qquad \dots$	•••		•••	110,710	
Foreign	•••	•••		67,940	
Gratuities to maste	rs of vess	sel s		2,047	
					180,697
Duplicate cable subsidy	·	•••	•••	•••	14,506
Cost of printing books,	forms, &c	e., and of	stai	mps	13,587
Total	•••	•••		•••	£553,172
	Capital	${\it Expendit}$	ure.		
Telegraph lines*	•••	•••		•••	£11,298
Purchase of Telephone	Exchang	e		•••	40,000
Erection and extension	_		•••	•••	43,934
Total		•••	•••	•••	£95,232

Cost of mail services to United Kingdom. 949. The total cost to Victoria of steam postal communication with Great Britain viâ Suez, San Francisco, and Torres Straits, which is included in the expenditure of the Post and Telegraph Department, has been fast increasing for some years past, owing to the necessity of paying for the carriage of letters by lines of steamers not subsidized by Victoria. It amounted in 1887 to £66,297, as against £67,205 in 1886, and £63,887 in 1885.

Net cost of mail services. 950. As a set-off against the cost of steam postal communication with the United Kingdom in 1887, it is estimated that £26,301 was collected in Victoria for postages. The net cost to the colony in that year was thus £39,996, as against £40,677 in 1886, and £38,737 in 1885, whilst in 1883, or four years ago, it was as low as £23,542.† The increased cost is chiefly attributed to the extensive use made of the Orient line by all the colonies since a contract with that company was entered into by the Government of New South Wales for a fortnightly service, alternating with the fortnightly P. and O. service of Victoria. The net cost for 1887, 1886, and 1883 was distributed as follows amongst the five mail services:—

^{*} Chiefly cost of construction, but repairs are also included. † See also table following paragraph 941 ante.

COST OF STEAM POSTAL COMMUNICATION WITH EUROPE.

	Net	Cost to Victor	ria.
Lines of Steamers.	1883.	1886.	1887.
	£	£	£
P. and O. Service (Victorian Subsidized Line)	20,255	31,722	29,823
Orient ,,	•••	3,681	4,457
San Francisco Service	3,243	5,011	5,543
Torres Straits ,,	44	29	30
French Service (Messageries Maritimes)	•••	234	143
Total	23,542	40,677	39,996

951. The amount paid by the Postal Department in 1887 for the concest of inveyance of Inland Mails was £110,710, of which £49,216 was paid to the Victorian Railways. The number of miles travelled with mails during the year was 4,224,559 by road, and 2,949,470 by rail, or 7,174,029 in all. Whence it follows that the average cost per mile of conveying mails by road was a little over $3\frac{1}{2}$ d., and by rail not quite $4\frac{1}{4}$ d., the average being $3\frac{3}{4}$ d. Moreover, if the total cost be compared with the whole number of inland letters, post cards, newspapers, and packets, it will be found that the average cost of transmitting each such item of correspondence was a fraction less than one halfpenny (·44d.). The total length of the inland mail services is 17,462 miles.

Stamne

952. Since the 1st January, 1884, only one kind of stamp (the duty stamps stamp) has been used for the payment of postage, fees, and stamp duty, also—since the 1st July, 1884—for telegrams. An accurate account is kept of the value of paid telegrams transmitted; but in other respects it is impossible to say what proportion is actually used for each of the other purposes indicated.* The following are the nominal values of duty stamps, also of railway freight stamps, issued from the General Post Office in the last two years:—

STAMPS ISSUED, 1886 AND 1887.

- · · · ·	Nun	nber.	Nomina	l Value.
Description.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.
Adhesive Impressed on Cheques and Receipts Impressed on Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, Transfers of Free-holds, Conveyances, Mortgages, Drafts, &c.	55,551,349 7,809,721 2,933	58,714,284 8,388,014 589,783	£ 603,184 32,540 3,098	£ 620,076 34,950 82,155
Railway Freight Stamps	1,663,305	1,941,930	34,689	37,866
Total	65,027,308	69,634,011	673,511	775,047

Note.—This table contains a statement of the stamps issued in the last two years, which considerably exceed the stamps sold. The value of the latter was £620,613 in 1886, and £679,870 in 1887. See table following paragraph 946 ante.

^{*} See also paragraph 946 ante.

Commission on sale of stamps.

953. The value of commission paid in stamps to bank managers and licensed vendors of duty stamps (or those they replace) was £8,386 in 1886, and £8,458 in 1887; and that to licensed vendors of freight stamps was £278 in 1886, and £303 in 1887. The total value of commission paid on the sale of stamps was thus £8,664 in 1886, and £8,761 in 1887.

Money orders. 954. Money order offices in Victoria in connexion with the Post Office had been established in 369 places up to the end of 1887. Besides the issue and payment of money orders at these places, such orders are issued in favour of Victoria, and Victorian orders are paid not only in Great Britain and Ireland, and the various Australasian colonies, but in most of the other principal countries of the world. The following is a comparative statement of the business in the last two years:—

Money Orders,* 1886 and 1887.

Year.	Number of Money Order	Money Ord	lers Issued.	Money Or	ders Paid.
ieai.	Offices.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount
	-		£		£
1886	362	206,305	626,376	.204,914	629,340
1887	369	217,385	653,054	211,519	647,135
Increase	7	11,080	26,678	6,605	17,795

Rates of commission on money orders.

955. The commission on money orders for sums not exceeding £5 is sixpence to places in Victoria, and one shilling to places in the other Australasian colonies. For sums over £5 and under £10, the commission is one shilling to places in Victoria, and two shillings to places in the other colonies. To the United Kingdom and most other countries outside of Australasia, the scale is as follows:—Not exceeding £2, one shilling; from £2 to £5, two shillings and sixpence; from £5 to £7, three shillings and sixpence; from £7 to £10, five shillings. Money orders may be made payable by telegraph either in the colony or to any of the other Australasian colonies (except New Zealand) on payment, in addition to the above rates, for a message of ten words. Money orders are not granted for sums exceeding £10.

^{*} Exclusive of postal notes, for which see paragraph 962 post.

956. The number and value of money orders issued in favour of the Money or-United Kingdom have always been much greater than the number and value of those received therefrom; but the reverse has been the case with orders between Victoria and the neighbouring colonies. The net amount remitted to the United Kingdom by this means in 1887 was nearly half as large again as in 1882, and about two-thirds larger than in 1877; but the net amount received from the neighbouring colonies has fallen off since 1882 to less than half, the amount in 1887 being little larger than in 1877. The following table shows the net transactions with the United Kingdom and the neighbouring colonies during 1887 and the first year of the two previous quinquennia:—

transactions with United Kingdom and neighbouring colonies.

Money Orders.—Net Transactions with United Kingdom and Neighbouring Colonies, 1877, 1882, and 1887.

Year.	Money Orders sen those receive United K	d from, the	Money Orders received from, i excess of those sent to, the Neighbouring Colonies.		
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	
		£		£	
1877	13,377	41,586	15,911	69,950	
1882	14,208	47,417	36,869	127,516	
1887	21,297	66,056	18,030	70,550	

957. In New South Wales there were 456 money order offices in Money 1886—or 94 more than in Victoria. The money orders issued in 1887 numbered 360,759, and were of a total value of £1,131,884; those paid numbered 330,594, and were of a total value of £1,010,297. Comparing these figures with those of Victoria, it appears that in 1887 the money orders issued and paid in New South Wales exceeded those in this colony by 61 per cent. in number, and by 65 per cent. in value. should be pointed out, however, that if, in Victoria, postal notes were included with money orders, the number would be doubled, and the value increased by over 15 per cent.

New South Wales.

958. The average value of money orders issued in Victoria was Average £3 0s. 9d. in 1886 and £3 0s. 1d. in 1887. The average value of those issued in New South Wales in 1887 was £3 2s. 9d., or 2s. 8d. above the average value of those in Victoria during the same year.

money orders. Money orders in United Kingdom. 959. The money orders issued in each division of the United Kingdom in 1886 were of the following number and amount:—

Money Orders* in the United Kingdom, 1886.

0	Money Orders Issued.		
Country.	Number.	Amount.	
England and Wales Scotland Ireland	8,133,411 1,061,736 611,912	£ 18,639,062 2,149,522 1,162,988	
Total United Kingdom	9,807,059	21,951,572	

Average value of money orders in United Kingdom. 960. The average value of each money order issued during 1886 in England was £2 5s. 10d., in Scotland £2 0s. 6d., and in Ireland £1 18s., or in the United Kingdom £2 4s. 9d. By reference to a previous paragraph,† it will be found that during 1887 the average value of money orders issued exceeded by 15s. 4d. in Victoria, and by 18s. in New South Wales, the average value of those issued in the United Kingdom.

Proportion of money orders to population.

961. To every 100 of the population, 21 money orders were issued in Victoria during both 1886 and 1887, which proportion was, not-withstanding the introduction of postal notes, as high as that in 1884, or the year before they were first issued. To every 100 of the population, 35 money orders were issued in New South Wales in 1887; and 29 in England, 27 in Scotland, and 13 in Ireland, in 1886.

Postal notes.

962. Postal notes were first issued in Victoria on the 1st January, 1885. These notes are for various amounts, £1 being the maximum, and their denominations have been so arranged that any sum of shillings and sixpences up to £1 may be remitted by not more than two notes. Should it be desired to add thereto broken sums of pence, uncancelled stamps to the value of 5d. may be affixed to the back of a note, in which case the amount of the note and stamps will be paid. The notes, if left blank as issued by the Department, are payable to bearer at any money order office in Victoria; but if the sender or holder so desire, he can make them payable to any person named, at any such office, by inserting the particulars in spaces reserved for the purpose on the face of the notes. The poundage or price charged is $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for notes

^{*} Exclusive of money orders issued in the United Kingdom for payment abroad, which numbered 282,011, of the value of £763,087.

[†] See paragraph 958 ante.

of the value of 1s. or 1s. 6d.; 1d. for notes from 2s. to 4s. 6d. in value; 2d. for notes of of 5s. or 7s. 6d. in value; and 3d. for notes from 10s. to 20s. in value. As the charge is 6d. for money orders under £5, it may be expected that such orders will be supplanted by postal notes so far as remittances up to £2 are concerned. The number of postal notes issued in 1887 was 222,047, as compared with 140,191 in 1886, and 95,530 in 1885. The aggregate value of these notes was £95,178 in 1887, as compared with £61,074 in 1886, and £42,190 in 1885. The following are the numbers and denominations of postal notes paid during the year 1887:—

POSTAL NOTES PAID, 1887.

Denomin	ation.	Number.	Nominal	Val	ue.
					7
8.	d.		£	8.	d.
1	0	7,618		18	0
1	6	4,995	374	12	6
2	0	11,092	1,109	4	0
2	6	11,992	1,499	0	0
3	0	14,714	2,207	2	0
3	6	8,836	1,546	6	0
4	0	16,311	3,262	4	0
4	6	9,080	2,043	0	0
5	0	27,816	6,954	0	0
· · · 7	6	12,131	4,549	2	6
10	0	36,656	18,328	0	0
10	6	8,178	4,293	9	0
15	0	15,989		15	0
20	0	36,639	36,639	0	0
Total	•••	222,047	95,177	13	0

963. Telegraphic communication exists in Victoria between 515 Electric stations within her own borders. Her lines are connected besides with the lines of New South Wales, and, by means of them, with Queensland and New Zealand; also with the lines of South Australia, and, by their means, with Western Australia, the Eastern Archipelago, Asia, Europe, and America; also with a submarine cable to Tasmania. During 1887, the lines were extended by 21 miles, and the length of wire was added to by 64 miles; a further considerable increase also occurred in the number of telegrams consequent on the reduction of the rates in 1885, the number in 1887 being nearly twice as numerous as in 1884.* The number of stations, the length of lines and wire, and the amount of business done in the last two years are given in the following table:—

^{*} See next paragraph.

	Number of	Number of	Miles of—	Num	ber of Telegr	ams.
Year.	Stations.	Line (poles).	Wire.	Paid.	Unpaid.*	Total.
1886 1887	420 515	4,094 4,115	10,111 10,175	1,938,049 2,176,915	85,809 83,565	2,023,858 2,260,480
Increase Decrease	95	21	64	238,866	2,244	236,622

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS, 1886 AND 1887.

Additional lines and wires.

Telegraph charges.

964. Besides the above, there were in operation 136 miles of line and about $2{,}153\frac{1}{2}$ miles of wire for private wires and telephone lines. There were also nearly $20\frac{1}{2}$ miles of aërial cable, having a length of wire of $441\frac{1}{2}$ miles; moreover, $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles of underground cable had been laid, giving a length of wire of $321\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

965. On the 1st July, 1885, a reduction was made in the rates chargeable on telegrams transmitted to places within the colony from 1s. for 10 words or less to 6d. for 6 words or less, 1d. being charged for each extra word; and in order to provide for the increase of business consequent on such reduction some additional lines were erected, and quadruplex instruments, by which the carrying capacity of the lines is increased fourfold, were worked on the main lines. From the 1st January, 1885, a reduction was also made in the rate to New South Wales from 2s. to 1s. for 10 words. On the 1st July, 1886, the rates upon telegrams between Europe and Victoria were reduced from 10s. 8d. per word for private and 6s. 5d. for press messages to 9s. 4d. and 2s. 9d. per word respectively. On the other hand, the charges upon messages from this colony to New Zealand have been raised from 7s. 6d. to 10s. for a ten-word message, consequent upon the nonrenewal of the subsidy hitherto paid by New South Wales and New Zealand to the Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Company which owns the submarine cable connecting the two colonies; the agreement under which it was paid having expired by The charge upon messages to places in New effluxion of time. South Wales is 1s. for 10 words, and 2d. for each extra word; to places in South Australia and Tasmania, 2s. for 10 words, and 2d. for each extra word; and to places in Queensland and Western Australia, 3s. for 10 words, and 3d. for each extra word. In the case of telegrams to places on the Australian Continent, names and addresses

^{*} These are Government telegrams, but are exclusive of telegrams on Railway service, which were formerly included.

are not charged for; to places in Tasmania they are not charged for unless they exceed ten words, but all words above that number are charged for as part of the message. In the case of telegrams to New Zealand, England, the Continent of Europe, India, and the United States, the names and addresses of both sender and receiver are charged for as part of the message.

966. During 1887, the number of telegrams which passed from Telegrams Victoria to European and other countries outside Australasia, and vice Europe. versa, was 18,180, and the cost to the senders was £95,948; which figures show an increase of 13,075 and £3,510 respectively as compared with 1886. Taking the Australasian colonies as a whole, the telegrams to and from the same places numbered 53,788, and were transmitted at a charge of £276,080. The latter amount, although about £20,000 larger than in 1886, is about the same as in 1885. Thus, notwithstanding the reduction of rates referred to in the last paragraph, and the consequent falling-off in revenue in 1886, the revenue duly recovered itself by 1887.

967. The course of a telegram along the 13,695 miles of wire over course of a which it travels between Melbourne and London is shown in the telegram to London. following table. It will be observed that the length of the portion in Australia is 2,704 miles, or about a fifth of the whole distance:—

AUSTRALIAN AND EUROPEAN TELEGRAMS—COURSE BETWEEN MELBOURNE AND LONDON.

D. t. to of Community and	D 4141		Number of Miles of—			
Points of Connexion and	Cable.	Land Line.	Total.			
Melbourne-Mount Gamb	oier	•••		300	300	
Mount Gambier-Adelaid	le		•••	270	270	
Adelaide—Port Augusta	•••		•••	200	200	
Port Augusta—Alice Spr	ings	•••	•••	1,036	1,036	
Alice Springs—Port Dar	win		•••	898	898	
Port Darwin-Banjoewan	igie	•••	1,150		1,150	
Banjoewangie—Batavia	•••	•••	•••	480	480	
Batavia—Singapore	•••		553	•••	553	
Singapore—Penang	•••	•••	399		399	
Penang—Madras	•••	•••	1,280		1,280	
Madras—Bombay	•••		•••	650	650	
Bombay—Aden	•••	•••	1,662		1,662	
Aden—Suez		•••	1,346	•••	1,346	
Suez—Alexandria	•••			224	224	
Alexandria—Malta	•••		828	•••	828	
Malta—Gibraltar	•••	•••	1,008	•••	1,008	
Gibraltar—Falmouth		•••	1,061	•••	1,061	
Falmouth—London	•••	•••	•••	350	350	
Total	•••	•••	9,287	4,408	13,695	

Proposed Pacific Cable. 968. A proposal has been made by the Pacific Telegraph Company (Limited) to lay a cable across the Pacific Ocean connecting the American Continent with Australia for a subsidy amounting to about £75,000 per annum for 25 years, the cost of telegrams not to exceed 4s. per word for messages transmitted over the whole distance between England and Australia. The route proposed is from Sydney, viâ New Zealand, Fiji, Fanning Islands, and Hawaii, to Vancouver Island, and thence across Canada; and it is stated that, after the survey had been made, the cable could be laid in 18 months. At the Postal Conference of Australasian Colonies held in Sydney in January, 1888, the desirability of making the survey was affirmed, the cost thereof to be borne by Great Britain, Canada, and the Australasian Colonies; provided, however, that no colony should be thereby bound to accept the proposals made by the company.*

Telegraphs in Australasian colonies. 969. The following table shows the number of miles of electric telegraph open, with their proportion to area and population, in each of the Australasian colonies at the end of the years named:—

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year. Number of Mile Telegraph Ope Line.			Miles of Line.	
Colody.			Wire.	Per 1,000 Square Miles.	Per 100,000 Inhabitants.
(1875	2,629	4,510	29.9	332
\ _	1880	3,215	6,019	36.6	374
. .)]	1883	3,660	7,271	41.7	397
Victoria	1884	3,715	8,850	42.3	393
	1885	3,949	9,617	44.9	407
	1886	4,094	10,111	45.7	415
(1875	4,926	8,012	15.9	812
\	1880	7,956	13,188	25.7	1,076
No-Coult Woland	1883	9,315	17,272	30.1	1,072
New South Wales†	1884	9,755	18,681	31.5	1,059
•	1885	10,351	19,864	33.4	1,080
	1886	10,618	20,797	34.3	1,084
	1875	3,956		5.9	2,182
\ i	1880	5,768	8,150	8.6	2,551
)	1883	6,654	10,618	10.0	2,315
Queensland \langle	1884	6,979	11,300	10.4	2,310
) (1885	7,533	12,290	11.3	2,387
()	1886	8,225	14,443	12.3	2,474

^{*} For further information, see Postal Report, 1887, page 47.

[†] The miles of telegraph line in South Australia and in New South Wales in 1875 have been estimated from the miles of wire, which alone were returned.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES—continued.

Galance	***	Number of Miles of Telegraph Open.		Miles of Line.		
Colony.	Year.	Line.	Wire.	Per 1,000 Square Miles.	Per 100,000 Inhabitants	
(1875	3,147	3,904	3.2	1,495	
· \	1880	4,754	6,904	5.3	1,777	
Sandle A	1883	5,278	8,824	5.8	1,733	
South Australia*	1884	5,230	7,833	5.8	1,672	
//	1885	5,346	9,378	5.9	1,750	
	1886	5,459	8,771	6.0	1,744	
(1875	766		•8	2,868	
\ \	1880	1,555	1,593	1.6	5,359	
Western Australia	1883	1,585	1,609	1.6	5,000	
Western Austrana	1884	1,885	1,897	1.9	5,719	
	1885	2,234	2,288	2.3	6,349	
	1886	2,385	2,658	2.4	6,414	
	1875	396	468	15.0	382	
· \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	1880	878	1,096	33.3	765	
$\Gamma_{ m asmania} \dots \qquad \dots \downarrow \parallel$	1883	1,273	1,543	48.3	1,009	
	1884	1,313	1,716	49.8	1,006	
1	1885	1,635	2,071	61.9	1,222	
	1886	1,772	2,353	67.2	1,308	
(1875	3,156		30.3	840	
\	1880	3,706	9,401	35.6	764	
New Zealand	1883	4,074	10,037	39.2	753	
Hew Zealand	1884	4,264	10,474	41.0	765	
11	1885	4,463	10,931	42.8	776	
()	1886	4,546	11,178	43.6	781	

Note.—For number of miles of electric telegraph open in each colony at the end of 1887, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet); also Appendix A to the last volume.

970. The following is the order in which the respective colonies stood order of at the end of 1886 in regard to the number of miles of electric telegraph The order was the same as in the preceding eleven telegraphs. line open in each. years :--

respect to length of

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO LENGTH OF TELEGRAPH LINE OPEN, 1886.

- 1. New South Wales.
- 2. Queensland.
- 3. South Australia.
- 4. New Zealand.
- 5. Victoria.
- 6. Western Australia.
- 7. Tasmania.
- 971. In proportion to area, Victoria had, in 1886, a larger extent of order of telegraph line than any other colony except Tasmania; but in propor-The order telegraphs tion to population, Victoria was at the bottom of the list. of the colonies in regard to the proportion of telegraph line to area is

to area and

almost the reverse of that to population, as will be observed by the following lists:—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO RATIO OF TELEGRAPH LINE TO AREA AND POPULATION, 1886.

Proportion to	Area.
---------------	-------

- 1. Tasmania.
- Victoria. 2
- 3. New Zealand.
- 4. New South Wales.
- 5. Queensland.
- 6. South Australia.
- 7. Western Australia.

Proportion to Population.

- 1. Western Australia.
- 2. Queensland.
- 3. South Australia.
- 4. Tasmania.
- 5. New South Wales.
- 6. New Zealand.

Length of telegraphs and Australasia.

972. On the continent of Australia there were 30,781 miles, and on in Australia that continent, with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, there were 37,099 miles, of telegraph line open at the end of 1886. same date at least 56,780 miles of wire were in use on the Australian continent, and 70,311 on the continent with Tasmania and New Zealand added. In Australia there was a proportion of 10.5 miles of line, and in the whole of Australasia a proportion of 12.1 miles, to every 1,000 square miles of territory. To every 100,000 of the population in the former there were 1,162 miles and in the latter 1,102 miles of line.

Messages in Australasian colonies.

973. From the following figures, which show the extent to which electric telegraphy is made use of in the different colonies, it would appear that in 1886 most messages by far are transmitted in New South Wales, the next largest number in Victoria, and the next in New Zealand:--

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1886.

		Nu	imber of Message
1. New South Wales	•••	•••	2,661,126
2. Victoria	•••	•••	2,023,858
3. New Zealand	•••	•••	1,836,266
4. Queensland	•••	•••	1,450,567
5. South Australia	•••	•••	669,442
6. Tasmania	•••	•••	214,738
7. Western Australia	•••	•••	165,613
Total	•••	•••	9,021,610

Telegraphs in British dominions.

974. The lengths of telegraph line open and number of messages transmitted in the United Kingdom and such British possessions as the information is available for are as follow, according to the latest information:-

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS IN BRITISH DOMINIONS.

		Number of Miles of	Number of Messages	
Country or Colony.	Year.	Line.	Wire.	Annually (000's omitted).
United Kingdom	1886–7	29,895	173,539	50,244,
Australasia	1886	37,099	70,311	9,022,
Bermuda	,,	32*	•••	
British Guiana	,,	266*†	•••	
Canada	,,	28,498*	59,941	4,053,
Cape of Good Hope	,,	4,329	•••	
Comlon	,,	1,177	•••	800,
Gold Coast	,,	109	•••	
India	,,	27,510*	81,480	2,290,
	,,	65	•••	•••
Mauritius	,,	103	• • •	
	,,	465	• • •	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	,,	380†	• • •	•••
West Indies—		-		
Barbadoes	,,	35	•••	•••
	,,	698†	***	74,
Trinidad	,,	587†	•••	•••

975. The following are the lengths of electric telegraph lines and Telegraphs wire open, and the number of messages sent, in some of the principal countries. Foreign countries, according to the latest returns. The information, where possible, has been drawn from official sources:—

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

•		Number of Miles	Number of Messages		
Country.	Year.	Line. Wire.		Annually (000's omitted).	
Algeria		4,300	8,678	800,	
Argentine Confederatio	n 1885–6	13,645	21,070	658.	
Augtrio Ummanna	1885	34,860	101,963	9,780,	
Rolainm	1885–6	3,773	17,600	4,378,	
	1883	1,730	2,995	297,	
	1885	6,440	11,258	368,	
	1885	2,560	2,175	444,	
		7,219	•••	483,	
	1886	9,000	•••	534,	
Cochin-China	•••	1,200	•••	100,	
Denmark	1885	2,397	6,657	1,256,	

^{*} Excluding cable, viz., 15 miles in Bermuda, 9 in British Guiana, 215 in Canada, and 187 miles in India.

[†] Including telephone lines. In British Guiana there were 32 miles, and in Jamaica 87 miles.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES—continued.

Country.			Number of Miles of Telegraph Open.		Number of Messages
		Year.	Line.	Wire.	Annually (000's omitted)
Egypt	•••	1887	3,172	5,423	700,*
France	•••	1884	57,085	166,349	21,971,
Germany	•••	1885-6-7	51,864	185,065	20,631,
Greece	•••	1885	4,128	4,800	726,
Holland	•••	1886	2,962	10,569	3,623,
Italy	•••	1886-7	18,996	67,632	7,330,
Japan		1886	6,855	15,900	2,559,*
Java	•••	1885	5,746		378,
Luxemburg	•••	!	210	816	85,
Mexico	•••	1886	12,700	•••	700,
Persia		1886	$3,\!824$	6,124	83,
Peru	•••	1878	1,382	•••	100,
Portugal		1885	3,210	7,468	1,730,
Roumania	• • • •	1886	$3,\!324$	6,000	1,231,
Russia	•••	1884	68,238	154,443	10,484,
Servia	• • •	1885	1,633	2,023	411,
Spain	• • •	1886–7	11,512	28,870	3,550,
Sweden and Norway	•••	1886	9,936	21,913	2,028,
Switzerland	•••	1886	4,363	10,596	3,078,
Turkey	• • •	1884	14,617	26,060	1,259,
United States		1886	151,832	489,607	43,290,

Telegraphs in each continent.

976. According to L'Almanach de Gotha, 1887,† the number of miles of telegraph and the number of messages in each of the great continents of the world were as follow in 1884-5. To these the figures for the Australasian colonies in 1886 have been added:—

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS IN EACH CONTINENT.

	Continer	nt.	Miles of Line.	Messages (000's omitted).	
* *	Australasia		37,099	9,022,	
	Europe	•••	326,709	138,634,	
	America		245,215	50,212,	
			42,148	5,029,	
		•••	17,981	1,221,	
	Cables	•••	103,096	•••	
	The Wo	rld	772,248	204,118,	• • •

^{*} Figures for 1885.

[†] Page 1061. The lengths have been reduced from kilometres to miles, on the assumption that a mile is equal to 621 kilometres.

977. According to Mr. McCarty* (with a correction of the figures Telegraphs for Australasia), the length of telegraph lines in 1885-6 throughout world. the principal countries of the world was 737,667 miles, and that of telegraph wire 2,126,284 miles. It will be observed that the former is less than the total length of line given in the table by nearly 33,000 miles; but, as an explanation of this discrepancy, McCarty distinctly states that his figures are exclusive of lines in course of constructionestimated at 30,000 miles—whereas these are probably included in the other figures.

978. Until September, 1887, the telephones in Victoria were worked Telephones. by a private company, but in that month the business, together with the buildings and plant, was purchased by the Government. following account of the working of the telephone system has been contributed to this work by the Post Office Department:—

The Government having purchased the buildings, plant, &c., of the Victorian Telephone Exchange Company Limited, took over charge of the business, which was then being carried on in Melbourne, Ballarat, and Sandhurst, on the 22nd September, 1887. The number of Melbourne subscribers has greatly increased in consequence of the subscription having been reduced from £16 to £12. building in which the work is conducted was constructed by the company and is admirably suited for a Telephone Exchange. It comprises an operating-room, workshop, store-room, battery, dining, and cloak rooms, lavatories, &c. The operating-room is 71 feet by 32 feet, with a height of 14 feet. The switch-boards, by means of which the connexions necessary to enable subscribers to converse with one another, are placed here. These boards give employment during the day to 22 female operators, under immediate supervision of a female operator in charge. As the Exchange is never closed, operators have to be on duty all through the night. The night work is carried on by male operators. The number of calls answered or connexions made daily by the operators is not fewer than 8,000, and the principal business is crowded into limited portions of the day. The greatest number of calls answered or connexions made in an hour by one operator has been found to be 140. The number of subscribers on the Melbourne Exchange when taken over by the Government was 752, which number had increased by the end of 1887 to 864, and by the end of October, 1888, to 1,216; and numerous applications from individuals desirous of being placed on the Exchange are being received daily.

There are at present in use six switch-boards of the multiple pattern, made by the Western Electric Company of Chicago. Each board accommodates 200 subscribers, which is worked up to its utmost capacity, and temporary arrangements have to be made to accommodate new subscribers until the two additional boards which are being fitted up are ready for use. As soon as the transfer to the Government was effected, expert electricians were directed to renew defective or obsolete telephones, batteries, &c., and to generally overhaul the whole apparatus and the connexions in subscribers' offices. Over 1,200 telephones were exchanged, and the system is now found to work very satisfactorily. In the lower floor of the Exchange has been opened a post and telegraph receiving office for telegrams, letters, &c., and the sale of stamps. A branch Exchange has been established at the Centennial Exhibition, allowing of communication within the building and with subscribers to the Melbourne Exchange. Visitors to the Exhibition are also allowed to communicate by telephone with subscribers to either Exchange on pay-

ment of a small fee for use of the instruments for a limited time.

^{*} Annual Statistician, San Francisco, 1887, page 409.

At the end of 1887, there were 140 subscribers to the Ballarat and 117 to the Sandhurst Exchange. An Exchange has also been opened at Geelong, on a guarantee that not less than 40 persons become subscribers.

It is intended to open branch Exchanges in the more important suburbs of Melbourne in connexion with the local post and telegraph offices; subscribers to these Exchanges will be permitted the option of being also connected with the Central Exchange. It is further contemplated to open public telephone Exchanges where non-subscribers can use the telephones for a limited time, as in the case previously mentioned of visitors to the Exhibition.

The amount of purchase money paid for the Exchanges was £40,000, but a considerable amount had to be expended to place them in thorough repair. The total number of subscribers at the time of taking over the property was 1,019, and the amount of annual subscriptions was £15,297; at the end of 1887, the number of subscribers had increased to 1,121, and the amount subscribed to £16,647.* In connexion with this, however, it should be pointed out that the Government formerly received rent from the late Telephone Exchange Company for the use of the wires, which were laid down by, and have always belonged to, the Government. The rental was about £5,000 per annum.

Railway commissioners.

979. All the railways in Victoria are the property of the State. Under the Victorian Railways Commissioners Act 1883 (47 Vict. No. 767), which came into force on the 1st February, 1884, the railways are vested in three commissioners, who are a body corporate, with perpetual succession and a common seal, and hold office for a term of seven years, at the expiration of which they are eligible for re-appointment, if the Governor in Council should so determine. The annual salaries appropriated to the commissioners are £3,000 for the chairman, and £1,500 for each of the other two. None of the commissioners can be removed from office unless an address praying for such removal be presented to the Governor by both Houses of Parliament in the same session of Parliament, or by the Legislative Assembly alone in two consecutive sessions. The commissioners are charged with the duty of constructing such lines of railway as are authorized by Parliament, and of maintaining, working, controlling, and managing all the lines of railway, subject, in some respects, to the approval of the They are required by the Act to furnish reports Governor in Council. to the Minister of Railways quarterly; also reports of their proceedings, and of all moneys received and expended by them, to Parliament in September of each year.†

Railways: length, cost, &c.

980. The number of miles of railway open on the 30th June, 1887, was 1,880, consisting of $1,643\frac{1}{2}$ miles of single and $236\frac{1}{2}$ miles of double

^{*} On the 24th October, 1888, the subscribers (including 39 at the Geelong Exchange recently opened) numbered 1,521, and the subscriptions amounted to £25,722.

[†] The report on the Victorian Railways for the year 1887-8 which was presented to Parliament in the latter end of September, was received too late for the details to be carried into the main body of this work. The leading particulars will, however, be given in footnotes.

line; and by the 30th June, 1888, the total length had increased to The following table shows the names, lengths, and cost 2,018 miles. of construction of the different lines, and the distance travelled during the year ended 30th June, 1887:—

RAILWAYS.—LENGTH, COST, AND DISTANCE TRAVELLED.

Name of Vince		h Open June, 18	on 30 th	Cost of Const	ruction.*	Distance Travelled
Names of Lines.	Double Line.	Single Line.	Total.	Total.	Average per Mile.	during the Year.
Northern System.	Miles	Miles	Miles	£	£	Miles.
Melbourne to Sandhurst Sandhurst to Echuca Lancefield Junction to Lance-	1003	.:. 55 1 14 ¹ / ₂	$ \begin{array}{c c} 100\frac{3}{4} \\ 55\frac{1}{4} \\ 14\frac{1}{2} \end{array} $	4,700,426† 675,634‡ 62,280	46,654 12,229 4,295	
field Carlsruhe to Daylesford	•••	$ \begin{array}{c} 11_{2} \\ 22\frac{3}{4} \\ 47\frac{1}{2} \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c c} 14_{2} \\ 22\frac{8}{4} \\ 47\frac{1}{2} \end{array} $	158,174 300,369	6,953	
Dunolly to St. Arnaud St. Arnaud to Donald	•••	33^{2} $23\frac{3}{4}$	33^{2} $23\frac{3}{4}$	159,530 93,801	6,324 4,834 3,950	
Castlemaine to Maldon Ballarat to Maryborough Ballarat Racecourse (Branch	•••	$10\frac{1}{4}$ $42\frac{1}{2}$ 2	$egin{array}{c c} 10rac{1}{4} \\ 42rac{1}{2} \\ 2 \\ \end{array}$	56,700 267,047 6,972	5,532 6,283 3,486	1,936,059
line) Maryborough to Avoca Sandhurst to Inglewood	•••	15 30	15 30	60,946 155,650	4,063 5,188	
Inglewood to Charlton Eaglehawk to Kerang	•••	$42\frac{3}{4}$ $73\frac{3}{4}$	42 ⁸ / ₄ 73 ² / ₄	165,661 278,834	3,875 3,781	
Charlton to Wycheproof Korong Vale to Boort Creswick to Daylesford		$16\frac{1}{2}$ 18 $23\frac{1}{2}$	$egin{array}{c c} 16rac{1}{2} \\ 18 \\ 23rac{1}{2} \\ \end{array}$	83,193 69,866 139,100	5,042 3,881 5,919	
Wedderburn Junction to Wedderburn		43/4	43/	16,850	3,547	
Total	1003	475 3	5761	7,451,033	12,925	
Western System.		,				
Footscray Junction to Williamstown	6	•••	6	475,647 §	79,274	
Newport to Geelong (including line to Wharf and Williamstown Racecourse line)	134	37 <u>₹</u>	39½	1,120,278	28,278	
North Geelong to Ballarat Geelong to Queenscliff Geelong and Colac (including Racecourse branch)	53½	$20\frac{3}{4}$ $52\frac{1}{2}$	$\begin{array}{c} 53\frac{1}{2} \\ 20\frac{3}{4} \\ 52\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	1,778,560 110,459 312,342	33,244 5,323 5,949	

^{*} Exclusive of rolling-stock, cost of Melbourne station, and general construction, &c. See foot-

note (§) on page 135 post.

† Excluding the Melbourne and North Melbourne stations, which cost £803,239.

‡ Including a bridge over the Murray at Echuca, constructed conjointly by Victoria and New South Wales, the proportion paid by Victoria being £49,282.

§ Including the pier and breakwater, and western pier, which cost £174,424.

| Including the cost of the Geelong pier.

[¶] For distance travelled, see next page.

RAILWAYS.—LENGTH, COST, ETC.—continued.

	Lengt	th Open June, 18	on 30th 87.	Cost of Constr	ruction.*	Distance
Names of Lines.	Double Line.	Single Line.	Total.	Total.	Average per Mile.	Travelled during the Year.
Western System—continued.	Miles	Miles	Miles	£	£	Miles.
Colac to Camperdown		28	28	124,252	4,438	\
Camperdown to Terang		13 3	133	63,687 †	•••	
Warrenheip to Gordons	•••	13	13	85,665	6,590	
Gordons to Bacchus Marsh ‡	•••	$7\frac{1}{4}$	$7\frac{1}{4}$	90,714 †	•••	
Ballarat to Ararat	•••	57	57	335,941	5,894	
Ararat to Stawell	•••	183	183	124,634	6,647	
Stawell to Horsham	***	$53\frac{1}{2}$	$53\frac{1}{2}$	255,500	4,776	
Horsham to Dimboola	•••	$21\frac{1}{4}$	$21\frac{1}{4}$	74,815	3,521	
Ballarat to Scarsdale	•••	$13\frac{1}{4}$	$13\frac{1}{4}$	58,304	4,400	
Ararat to Hamilton	•••	$66\frac{1}{2}$	$66\frac{1}{2}$	313,392	4,713	
Hamilton to Portland (including line to Portland wharf)	•••	54	54	277,365	5,136	2 ,2 60 ,663
Branxholme to Casterton		32	32	173,275	5,415	
Braybrook Junction to Bacchus Marsh	•••	241/4	$24\frac{1}{4}$	241,479	9,958	
Lal Lal Racecourse		2	2	11,187	5,593	
Murtoa to Warracknabeal		$31\frac{1}{4}$	$31\frac{1}{4}$	124,736	3,992	
Ballarat Cattle Yards Branch Dimboola to South Australian Border	•••	$egin{array}{c} 3 \\ 62 \end{array}$	3 62§	11,815 295,619	$3,938 \\ 4,674$	
Lubeck to Rupanyup		$9\frac{1}{2}$	$9\frac{1}{2}$	33,009	3,386	
Total	611/4	6211/4	$682\frac{1}{2}$	6,492,675	9,455	
North-Eastern System.						
Essendon Junction to Essendon (including Racecourse line)	5	•••	5	124,882	24,976	
Essendon to Wodonga	433	138 1	182	1,926,208	10,584	
Wodonga to Murray River		$2\frac{\hat{1}}{4}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$	35,847	15,932	
Tallarook to Yea		$23\frac{3}{4}$	$23\frac{3}{4}$	148,271	6,243	
Mangalore to Shepparton	•••	45	45	239,322	5,318	
Shepparton to Numurkah	•••	$20\frac{1}{2}$	$20\frac{1}{2}$	$66,\!142$	$3,\!226$	1,744,283
Toolamba to Tatura	•••	7	7	27,270	3,896	
Benalla to St. James	•••	$20\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{20\frac{1}{2}}{2}$	73,013	3,562	
Wangaratta to Beechworth	•••	23	23	157,953	6,868	
Everton to Myrtleford Springs to Wahgunyah	•••	$\begin{array}{c} 16\frac{1}{2} \\ 14 \end{array}$	$16\frac{1}{2}$	73,546	4,457	
North Melbourne to Coburg	 1 2	$\begin{array}{c} 14 \\ 4\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	14 5	67,561 $140,177$	4,826	
St. James to Yarrawonga	2	$19\frac{3}{4}$	$19\frac{3}{4}$	84,260	28,035 4,266	J
Total	491/4	335	${384\frac{1}{4}}$	3,164,452	8,235	

^{*} Exclusive of rolling-stock, cost of Melbourne station, and general construction, &c. See foot-

^{*} Exclusive of rolling-stock, cost of Melbourne station, and general construction, &c. See footnote (§) on next page.

† Approximate only.

‡ Completed portion only between Gordons and Ballan. For particulars of incomplete section of this line, see next table.

§ Exclusive of 1½ mile on disputed territory near the border, constructed by the Victorian Government.

RAILWAYS.—LENGTH, COST, ETC.—continued.

		th Open June, 18	on 3 0th	Cost of Const	Distance Travelled	
Names of Lines.	Double Line.	Single Line.	Total.	Total.	Average per Mile.	during the Year.
Eastern System.	Miles	Miles	Miles	£	£	Miles.
Spencer and Flinders streets Junction		<u>3</u> 4	<u>3</u>	7,166	9,555	
South Yarra to Oakleigh	63/4		63	244,856	36,275	
Oakleigh to Sale	4	1184		802,017	6,782	
Traralgon to Heyfield (in-		$23\frac{1}{4}$		112,209	4,826	
cluding one mile to Tra- ralgon Junction)					,	1,224,971
Heyfield to Bairnsdale †		11	11	32,450		
Morwell to Mirboo		20	20	143,650	7,182	
Hawthorn to Lilydale	2	18 1	20 1	214,020	10,569	
Caulfield to Frankston	•••	20	20	127,060	6,353	
Hobson's Bay Suburban	16 1	•••	$16\frac{1}{2}$	1,668,214‡	50,552	825,402
Total	25 <u>1</u>	$211^{1\over 2}$	$236\frac{3}{4}$	3,351,642	14,157	
Grand Total	236½	$\frac{1643\frac{1}{2}}{}$	1,880	20,459,802§	10,835	7,991,387

981. Under the Railway Construction Act 1884 (48 Vict. No. 821), Railways in which came into operation on the 12th December, 1884, 62 new lines, of an aggregate length of about 1,200 miles, were authorized, at a total estimated cost of nearly 6 millions sterling. Of these lines, 54, of a total length of 1,167 miles, were country, and 8, of a total length of $28\frac{1}{2}$ miles, were suburban lines. The expenditure authorized for the country lines, including stations, but not including permanent-way materials or rolling-stock, was £3,960 per mile; and for suburban lines, including stations and permanent-way material, but not including rolling-stock, £14,294 per mile. The gross additional amount authorized for rolling-stock is £178,000, and for permanent-way material (on country lines only) £415,000. Of the 1,200 miles authorized under the Act, 188 had been completed and opened for traffic on the 30th

^{*} Exclusive of rolling-stock, cost of Melbourne station, and general construction, &c. See footnote (§).

[†] Completed portion as far as Maffra only. The expenditure on this portion is only approximate. For particulars of incomplete section of this line, see next table.

 $[\]ddag$ Including expenditure on works, &c., between Prince's-bridge station (Melbourne) and Windsor, not yet apportioned, amounting to £195,563.

[§] The total cost of the railways opened to the 30th June, 1887, was £25,297,534, viz., £20,459,802 as shown above, £3,019,143 on rolling-stock, £803,239 on the Melbourne and North Melbourne stations, £707,753 on general construction (such as sheds, workshops, machinery, &c.), and £307,597 cost of floating loans. To the 30th June, 1888, the total cost was £28,327,228. See paragraphs 991 and 992 post.

June, 1887, whilst 337‡ miles were in progress, and the remaining 675 miles had not been commenced. The following is a statement of the proposed lengths of the railways in progress, and of the amounts expended thereon to the 30th June, 1887:—

RAILWAYS IN PROGRESS, JUNE, 1887.

Names of	Approximate Length.	Expenditure to 30th June, 1887.				
Country	LINES.				Miles.	£
Braybrook Junction to Newpo	43*	24,610				
Dandenong to Leongatha (se	ction, Da	ndeno	ng to W	hite-	49	63,329
law's Track)†	•					
Hamilton to Coleraine	_ •••	•••	•••	•••	23	8,283
Heyfield to Bairnsdale (section	, Maffra	to Bair	nsdale)†	•••	383*	119,886
Horsham to Natimuk	•••	•••	•••	•••	204*	66,452
Lilydale to Healesville (viá Yan	rra Flats)	•••	•••	•••	151	124,111
Moe to Narracan	•••	•••	•••	• • •	11	75,142
Numurkah to Cobram	•••	***	•••	•••	$21\frac{1}{4}$	3,358
Numurkah to Nathalia	•••	•••	•••	•••	14	1,575
Sale to Stratford	***	•••	•••	•••	$\frac{8\frac{1}{2}*}{143}$	16,735
Shepparton to Dookie	•••	•••	•••	•••	$14\frac{3}{4}$	2,292
Tatura to Echuca	Jhanat (a	otion	Wandon	~ ÷0	34½* 38	119,410 $52,784$
Wandong, Heathcote and Sand Kilmore, Sandhurst to Heath	unursi (si	echon,	wandon;	gio	00	02,104
Wodonga to Tallangatta (sectio	n Wodon	ra to F	Inon's La	ka\+	141/4	20,200
Yea to Mansfield (section, Yea Branch)†	a to Catl	kin an	d Alexa	ndra	$17\frac{3}{4}$	9,118
Dianen);	Total	•••	•••	•••	3251/4	707,285
Suburba	n Lines.					
Alphington to Heidelberg	•••				$2\frac{1}{4}$	37,710
Heidelberg Road to Alphington		•••	•••	•••	$2\frac{1}{4}$	39,636
Johnston-street to Heidelberg		444	•••	•••	1	40,074
Brighton to Picnic Point	•••	•••	•••	•••	2	52,828
Hawthorn to Kew	•••	• • •	•••	•••	1	31,526
Fitzroy Branch	•••	•••	•••	•••	1	69,423
Royal Park to Clifton Hill	•••	•••	•••	•••	$2\frac{1}{4}$	105,455
	Total	•••	•••	•••	1134*	376,652
Lines authorized but not let up	to 30th	June, 1	1887	•••		97,735
					1	

Railways authorized, but not commenced. 982. The following is a list of the lines, or sections of lines, authorized but not commenced up to the 30th June, 1887, together with a statement of their proposed lengths and authorized cost:—

^{*} Opened for traffic during the year ended 30th June, 1888.

[†] For particulars of the sections opened for traffic, see last table; and for those (if any) not yet commenced, see next table.

[‡] On the 30th June, 1888, the length of lines in progress was 493 miles; and 305 miles had been authorized but were not commenced.

RAILWAYS AUTHORIZED BUT NOT COMMENCED, 30TH JUNE, 1887.

Names	of Lines.				Approximate Length.	Authorized Cost.*
Countr	y Lines.				Miles.	£
Avoca and Ararat					$38\frac{3}{4}$	167,159
Bacchus Marsh and Gordons (s	ection B	allan to	Madding	elev)t	$17\frac{1}{2}$ ‡	75,495
Ballarat East and Buninyong			_	•••	8 ‡	34,510
Ballarat Racecourse and Sprin	1078		•••	- 4.0	13 3 ‡	59,315
Birregurra and Cape Otway F		•••	•••	•••	20 ‡	86,276
Camperdown and Curdie's Riv		•••			193	85,197
Coburg and Somerton	01	•••	•••	•••	7 ‡	30,197
Dandenong and Leongatha (s	section \		w's Trac	k to	$20\frac{3}{4}$	89,512
Leongatha)†	occuron, .	II HAUCIU	W B 1140	II. 10		00,011
Fitzroy and Whittlesea					20 3 ‡	89,512
Frankston and Crib Point	•••	•••	•••		19 ‡	81,962
Mounington Doilmon	***	•••	•••	•••	731	33,432
Trankatan Comatany	•••	•••	•••	•••	34	3,236
Inclored and Dunelly	•••	***	•••		24 ⁴ \ddagger	103,532
Kerang and Swan Hill	•••	***	***	•••	36 ‡	155,297
Koroit and Belfast	•••	***	•••	•••	$12\frac{1}{2}$	53,922
Koroit Railway, viâ Penshurst	•••	•••	•••	••••	$47\frac{3}{4}$	205,983
Hamilton and Penshurst	•••	•••		•••	17	73,335
Koroit and Warrnambool			•••	•••	1031	47,451
Kyneton and Redesdale	•••	***	***	•••	$16\frac{1}{2}$	71,177
Lancefield and Kilmore	•••	•••	•••	***	$13\frac{3}{4}$	59,315
Leongatha and Port Albert		***	•••	•••	504	216,767
Maffra and Briagolong	•••	•••	•••	•••	$9\frac{1}{2}$	42,060
Maldon and Laanecoorie	***	•••	•••	•••	113	50,687
Mount Moriac and Forest	•••	***	•••	•••	11 ‡	47,452
Murchison and Rushworth	•••	•••	***	•••	13 ‡	56,079
Myrtleford and Bright	***	•••	•••	•••	181	79,805
Ondit and Beeac	•••	•••	•••	•••	8	34,510
Ringwood and Ferntree Gully	•••	•••	•••	•••	7 3 ‡	33,432
C	•••	***	•••	•••	$8\frac{1}{4}$	35,589
Terang and Mortlake	•••	•••	•••	•••	13 ‡	56,079
Camperdown and Warrnamboo	l (gootion	Toroz	W been we	7077	293	128,340
nambool)†	i (seciloi	1, 1 CLA	ig and w	arr-	204+	120,010
Wandong, Heathcote, and S to Kilmore)†	andhurst	(sectio	n, Heath	cote	33½	141,280
Warragul and Neerim					10	43,138
Wodonga and Tallangatta (see gatta)	etion, Hu	ion's La	ke to Ta	llan-	11	47,452
Yackandandah and Beechwort	h				13	57,158
Yea and Mansfield (section, Ca		 Nanafial	4/ +	•••	38	163,938
2 cm and Bransmera (Section, Co	DELLE OF E	ципоцсі	α)]	•••		
		al	•••	•••	658	2,839,581
Suburba						_
Burnley to Junction with Oute Outer Circle Railway—Oaklei mond and Alphington		Camber	well, to 1	Rich-	$6\frac{1}{4}$ $10\frac{1}{2}$	89,340 150,090
£ 6	Total	•••	•••	•••	163	239,430
	0	/To.4.1			07:00	0.070.071
	Grand	rotal	***	•••	674 3 §	3,079,011

983. The quantity and description of rolling-stock, and its total cost, Rollingwere as follow on the 30th June, 1886 and 1887. An increase will stock.

^{*} Exclusive of rolling-stock. The amounts given are only rough approximations. There is no definite amount authorized for the construction of any one line.

[†] For portion of these lines, in progress or completed, see last two tables. † These lines were in course of construction on the 30th June, 1888. § All but 370 miles of this length was in progress on the 30th June, 1888.

be noticed in the number of locomotives, goods trucks, and guard vans, &c., at a cost of nearly £200,000:—

ROLLING-STOCK, 1886 AND 1887.

Year ended 30th June.		Loco- motives.	First Class and Composite Carriages.	Second Class Carriages.	Sheep and Cattle Trucks.	Goods Trucks, Waggons, &c.	Guard Vans and other Vehicles.	Total Cost of Rolling- stock.	
								·	£
1886	•••	•••	350	454	288	499	4,712	397	2,821,528
1887	•••	•••	366	447	288	498	5,799	411	3,019,143
Ir	icrease	•••	16	•••	•••	•••	1,087	14	197,615
D	ecrease			7	•••	1	•••	•••	•••

Passenger rates.

984. The passenger rates are somewhat higher on country lines than on the lines connecting Melbourne with its suburbs, which are now defined to be those within a radius of 15 miles from the heart of the city. The following are the respective rates per mile:—

PASSENGER RATES (SINGLE) PER MILE.

First class, country lines ... 2 | Second class, country lines 11/3 , suburban lines ... 1 | , suburban lines ... 2 4

Miles open and travelled. 985. By the following statement of the number of miles open and the number of train miles travelled, and of the passengers and goods carried during the financial years 1885-6 and 1886-7, it is shown that a considerable increase took place in all the items, the train mileage and goods traffic having increased by about 10 per cent., and the passengers carried by 16 per cent. It must be borne in mind that in both years only a portion of the extent set down as open was so during the whole year:—

RAILWAYS.—MILES OPEN AND TRAVELLED, AND PASSENGERS AND GOODS CARRIED, 1885-6 AND 1886-7.*

Year.		Extent Opened.	Train Mileage.	Passengers.†	Goods and Live Stock.	
1885–6 1886–7	•••	Miles. $1,742\frac{3}{4}$ $1,880$	Miles. 7,256,703 7,991,378	No. 42,511,014 49,219,857	Tons. 2,724,095 2,972,761	
Increase	•••	$137\frac{1}{4}$	734,675	6,708,843	248,666	

* During the year 1887-8, the train mileage was 9,082,312; the passengers carried numbered 55,911,394; and the quantity of goods and live stock carried was 3,564,042 tons.

^{55,911,394;} and the quantity of goods and live stock carried was 5,564,042 tons.
† In order to compute the number of passengers, the single tickets sold have been added to 720 for each yearly, 360 for each half-yearly, and 60 for each monthly ticket issued to adults; 120 for each quarterly and 40 for each monthly ticket issued to youths; 90 for each quarterly and 30 for each monthly ticket issued to boys; and 2 for each day-return ticket issued; an addition of 138,380 has also been made each year for the estimated number of free journeys made.

986. The following were the railway receipts and working expenses Receipts and during the financial years 1885-6 and 1886-7: expenses.

RAILWAYS.—RECEIPTS AND WORKING EXPENSES, 1885-6 AND 1886-7.*

Year ended		Rec	ceipts.	Working	Net	Proportion of Working Expenses to Receipts.	
30th June.	Passenger Fares.	Freight on Goods and Live Stock.	Sundries.	Total.	Expenses.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	Per cent.
1886	1,014,424	1,141,578	173,124	2,329,126	1,310,537	1,018,589	56.26
1887	1,078,693	1,193,582	180,803†	2,453,078	1,427,116	1,025,962	58.18
Increase	64,269	52,004	7,679	123,952	116,579	7,373	1.92

987. It will be observed that, although the average extent of railway Increase in lines open for traffic was 6 per cent. greater in 1886-7 than in 1885-6, railway income. the net income increased by only £7,400; for although the gross receipts were larger by £124,000, nearly the whole of this amount was absorbed by the additional working expenses, the proportion of which to the receipts increased by nearly 2 per cent. This result is attributed by the Railway Commissioners to concessions made on passenger fares and merchandise rates, which, in addition to those in the preceding year. make a gross reduction since the passing of the Railway Commissioners Act of £250,000,‡ which is equivalent to 10.2 per cent. of the gross railway revenue of 1886-7. On this subject the Railway Commissioners make the following remarks §:-

No department controlling State-owned railways can expect to be allowed to realize more than a small margin beyond the amount required to pay the interest upon the capital invested, as immediately that point has been reached the public request and insist upon concessions in rates, or increased facilities, both of which are practically an amelioration of taxation. The difference between a State and a private railway is that, as the business develops in the one case, the public get immediate benefit from lower charges and greater facilities; and, in the other, the shareholders obtain a larger dividend at the end of each year's working. This will generally account for the State-owned railways not showing an increase on the net result, which is obtainable under the other system; but so far as the result to those who use the railways and the shareholders respectively it is the same.

^{*} During the year 1887-8, the Railway receipts amounted to £2,756,049, and the working expenses to £1,753,019. The net income was thus £1,003,030, or about £23,000 less than that received in the previous year. The proportion of working expenses to receipts was 63'61 per cent. It should be pointed out, however, that the whole cost of the Windsor accident, amounting to £128,938, is included in the working expenses of the year. Only for this, the net income would have amounted to £1,132,000, and the proportion of working expenses to receipts to 59 per cent.
† This amount is made up of parcels, &c., £66,220; horses, carriages, and dogs, £15,571; mails, £46,976; rents, £35,359; miscellaneous, £16,677.
‡ In the report for 1887-8, this is set down at £400,000.
§ See Report of the Victorian Railways Commissioners, page xv, Parliamentary paper No. 87, Session 1887.

Session 1887.

Earnings and expenses per mile.

988. The following table shows the average extent of Government railways open, the gross earnings and expenses, and the net profits per mile open, in each of the last fourteen years:—

EARNINGS AND EXPENSES OF RAILWAYS PER MILE OPEN, 1873-4 TO 1886-7.*

Year.	Average Number of Miles Open.	Gross Earnings per Mile.	Expenses per Mile.	Net Profits per Mile.
		£	£	£
1873-4	414	2,056	905	1,151
1874–5	541	1,701	890	811
1875-6	608	1,636	821	815
1877	787	1,443	753	690
1878	967	1,258	647	611
1879	1,091	1,120	587	533
1880	1,194	1,250	$\boldsymbol{682}$	568+
1881	1,215	1,371	$\bf 752$	619+
1882	1,300	1,370	845	525
1883	1,432	1,326	890	436
1884 (6 months)	1,598	701	425	276
1884–5	1,655	1,318	$\boldsymbol{772}$	546
1885–6	1,691	1,377	7 75	602
1886–7	1,791	1,370	797	573

Decrease of net profits per mile. 989. It will be observed that in 1873-4, when only 400 miles were open, the net profits averaged over £1,100 per mile, but they fell off as the lines were extended to only £533 per mile (or less than half) in 1879, by which time the length open had increased to two and a-half times that in 1873-4; but from 1879 to the present time, notwithstanding the length open has increased by about 70 per cent., the net profits per mile have been tolerably uniform, varying—with one exception, viz., £436 in 1883—within the narrow limits £533 to £619. The average profits seem to have reached a minimum in 1883, but since then to have made considerable progress, and have been higher in the last two years than in any previous year since 1878, except 1881.

Railway debt.

990. The total amount borrowed by the Government for railway construction to the end of June, 1887, inclusive of the debentures of the late Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Company, was £25,300,706, of which £2,223,059 was raised during the year 1886-7. As, however, the net cost of floating the loans amounted to £307,597, the net proceeds available for railway construction was only £24,993,109.

^{*} During the year 1887-8, the average number of miles open was 1,947; the gross earnings averaged £1,415 per mile; the expenses per mile £900; and the net profit per mile £515. See also footnote (*) to table following paragraph 986 ante.

[†] The increases in these years were in consequence of the transactions of the late Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Company's lines—on which the net profits per mile are naturally larger than on the country lines—being included for the first time in those years.

991. In addition to the amount derived from loans, certain other Capital sums, amounting in the aggregate to £2,759,647, have also been railways. available for railway construction, viz., £2,355,725 derived from the alienation of Crown lands* and £403,922 from the consolidated revenue. The total expenditure on the construction of railways had amounted, at the end of June, 1888, to £26,479,206, and at the same period the balance at credit was £1,581,147. The following is a statement of the railway capital account to that date:-

CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF VICTORIAN RAILWAYS TO 30TH JUNE, 1887.

RECEIPTS. oxaluairo of mo

Total amount of loans, exclusive of demption loans Railway loan liquidation and construction	£25,300,70	6
account *	2,200,00	0
Railway construction account	155,72	
From consolidated revenue	403,92	2
Total receipts	•••	£28,060,353
Construction of completed lines	£20,459,80	
Rolling-stock, general construction, &c	4,837,735	
Construction of lines in progress	1,083,93	
Preliminary surveys	97,73	5†
Total expenditure	•••	£26,479,206
Balance unexpended	•••	£1,581,147

992. The first two items of expenditure in the above statement, Net income amounting to £25,297,534, may be considered to represent the capital cost of the lines open for traffic at the end of the year 1886-7, whilst the mean for the year may be set down at £24,600,700. income of the Victorian Railways in 1886-7 has already been stated § to have been £1,025,962. A short calculation based upon these two amounts will show that the railways in that year made a return upon their capital cost of 4.17 per cent., equal to £4 3s. 5d. per £100, as compared with a proportion of 4.356 or £4 7s. 1d. per £100 in 1885-6. It should be mentioned that the nominal rate of interest payable on the borrowed capital now averages 422 per cent., or £4 4s. 5d. per £100.¶ Formerly the rate was as high as 43 per cent., but, owing to the

railways compared.

^{*} See footnote (‡) on page 162 of Vol. I.

† For the particulars of the expenditure, see tables following paragraphs 980 and 981 ante.

‡ Includes net cost of floating the loans, £307,597; and cost Melbourne station, £803,239. See also footnote (\$) on page 135 ante. For cost of rolling stock only, see paragraph 983 ante.

§ See table following paragraph 986 ante.

¶ During the year 1887-8, the net income, which amounted to £1,003,030, was equivalent to 3.82 per cent. on the capital cost (£26,283 000) of the lines opened for traffic. See also footnote (*) to table following paragraph 986 ante.

¶ See table following paragraph 358 in Vol. I.

redemption of 6 per cent. debentures and the issue during the years 1883 to 1885 of 4 per cent. debentures in lieu thereof, a reduction of £158,292, upon a total of £482,677, was effected in the annual interest payable.*

Proportion of 993. The following is a statement of the proportion which the net income to capital cost. earnings of the railways have borne to their capital cost during each of the last six full financial years †:—

							Percentage of Capital Cost.
1881	•••	•••		•••	•••	•••	4.083
1882	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	3.512
1883	•••	•••	•••	• • •	•••	•••	2.958
1884-5	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	4.068
1885-6	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	4.356
1886 - 7	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		4.170

Purchase by the State of private railways. 994. The late Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Company's railways, formerly consisting of $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles of single and $9\frac{3}{4}$ miles of double line—or of $16\frac{1}{2}$ miles in all—between Melbourne and the principal suburbs on the south side of the Yarra, were purchased by the Government on the 1st July, 1878. For the first twelve months after their purchase they were worked by the company for the State, but have since been under immediate Government control. The lines now are double throughout. The cost to the 30th June, 1887, including rolling-stock, was £1,923,214.

Rates of interest on debentures of purchased railways.

995. Six per cent. Hobson's Bay Railway debentures of the value of £281,200, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. debentures of the value of £200, were redeemed prior to the 30th June, 1886. The debentures now outstanding bear 5 per cent. interest, and represent a total value of £183,900.

Hobson's
Bay lines
before and
after
purchase.

996. Dating from the period at which the Hobson's Bay lines were purchased by the State, there had been until the end of 1883 a large falling-off in the net income derivable therefrom, whilst in one year (1882) the working expenses actually exceeded the receipts by nearly £72,000. Since the railways have been placed under the control of Commissioners, however, there has been a marked improvement, and in the financial years 1885-6 and 1886-7 the percentage of the net gain to the capital cost was even higher than it was before the railways were purchased from the company. The following table has been designed with the object of giving a comparative view of the profits or losses on working these lines before and since their purchase, and shows for each year their capital cost and the interest payable thereon, the net income

^{*} See Return to an Order of the Legislative Assembly, dated 1st September, 1887—No. 17, Session 1887.

[†] See also footnote (||) to preceding page.

and its percentage on the capital cost, also the amount and percentage of gain or loss on the working of the lines:—

Hobson's Bay Lines before and after Purchase by the STATE.*

		Interest payable on Capital Cost.		Net Income. (Excess of Receipts over Expenditure.)		Net Gain (+) or Loss (-) on working Lines after payment of Interest.	
Year.	Capital Cost of Lines.†	Amount.	Average annual rate per cent.‡	Amount.	Percentage of Capital Cost.‡	Amount.	Percentage of Capital Cost.§
	£	£		£		£	
1873 to 1876 (annual	1,000,000	56,500§	5:65	82,627	8.26	+ 26,127	+2.61
average) 1877–8	1,015,011	57 24QS	5.65	81,152	8.00	+ 23,804	1 0.95
10//-0	1,010,011	01,0408	0 00	01,102	8 00	7 20,004	+ 2 33
1878-9	1,337,128	65,093	4.87	43,728	3.27	- 21,365	- 1.60
1879 (6 months)	1,337,128		4.87	34,700	5.18		+ '31
1880	1,362,316	65,476	4.81	61,317	4.50	4,159	
1881	1,392,975	65,660	4.73	19,414	1.39	- 46,246	-3.32
1882	1,460,195	68,085	4.66	$-71,828 \parallel$	-4.92	-139,913	- 9.58
1883	1,576,520		4.59	23,579	1.50	- 48,834	-3.10
1884 (6 months)	1,647,150	37,380	4.54	45,995	5 ·59	+ 8,615	+ 1.05
1884–5	1,715,460		4.52	113,731	6.63	+ 36,241	+2.11
1885–6			4.46	129,709	7.17		
1886–7	1,886,200	82,940	4.40	141,748	7.52	+58,808	+3.12

Note.—The lines were purchased by the State on the 1st July, 1878.

997. It will be observed that prior to their purchase by the State the Loss on net income of the lines represented a return of about 8 per cent. upon the capital, which probably included the accumulated reserve funds; and if interest be allowed on the whole at the same rate as was paid upon the debenture capital, the net gain, after payment of interest on capital, will be found to have been from $2\frac{1}{3}$ to $2\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. After the purchase, taking into account the interest upon the capital cost, there was an actual loss on the lines during each period shown except the last six months of 1879 and the three years and a-half ended with 1886-7. During the most recent financial year, the net

Hobson's Bay lines.

^{*} During the year 1887-8, the gross receipts amounted to £354,453, and the working expenses (including £128,988 compensation on account of Windsor accident) to £327,949, and the net proceeds to £26,504, or to 1.37 per cent. of the capital cost (£1,957,900). Had it not been for the heavy compensation referred to, the net proceeds would have amounted to 7.09 per cent. of the capital cost

[†] The figures in this column represent the capital cost about the middle of the year or period named. On the 30th June, 1886, the capital cost was £1,849,178; and on the 30th June, 1887, £1,923,214, as stated in paragraph 994 ante.

[‡] Rate during periods of six months doubled for purposes of comparison with whole years.

[§] These amounts have been calculated by charging interest upon the whole capital at the same rate as the average of that payable upon the debenture capital.

| The minus sign (-) indicates that the working expenses exceeded the receipts.

income was equivalent to nearly $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum on the capital cost, which was more than 3 per cent. higher than the average rate at which the capital was borrowed; whilst the net amount gained during the year was nearly £59,000. This satisfactory result is no doubt largely attributable to the increased settlement which has recently It will be sprung up in the more distant suburbs of Melbourne. borne in mind that the railways were placed under the control of the Commissioners on the 1st February, 1884.

Loss on working Hobson's Bay lines in 9 years.

998. The figures in the fifth column (net income) show that during the 9 years between the purchase of the lines and the end of June, 1887, the receipts exceeded the working expenses by £542,093; but the figures in the last column but one show that, notwithstanding this, the total loss upon working the lines in the same period amounted, after paying interest on capital, to £105,740.

Compensation for railway accidents.

999. The falling-off in the net income of the Hobson's Bay lines during the years 1881, 1882, and 1883 was largely due to the heavy compensation it was necessary to pay to sufferers from accidents which occurred thereon during the years 1881 and 1882. The amount of compensation payable on account of accidents on the other lines during the last $8\frac{1}{2}$ years has been fully a third less than upon the Hobson's The following table shows the amount payable during Bay lines. that period, the Hobson's Bay lines being distinguished from those embraced in the other railway systems:-

Compensation for Railway Accidents, etc.,* 1879 to 1886-7.

37	Amoun	Amount of Compensation payable.				
Year.	Hobson's Bay lines.	Other lines.	Total.			
	£	£	£			
1879	936	5,310	6,246			
1880	76	3,010	3,086			
1881	45,160	19,835	64,995			
1882	114,587†	17,141	131,728			
1883	25,802	27,737	53,539			
1884 (first 6 montl	hs) 1,630	30,098	31,728			
1884-5	1,042	4,774	5,816			
1885–6	647	4,875	5,522			
1886–7	784	5,871	6,655			
Total	190,664	118,651	309,315			

^{*} Compensation payable on account of goods damaged, lost, &c., is included prior to 1884-5, up to which date no separate account was kept, but in 1884-5, and subsequent years, the amount paid for personal damage only is included. The amount payable in 1887-8 was £142,562, including £128,988 for the Windsor accident. See next paragraph.

† This represents the amount set down as estimated to be payable when the accounts of the year were closed. It was subsequently found, however, that the liability had been under-estimated by about £25,000, which amount is therefore included in the accounts for the succeeding year.

1000. A serious railway accident occurred upon the Hobson's Bay Windsor lines on the 11th May, 1887, when the 5.30 passenger train to accident. Elsternwick having been brought to a standstill in a deep curve between the Prahran and Windsor stations owing to an injury to the brake, was run into by the 5.40 Brighton express, which resulted in the death of 6 persons and the injury of 248 others. The total amount of compensation payable on account of this accident, which was charged to the year 1887–8, was £128,988.

1001. Upon the subject of compensation for railway accidents in Railways general, and this accident in particular, the Railways Commissioners sioners. make the following remarks in their report for the year 1886-7:—

We have always felt anxiety as to meeting special liabilities, which are inherent to railway working. Until the recent Windsor accident, the Victorian Railways for the past four years have been comparatively free from trouble of this kind, and they will in this respect compare favourably with the railway working of any other country. Risk and loss are taken into account by private railway companies and business firms as a matter of course; and in all wellconducted establishments provision is made for meeting such contingencies by the establishment of a reserve fund. In the case of State income, every penny received is absorbed by being placed to the credit of the Consolidated Revenue. The Victorian Railways contributed to that fund over £8,000,000 during the period referred to, without having any exceptional expenditure to meet until the recent Windsor accident; but, as it has been the rule to make no provision for such a contingency, the Department is suddenly called upon to face the pecuniary liability arising out of that accident. If only one per cent. of the amount received had been reserved, a considerable fund would have been formed. We know that such a fund cannot be established without legislation, and, in its absence, it should be clearly understood that the Department may occasionally have to meet an extraordinary expenditure out of an ordinary income—a position in which no private company would place itself. We also think that the extent to which the State should be liable for personal injury to the public using the railways deserves the most serious consideration. The fact already referred to, namely, that the increased earning power of the railways means a reduction in charge to the public for the services rendered by the Department, clearly indicates that the Department can at no time hope to get more than the bare cost of such service plus the actual interest payable upon the money borrowed for constructing the railways. As, therefore, all those who use the Railways participate in the benefits derivable from a service given at a minimum cost, the liability of the Department should bear some reasonable relation to the consideration it receives. It has been said that if railway carriers had not an indefinite liability attaching to them, less care would be used in conducting the traffic, and accidents would be more frequent; but this needs no denial from those associated with the conduct of the business, and daily conversant with the anxieties connected therewith. It can scarcely be logically contended that, given a consideration of say 3d., a liability to an unlimited amount should be involved. The consideration paid should have some reasonable relation to the risk taken, and, except in the case of railways, this is the invariable principle acted upon. It is quite feasible to establish a system that would work equitably without prejudicially affecting travellers. Let a maximum liability, say of £1,000, be fixed, and adopt a system of insurance, at a scale of rates sufficient only to cover the increased liability then taken, with the utmost facility for effecting such insurance, by means of which any person not content with the maximum established could secure an insurance for any amount that might be deemed necessary. The proceeds of such insurance would very soon establish a fund sufficient for special contingencies, and its necessity is the more evident when it is stated that no less than 254 claims have been the outcrop of the Windsor accident.

Return on capital cost way system.

1002. The revenue returned in 1886-7 in proportion to the cost of of each rail- construction (including rolling-stock of the lines open) was as high as 6 per cent. on the North-Eastern system—which carries the Sydney traffic—or $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. less than on the Hobson's Bay lines; but varied from nearly 3 per cent. to 4 per cent. on the other lines. In proportion to the capital cost, the net returns on all the systems, except the North-Eastern and Hobson's Bay lines, show a falling-off in 1886-7 as compared with the previous year. The following are the results obtained on the working of the various systems during the three financial years ended with 1886-7, as calculated in the department of the Government Statist, Melbourne:-

PROPORTION OF NET REVENUE TO CAPITAL COST OF EACH RAILWAY SYSTEM, 1884-5 TO 1886-7.

				1884–5. Per Cent.	1885-6. Per Cent.	1886–7. Per Cent.	
Northern system	•••	•••	• • •	3.19	$3 \cdot 25$	2.91	
Western system	•••	•••	•••	3.93	$4 \cdot 29$	4.08	
North-Eastern system	•••		•••	6.18	6.11	6:17	
Eastern system (exclus	ive of	Hobson's	Bay	$2 \cdot 25$	$3 \cdot 24$	2.81	
lines)				*			
Hobson's Bay lines	•••	•••	•••	6.63	7 · 17	$7 \cdot 52$	
					-		
All lines	•••	•••	•••	4.07	4.36	4 · 17	

Railways in Australasian colonies.

1003. The following table shows the number of miles of railway open, and the proportion that the extent of lines bore to area and population, in each of the Australasian colonies at the end of every fifth year from 1870 to 1880, and for the years 1884, 1885, and 1886:—

RAILWAYS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

			Miles of Railway open on 31st December.				
Colony.		Year.	Number.	Per 10,000 Square Miles of Territory.	Per 100,000 Inhabitants.		
		1870	274	31	38		
	11	1875	617	70	78		
Victoria *	-)	1880	1,199	136	139		
		1884	1,663	189	176		
		1885	1,676	191	173		
	(1886	1,743	198	177		
		1870	335	11	67		
	11	1875	437	14	74		
New South Wales]]	1880	850	28	115		
	1	1884	1,665	54	184		
	- 11	1885	1,777	57	186		
	[]	1886	1,935	63	193		

^{*} The figures for Victoria since 1884 relate to the 30th June of each year.

RAILWAYS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES—continued.

		Miles of Ra	ailway open on 31st	December.
Colony.	Year.			
		Number.	Per 10,000 Square Miles of Territory.	Per 100,000 Inhabitants.
and the second of the second o	1870	206	3	178
a Magazini da da k	1875	265	4	146
Queensland	1880	633	9	280
	1884	1,207	18	400
	1885	1,434	21	455
tara da de la companya 1886	1,555	23	455	
	1870	133	1	72
	1875	274	3	130
a an the eller the acception of the	1880	667	7	249
South Australia <	1884	3,059	12	339
	1885	1,063	12	339
	1886		15	442
	1000	1,382	19	442
ka ka estere de traka de 🖡	1870		•••	● ■: ●
The product of the design of the second of t	1875	38		142
XXX 4 A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	1880	72		248
Western Australia <	1884	118	.1	358
	1885	184	2	523
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1886	154	2	389
and the second of the second o	r type i i	·		
taran da araba da araba da araba da araba da araba da araba da araba da araba da araba da araba da araba da ar	1870	•••	• • • •	***
layer to the second of the second	1875	150	57	145
Tasmania	1880	172	65	150
	1884	215	82	165
	1885	257	97	192
Company of the Compan	1886	. 3 03	115	221
	1070		1 W	A
	1870	••• E40		7 4 4
Now Zooland	1875	542	52	144
New Zealand	1880	1,258	121	259
.	1884	1,570	151	282
english sample for the	1885	1,654	159	288
engaren 👉 Medera bili 🕻	1886	1,809	174	307

Note: For miles of railway open in each colony at the end of 1887, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (folding sheet) at commencement, and Appendix A at end of last volume.

1004. At the end of 1886, the lines of Victoria extended over 62 miles order of less than those of New Zealand, and 192 miles less than those of New South Wales. The following is the order in which the respective railways. colonies stood, in 1886, in regard to the length of their lines of railway:—

colonies in respect to length of

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO LENGTH OF RAILWAYS.

- 1. New South Wales.
- 2. New Zealand.
- 3. Victoria.
- 4. Queensland.

- 5. South Australia.
- 6. Tasmania.
- 7. Western Australia.

Order of colonies in respect to length of railway to area and

1005. In regard to the extent of railways open in proportion to area, Victoria was much in advance of the other colonies; but, in proportion to population, it occupied the lowest position on the list. population, ing is the order of the colonies in 1886 in these respects:—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO THE PROPORTION OF LENGTH OF RAILWAYS.

To Area.

- 1. Victoria.
- 2. New Zealand.
- 3. Tasmania.
- 4. New South Wales.
- 5. Queensland.
- 6. South Australia.
- 7. Western Australia.

- To Population.
- 1. Queensland.
- 2. South Australia.
- 3. Western Australia.
- 4. New Zealand.
- 6. New South Wales.

Railways in Australia and Australasia.

1006. The progress of railway extension on the continent of Australia, and on that continent with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, between 1870 and 1886, is shown in the following table. It will be observed that the length in 1886 in Australia was over seven times, and in Australasia over nine times, as great as it was at the commencement of the period:-

RAILWAYS IN AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA.

				Miles of Railway Open on the 31st December*.				
	Year.			Continent of Australia.	Australia, with Tasmania and New Zealand.			
1870		•••	•••	948	948			
1875	•••	•••		1,631	2,323			
1880	•••	•••		3,421	4,852			
1884	•••	•••		5,712	7,497			
1885	•••	•••	•••	6,134	8,045			
1886	•••	•••		6,732	8,700			

Railways in Australasia in proportion to area tion.

1007. In 1886, there were on the continent of Australia an average of 2.3 miles of railway to every 1,000 square miles, or 249 miles to and popula- every 100,000 inhabitants; and on that continent, with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, there were 2.8 miles to every 1,000 square miles, or 254 miles to every 100,000 inhabitants.

Gauges of lines in

1008. All the Victorian lines are constructed upon a gauge of 5 feet Australasia. 3 inches, which is also the national gauge in South Australia, but has not been adhered to in that colony, as 715 out of nearly 1,400 miles have been constructed upon a 3 feet 6 inches gauge. In New South Wales, a 4 feet $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches gauge has been adopted, but the private line of railway between Moama and Deniliquin, which is connected with the Victorian line from Sandhurst to Echuca, has been constructed

^{*} See footnote to table following paragraph 1003 ante.

upon a 5 feet 3 inches gauge. In Queensland, Western Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania, all the railways have been constructed upon a gauge of 3 feet 6 inches; but in the last named colony 45 miles of the lines have been constructed upon a gauge of 5 feet 3 inches, as well as the usual one of 3 feet 6 inches.

1009. The following is a statement of the length, capital cost, receipts, Length, working expenses, and net revenue of the railways in each Australasian revenue of colony during the year 1886:-

railways in each colony.

LENGTH, CAPITAL COST, RECEIPTS, AND WORKING EXPENSES OF RAILWAYS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1886.*

-	At end o	of the Year.	During the Year. ‡			
Colony.		Number of Miles Open.	Capital Cost.‡	Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Net Revenue.
			£	£	£	£
Victoria	•••	1,743	23,903,893	2,329,126	1,310,538	1,018,588
New South Wales		1,890	24,079,555	2,160,070	1,492,992	667,078
Queensland		1,555	10,716,352§	640,845	476,966	163,879
South Australia		1,382	8,348,800	555,589	359,840	195,749
Western Australia	•••	154	703,610§	35,896	41,388	$-5,492\P$
Total	•••	6,724	67,752,210	5,721,526	3,681,724	2,039,802
Tasmania		255	2,060,648	114,872	106,750	8,122
New Zealand		1,721	13,017,567	998,768	699,072	299,696
Grand Total	••	8,700	82,830,425	6,835,166	4,487,546	2,347,620

1010. The average cost of Government railways per mile, as deduced cost per from the figures in the above table, ranges from £13,714 in Victoria to £4,569 in Western Australia. The following are the figures for each colony:—

CAPITAL COST PER MILE OF GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS IN EACH COLONY.*

	(At the e	end of 18	86.)		£
1. Victoria	• •••	•••	•••		13,714
2. New South Wales	•••	•••	•••	•••	12,741
3. Tasmania	***	•••	•••	•••	8,081
4. New Zealand	•••	•••	•••	•••	7,564
5. Queensland	•••	•••	•••	•••	6,892
6. South Australia	•••	•••	•••	•••	6,042
7. Western Australia	• • •	•••		•••	4,569

^{*} The figures for Victoria are for the year ended 30th June, 1886, and those for the other colonies for the year ended 31st December, 1886. For later information respecting the railways in

the various colonies, see Appendix A to the last volume.
† The following lengths of private railways are included, viz., 45 miles in New South Wales;
60 miles in Western Australia; 48 miles in Tasmania; and 88 miles in New Zealand.

[#] Government lines only.

[§] Including expenditure on lines in progress.

Including railways authorized.

Excess of working expenses over receipts.

Cost of railways per mile in various countries. 1011. According to the following figures, the capital cost of railways per mile is not so high in Victoria as in any of the following countries except the United States, and in all the other colonies the capital cost has been even less than in that country:—

CAPITAL COST PER MILE OF RAILWAYS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.*

					(Cost per mile
						£
England and	Wales			• • •		49,984
United Kingo				1	•••	42,512
Belgium	•••	•••		•••	•••	36,522
France		•••		•••		27,698
Germany		•••				21,192
Russia and A	ustria	•••				19,968
United States	s		***	• • • •	•••	12,496

Proportion of railway revenue to cost in each colony.

1012. The net railway revenue bears a higher proportion to the capital cost in Victoria than in any of the other colonies, the proportion in 1886 being nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. higher than in New South Wales. This will be observed from the following figures, which also show that the railways of Western Australia are worked at a loss; and those of Tasmania pay less than 1 per cent., whilst those of the other colonies pay from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. upon their capital cost:—

Proportion of Net Revenue to Capital Cost of Railways in Each Colony.†

			ı		Per Cent.
1. Victoria		***	***	•••	$4 \cdot 36$
2. New South Wales	•••	•••	•••	•••	$2 \cdot 97$
3. South Australia	•••	•••	•••		2:50
4. New Zealand	•••	• = 1	•••	•••	$2 \cdot 36$
5. Queensland	• • •	•••	•••	•••	l·62‡
6. Tasmania	•••	•••	•••		•42
7. Western Australia	•••	**/		• • •	•91 §

Average cost and profits of railways in Australia and Australasia.

1013. Taking the continent of Australia as a whole, the capital cost of railways averaged £10,076 per mile, and the proportion of net revenue to cost was 3·18 per cent. Combining the Australian continent with Tasmania and New Zealand, the capital cost averaged £9,521 per mile, and the proportion of net revenue to cost was 2·98 per cent.

Proportion of railway revenue to cost in various countries.

1014. The following figures compared with those relating to the Australasian colonies show the proportion of net revenue to capital cost to have been higher in Victoria than in the United Kingdom, Belgium,

^{*} The figures have been taken from a paper entitled "The Economics of European Railways," J. S. Jeans. Bulletin de l'Institut International de Statistique, tome I., 3ème et 4ème livraisons, page 117, there given in francs per kilometre.

[†] For later information see Appendix A to the last volume.

[†] This is below the true proportion, as the capital cost on which the rate is based includes expenditure on lines in progress, and therefore unproductive.

[§] The minus sign indicates a net loss.

Austria-Hungary, Italy, or Switzerland, though not so high as in France or Germany; whilst in all the other colonies, the proportion was lower than in any of the countries named:-

PROPORTION OF NET REVENUE TO CAPITAL COST OF RAILWAYS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.*

					Per cent.
•••	•••		•••	•••	4.68
	•••	. • • .	•••		4.65
***	•••	•••	•••	•••	4.12
•••	• • •	***	• • • •	•••	4.03
•••	•••	••	•••	•••	3.98
only)	•••		• • •	•••	3.70
•••	•••	•••	• • •	•••	3.67
	 only)	only)	only)	only)	only)

1015. Some engineers contend that the first cost of a railway should Actual and not exceed ten times its annual gross receipts, the latter being termed its "theoretical cost." The following figures show that in all the Australasian colonies the theoretical cost was greatly exceeded by the actual This, however, is to be expected in new and thinly peopled countries, and upon recently constructed lines where the railway traffic is not yet fully developed:-

theoretical cost of Austral asian railways.

ACTUAL AND THEORETICAL COST OF RAILWAYS IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Actual Cost of Construction.	Theoretical Cost of Construction (Ten times the Annual Receipts).	Actual in Excess of Theoretical Cost.
	£	£	£
Victoria	23,903,893	23,291,260	612,633
New South Wales	24,079,555	21,600,700	2,478,855
Queensland	10,716,352	6,408,450	4,307,902
South Australia	8,348,800	5,555,890	2,792,910
Western Australia	703,610	358,960	344,650
Total	67,752,210	57,215,260	10,536,950
Tasmania	2,060,648	1,148,720	911,928
New Zealand	13,017,567	9,987,680	3,029,887
Grand total	82,830,425	68,351,660	14,478,765

1016. The actual has been less than the theoretical cost of construct- Actual and ing the railways in British India, Belgium, Russia, and the United cost of States; but the reverse has been the case in the rest of the following countries :--

theoretical railways in various countries.

^{*} See J. S. Jeans' paper, page 121.

ACTUAL	AND	THEORETICAL	\mathbf{Cost}	of Constru	UCTING	RAILWAYS	IN
		VARIO	ous Co	OUNTRIES.*	,		

Country.	· **	Actual Cost of Construction.	Theoretical Cost of Construction (Ten times the Annual Receipts).	Actual in Excess of Theoretical Cost.	Actual less than Theoretical Cost.
		£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	•••	784,921,000	682,100,000	102,821,000	•••
British India	•••	143,000,000	173,000,000		30,000,000
Canada		525,210,000	466,210,000	59,000,000	•••
Germany		471,239,120	451,298,000	19,941,120	•••
France		461,509,120	439,011,200	22,497,920	
Italy	•••	111,480,880	75,011,200	36,469,680	•••
Belgium		52,735,120	53,538,000		802,880
Russia		241,021,000	335,246,400	0-0-0-	94,225,400
United States		1,599,250,000	1,605,000,000		5,750,000

Railways in United Kingdom.

1017. In 1886 the length of lines open in Ireland and Scotland together was about a sixth less than the length open on the Australian continent; whilst the length open on that continent combined with Tasmania and New Zealand was equal to nearly two-thirds of that in England and Wales. Taking the United Kingdom as a whole, the working expenses were in the proportion of nearly 53 per cent. of the receipts, or a considerably lower proportion than that obtaining in Victoria; whilst the net receipts amounted to barely 4 per cent. of the capital cost.† The following are the railway statistics of the United Kingdom for that year:—

RAILWAYS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1886.

Country.	Miles of Railway Open on the 31st December.	Paid-up Capital (Shares, Loans, &c.).	Number of Passengers (excluding Season Ticket Holders).	Traffic Receipts.	Working Expenses.
England and Wales Scotland Ireland	13,678 3,022 2,632	£ 687,769,822 104,595,357 35,979,075	641,502,033 65,362,092 18,720,265	£ 59,277,628 7,519,043 2,795,282	£ 31,221,367 3,770,564 1,526,316
Total United \ Kingdom	19,332	828,344,254	725,584,390	69,591,953	36,518,247

Daily receipts per mile on Victorian and British railways.

1018. The gross daily receipts of the Victorian railways per mile open averaged £3 15s. 5d. in 1885-6, and £3 15s. 1d. in 1886-7. These amounts are much larger than the average receipts upon any

^{*} See J. S. Jeans' paper, page 118; cost there given in francs.

[†] See table following paragraph 986, and paragraph 993, ante.

of the British railways, except the Metropolitan, as shown by the following figures:-

GROSS DAILY RECEIPTS OF BRITISH RAILWAYS PER MILE CONSTRUCTED.*

				Aver	age F	teceip	ots per	Mile
					1	per D	ay.	
					£	8.	d.	
Metropolitan	•	•••	***	•••	11	9	1	
London and Yorkshire		•••	•••	•••	2	19	7	
London, Chatham, and I	Oover	•••	•••		${f 2}$	13	9	
London and North-West			•••	•••	2	4	6	
London, Brighton, and S	Southe	ern Co	unties .		2	1	6	
Midland	•		• • •		2	1	5	
Great Northern			•••	•••	1	15	5	
London and South-West	ern		•••	•••	1	12	11	
North-Eastern	,	•••		•••	1	12	4	
Great Eastern	•		•••		1	7	1	
Great Western	•	•••		•••	1	6	7	
Caledonian			•••	,	1	6	7	
North British	,	•••	•••	•••	1	0	1	
•	Ave	erage	•••	•••	1	14	6	

1019. Imperial official statistics contain particulars respecting the rail- Railways in ways in but few British possessions outside the Australasian colonies. British possessions. The following are the latest particulars respecting the length of lines open in such possessions as the information is available for:-

RAILWAYS IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

en en en en en en en en en en en en en e	Miles of Railway			of Railway
	Open.			Open.
British India	13,390	Newfoundland	•••	90
Ceylon	178	Jamaica	•••	67
Mauritius	92	Barbados	•••	23
Natal	217	Trinidad	•••	54
Cape of Good Hope	1,599†	British Guiana	•••	21
Canada	10,715	Malta	•••	8

1020. In 1878, Canada had only 5,915, the Cape of Good Hope had Extension of only 547, and Natal had only 5 miles of railway open; since then the railways in Canada, the increase in the first has been 4,800 miles, in the second 1,052 miles, Cape, and Natal. and in the third 212 miles. It is probable the construction of railways in the last two was advanced for the purpose of facilitating military operations.

1021. In India, in 1886, there were 4,575 miles of guaranteed and Railways in assisted, and 7,801 miles of State railways, open, or 12,376 miles in The capital expended on Indian railways to the end of 1885 was £166,146,651; whilst the gross receipts for 1885 amounted to £17,989,625, and the working expenses to £8,770,196. The proportion of working expenses to receipts in 1885 on all the lines was

^{*} See J. S. Jeans' paper, page 122.

[†] Excluding 120 miles of private lines.

 $49\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. The number of passengers carried in the year was 80,865,000; and the weight of goods carried was 18,925,400 tons, in addition to about 1,000,000 head of live stock.

Railways in Australasia, Canada, and India compared.

1022. The railways in the Dominion of Canada extend over a greater length by about one-fourth than, and the railways in British India extend over one and a half times the length of, all the lines in the Australasian colonies.

Railways in Foreign countries.

1023. From the latest official statistics, the following information respecting the railways of the various Foreign countries throughout the world has been extracted. Germany and the United States are the only countries in the list which have a greater length open than the United Kingdom:—

RAILWAYS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

		1		1		
Country.	Year.	Miles of Railway Open.	Cost of Construction. (000's omitted.)	Annual Number of Passengers carried. (000's omitted)	Annual Receipts. (000's omitted).	Annual Expenses. (000's omitted).
Ti			C			
EUROPE.	1005	10.000	£	60,000	£	£
Austria-Hungary	1	13,820	282,090,	62,909,	20,334,	12,381,
O	1886	2,745	70,432,	65,876,	6,067,	3,418,
	1884–5	1,048	***	8,336,	737,	518,
	. 1884	17,836		211,893,	43,849,	24,357,
_	1885–6	23,094	486,105,	275,441,	49,848,	28,693,
	1887	320	•••		•••	•••
	1885	1,496	26,952,	19,500,	2,109,	1,205,
•	1884	6,158	115,002,	36,358,	8,429,	6,345,
Portugal	1884	947	•••	2,581,	865,	355,
Russia	1885	15,934		36,962,	23,017,	14,744,
Spain	1885	5,654	•••		•••	•••
Sweden and Norwa	y 1885–6	5,249	33,288,	12,957,	2,585,	2,177,
Switzerland	1886	1,818	35,935,	24,787,	3,016,	1,643,
Turkey in Europe	1887	904			•••	•••
A						
Asia.	1005					
•	1885	8	•••		•••	•••
· - •	1887	400	•••	•••	•••	* ***
Turkey in Asia	1887	357	•••	•••		•••
AMERICA.						
Argentine Confede	r- 1887	4,216	20,000,*		•••	•••
Dragil		4,955	14,226,			
O1-11:	1886–7	1,592		•••	91 44K	12 494
Marian	1000	3,962	1	'''	21,445,	13,424,
Domi			•••	•••		•••
Thitad States	,,	1,625		951 497 1	100.050.1	104 800 1
	1907	136,284	, , , ,	351,427,+	160,952,+	104,780,7
Uruguay Venezuela	1887	338		•••	•••	•••
v enezueia	1884	102		1		l

^{*} Up to the end of 1885.

1024. In proportion to population, all the Australasian colonies would Australasian appear to be better provided with railway accommodation than any of the European countries named below; but, in proportion to area, worse provided than any except Russia; Victoria, New Zealand, and Tasmania, being in this respect, however, better provided than that country:—

and European railways in proportion to population and area.

RAILWAYS IN PROPORTION TO POPULATION IN AUSTRALASIAN AND EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

	Queensland South Australia Western Australia New Zealand Tasmania		1886	220 226 257 326
	Western Australia New Zealand Tasmania	•••	27	257 326
	New Zealand Tasmania	•••	27	326
	Tasmania			
	Tasmania		, ,	
			99	453
	New South Wales			518
	Victoria		188 5–6	566
1 2 28	Switzerland		1882	1,620
	United Kingdom	***		1,910
i ky s	Germany	•••	"	2,061
	~~	•••	"	2,121
44		•••	"	
- 4	Belgium	***	* **	2,378
	Austria-Hungary	•••	•• ,,	3,101
	Spain	•••	,,	3,134
and the second	Portugal			4,427
na na managaran 1965. Tanggaran	Italy		"	5,010
yan kanada kanada wa	Russia in Europe	•••		6,077
	russia in Europe	*** *	, ,,	0,077

RAILWAYS IN PROPORTION TO AREA IN AUSTRALASIAN AND EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

 Countries.	***		Year.	Number of Square Miles of Territory per Mile of Railway.
Belgium	•••		1882	4.9
United Kingdom			55	8.5
Switzerland			,, ,,	9.1
Germany			· · ·	$9.\overline{5}$
France			"	11.5
Italy	•••		"	19.4
Austria-Hungary		•••	"	19.7
Portugal		•••	"	36.5
Spain	•••	***	"	36.8
Victoria	***	•••	100F G	I .
	•••	•••	1885 -6	50.4
New Zealand	•••	•••	1886	57.6
Tasmania			,,	87.0
Russia in Europe	•••	•••	1882	136.7
New South Wales			1886	159.8
Queensland			,,	429.7
South Australia				653.7
Western Australia	 ì		.))))	6,337 1

Receipts per mile open in various countries.

1025. In proportion to the mileage open, the following figures show the gross railway receipts to be higher in Victoria than in Italy, but lower than in all the other European countries named; whilst those in all the other Australasian colonies are lower than in any of those countries:-

GROSS RAILWAY RECEIPTS PER MILE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES AND VARIOUS EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.*

					nual Receip ts r Mile open.
United Kingdom				•••	£3,698
Belgium		•••	•••		2,500
France		• • •	***	•••	2,459
Russia			•••	•••	2,327
Germany		•••	•••	•••	2,056
Austria-Hungary			•••	••••	1,890
Victoria, 1886–7			•••	•••	1,370
Italy					1,320
New South Wales,	1886	•••	•••		1,193
Australia	"				897
Australasia	"	•••	• • •	• • •	826
New Zealand	"	• • •	•••	• • •	5 99
Tasmania	"	• • •		•••	495
South Australia	"				454
Queensland	"	•••			429
Western Australia	,,	• • •	•••	•••	258
	••				

Receipts per train mile in various countries.

1026. By the following figures it would appear that the gross daily receipts of the Victorian Railways per train mile are higher than those of the railways of any of the European countries named:—

GROSS DAILY RECEIPTS OF RAILWAYS OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES PER TRAIN MILE. Deseints ner

				Receip Train	
				8.	d.
Victoria—State lines (1886–7)	•••	•••	• • •	6	2
Austria-Hungary—Companies'	lines	• • •		5	1
Russia—Companies' lines	•••	•••		4	7
France—Companies' lines	•••	•••		4	3
Austria-Hungary-Private line	s worked	by the St	tate	4	3
Italy—State lines	•••	•••	•••	4	2
Russia—State lines	•••	*** .		3	9
Austria-Hungary—State lines	•••	•••		3	6
Germany—Private lines worked	d by the S	tate	•••	. 3	6
" Companies' lines	•••	•••	• • •	3	0
Belgium—Companies' lines	•••	•••		2	9
" State lines	•••	•••		2	3
France—State lines	•••	***	•••	2	2

Receipts per ton on Vic-European railways.

1027. The Victorian railways received on the average about 8s. 5d. torian and in 1885-6, and about 8s. in 1886-7, per ton of goods carried. According

^{*} For the figures relating to European countries, see J. S. Jeans' paper, page 119, there given in francs per kilometre open.

[†] For figures relating to European countries, see J. S. Jeans' paper, page 123, there given in francs per kilometre.

to the following figures, these tonnage rates are higher than those prevailing in any of the undermentioned countries except Russia:—

AVERAGE RECEIPTS OF RAILWAYS OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES PER TON OF GOODS CARRIED.*

		, 0- 0	0020		•	
						Receipts per Ton Carried.
						s. d.
Russia	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	11 11
Victoria	•••	•••	•••	•••		8 3
Roumania			•••	•••	•••	8 2
Italy	•••	• • •	•••	•••		76
France	•••	•••	•••	• • •	•••	6 3
Austria-Hun	gary	•••	•••	•••	•••	6 1
Denmark	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	4 7
Switzerland		•••				4 7
Norway			., •••	• • •		3 6
Germany	•••	***	•••	•••		3 3
Holland				•••		3 1
Belgium		•••	•••	•••	•••	2 · 8
Luxemburg	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	0 11
			a contract of			

1028. According to l'Almanach de Gotha, 1887,† the following was Railways of the number of miles of railway open throughout the world at the end of 1830 to 1885; also the average annual increase between each period named and the preceding one:—

RAILWAYS OF THE WORLD, 1830 TO 1885.‡

	Year.	Total Length at end of years named.	Average Annual Increase between periods named.
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	 Miles.	Miles.
1830	•••	 206	•••
1840	•••	 5,335	513
1850	•••	 23,612	1,828
1855	•••	 42,320	3,742
1860	. • • •	 66,376	4,812
1865	•••	 90,116	4,748
1870	•••	 137,850	9,547
1875	•••	 183,681	9,166
1880		 221,718	7,607
1885	•••	 302,778	16,212

1029. By the Melbourne Tramway and Omnibus Company's Act 1883 Tramways. (47 Vict. No. 765), passed on the 12th October, 1883, the company were authorized to construct tramways in the streets of Melbourne and suburbs. It was provided by the fourth schedule of that Act that the

^{*} See J. S. Jeans' paper, page 127, receipts there given in francs.

[†] Page 1060, where the length is given in kilomètres. A kilomètre has been assumed to be equal to 621 of an English mile.

[‡] According to Mr. L. P. McCarty (Annual Statistician, 1887, p. 409), the length of the railways of the world in 1886 was 312,015 miles.

option of constructing the tramways should first be given to the municipalities interested, any two of which were required to notify to the company their intention of doing so before the expiration of three months from the passing of the Act; but in case the municipalities should not elect to construct the tramways, the sole right was then to be vested in the company. All the municipalities, however, twelve in number, decided to exercise the power conferred upon them, and, the necessary notice to the company having been given, a Tramways Trust was formed, as provided by the Act. This body consists of seven delegates from the Melbourne City Council, and one from each of the other eleven municipalities, and has full power to construct tramways, and to borrow money for that purpose, secured on the municipal The Trust is required by the Act, principal Act, as modified revenues. by the Amending Act (51 Vic., No. 952), to complete the tramways by the 31st December, 1890, and to grant a 32 years' lease of the tramways to the company, dating from the 1st July, 1884, when the liability for interest commences, and expiring on the 1st July, 1916. The company, on their part, are required to find all the rolling-stock, to keep the tramways and adjoining road, a total width of 17 feet, in complete repair; to hand back the lines in thorough order to the Trust at the expiration of the lease, and to pay the Trust the annual interest on the moneys borrowed, not exceeding 5 per cent.; also to contribute annually a certain varying percentage on the sums borrowed, so as to form a sinking fund towards the ultimate extinction of the The expenses of the Trust to the 31st December, 1892, are to be defrayed out of the loan; after that period by the company to an amount not exceeding £1,000 per annum, and the remainder by the municipalities; and the liability on account of loans is to be shared rateably amongst the different municipalities, according to the cost of the tramway within their municipal limits.* The total amount borrowed to the end of July, 1887, is £1,200,000, bearing interest at 4½ per cent. The first loan of the Trust—for £500,000—was successfully floated in London on the 6th November, 1884; a second loan for a similar amount was floated in October, 1885, realizing, so far as the Trust was concerned, a net average price, exclusive of all expenses, of £101 15s.†; and a third loan, amounting to £200,000, was floated in London in July, 1887, the average net price realized after deducting

^{*} Owing to the machinery provided in the original Act for floating the loan being defective, the Tramways Trust Act 1884 (48 Vict. No. 788) was subsequently passed, making the Trust's debentures a joint and several charge on the revenues of the various municipalities represented on the Trust.

[†] It should be stated that, in the first instance, the debentures for this loan were disposed of in Melbourne, at a premium of 35s., to two of the Banks, who undertook to pay all expenses of floating the loan in London. The loan was duly floated there on the 4th February, 1886, and realized as high an average price as £107 16s. 8d. This price includes a certain amount of accrued interest.

all expenses being £105 4s.; whilst a fourth loan of £250,000 will be floated during 1888, making a total of £1,450,000. The following account of the tramways, and proposed mode of working them, has been kindly furnished and brought on to the latest date by Mr. T. Hamilton, secretary to the Tramways Trust:—

The total length of tramways to be constructed amounts to 46 miles 7 furlongs, of which 41 miles 1 furlong are to be worked by cables and stationary steam engines, and the remaining 5 miles 6 furlongs by horses.

The cable lines will form one of the largest systems of this description of tramway in the world, and the method of construction adopted will combine all the best features and latest improvements of existing lines both in America and Europe.

The following short description will explain the principle of the construction and working.

A double tunnel of Portland cement concrete extends from end to end of each line under the roadway; in these tunnels are placed, at intervals of about 4 feet apart, strong bent irons, called "yokes," which have an opening at the top of about 4 inches. On each side of this opening, longitudinal angle-irons, \overline{f} inch apart, are bolted to the yokes, thus forming a continuous open groove or slot, leading into the tunnel and extending from end to end of the tramway. The rails on which the cars run are connected with these angle-irons by means of tie-rods, and are laid on a bed of concrete. In the tunnel are fixed, at intervals of 30 feet, iron pulleys, over which run the steel wire cables which are to work the cars. At the end of each line large horizontal pulleys are fixed between the two tunnels, over which the cable is placed, which thus runs up one tunnel and down the other. The motive power is supplied by stationary engines, placed in the most convenient spot available on the line.

Each passenger car is accompanied by a "dummy" car, on which the arrangements for working the car are fixed. A mechanical hand, called a "gripper," fixed on the dummy, passes through the continuous groove above-mentioned, and on working a lever the gripper tightens on the rope, and the car proceeds on its course. To stop, the gripper is released and brakes are applied, by means of which, on level ground, the car can be brought to rest, without shock, in a few feet. The rate of travel of the cable will be about 7 miles an hour, which will give a mean rate for the cars, including stoppages, of about $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles. It will be understood that the speed will be perfectly uniform, whether on the level or on ascending or descending hills. The methods of running round curves, of enabling one cable line to cross another, keeping the tension of the rope uniform, and of taking up automatically the slack caused by stretching, and by the diurnal variation of temperature, necessitate the application of various complicated and ingenious contrivances. contrivances.

The cable lines are to be paved with red gum blocks; the horse lines will be laid

on wooden sleepers and be macadamized.

Great care has to be exercised in seeing that none but cement of the very highest quality is used in the tunnels. The tests prescribed are that not less than 90 per cent. shall pass through a sieve with 2,500 meshes to the square inch, and that small bricks of one inch square of pure cement shall, after having been immersed in water for 7 days, bear, without breaking, a strain of 350 lbs., applied by means of a testing machine.

A uniform fare of 3d. is authorized to be charged on the tramway lines, except on the section between the Spencer-street and Prince's-bridge Railway Stations,

vià Flinders-street, on which the fare is 1d.

The first line was opened for public traffic in November, 1885, and the extent open up to the end of 1887 was $21\frac{1}{2}$ miles, consisting of 19 miles of cable lines, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles of horse lines. Of the total length, 13 miles were opened during the year as follows:—The line from Spencer-street, $vi\hat{a}$ Bourke-street and Nicholson-street to Park-street, with a branch along Gertrude street and Smith-street to the Merri Creek bridge at Clifton Hill—a total length of $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles—was opened for traffic in August, the Brunswick line, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, in October, and the Carlton line, 3 miles long, in December, 1887. At the end of the year there were $9\frac{3}{4}$ miles under construction under construction.

The North Carlton branch, 1 mile long, will be opened probably in September, 1888; whilst the completion of the St. Kilda, Prahran, and Toorak lines, which are under construction, will depend upon that of the Prince's Bridge and its

approaches.

The total expenditure of the Trust to the end of 1887 was £1,050,740; and to the 30th June, 1888, it was £1,130,000.

An agreement was arrived at during the year 1887 between the Tramways Trust and the Tramway and Omnibus Company to construct the lines to South Melbourne, Port Melbourne, North Melbourne, and West Melbourne on the cable system instead of being horse lines as originally intended. An Act was passed authorizing the borrowing of £300,000 in addition to the £1,200,000 that the Trust could borrow under previous Acts (making a total of 1½ millions); to enable the Trust to carry out this proposal, and in order to compensate the company for the additional outlay it was provided in this Act that the leases of all the lines should additional outlay, it was provided in this Act that the leases of all the lines should be extended two years beyond the original term (so as to expire on the 1st July, 1916), and also that any surplus from the company's contributions to the sinking fund should, after the debentures are redeemed, belong to the company instead of to the municipalities.

Tramway passengers

1030. From information furnished by the Secretary of the Melbourne and receipts. Tramway and Omnibus Co., it appears that the number of passengers carried on tramways during the year 1887, was 17,769,979, and the total receipts amounted to £196,318.

Tramway accidents.

1031. During the first eighteen months the Melbourne street tramways were open, viz., from December, 1885, to June, 1887, 30 tramway accidents were recorded, resulting in the death of 7 persons, and the more or less serious injury of 23 others. The company have now, however, caused a protector, made of iron, extending round the front and sides, to be fastened to the dummy cars, and this it is expected will to a great extent obviate the danger of serious accidents in future.

Wages.

1032. The following table contains a statement of the average rates of wages paid in respect to engagements made in Melbourne, in 1887, and in the first year of each of the two previous quinquennia. been compiled from statements obtained from the best authorities, and is believed to be fairly representative of a state of affairs which must always be subject to some fluctuations. Throughout Victoria, the recognised working day for artisans and general labourers is eight hours:—

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1877, 1882, AND 1887.

Desc	ription o	f Labour	·.	1877.	1882.	1887.
1.—Do	MESTIC Mal		ANTS.			
Coachmen, foot- men, grooms gardeners	roer	week,	with board and lodging	15s. to 30s.	15s. to 25s.	20s. to 30s.
Butlers	•••	,,	,,	•••	•••	20s. to 40s.
	Fema	les.				
Cooks	per	annur	n, with board and lodging	£35 to £60	£35 to £60	£40 to £75
Laundresses	•••	,,	"	£30 to £45	£35 to £50	£35 to £52
Housemaids	•••	99	"	£25 to £36	£30 to £45	£25 to £40
Nursemaids	•••	"	"	£25 to £35	£25 to £40	£20 to £40
General servants	•••	"	,,	£25 to £40	£30 to £40	£25 to £40
Girls	per	•	,,			5s. to 8s.

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1877, 1882, AND 1887—continued.

Des	cription of Labour.	1877.	1882.	1887.
2.—F	Iotel Servants.			
	Males.			
Barmen	per week, with board and lodging		30s. to 45s.	30s. to 45s.
Waiters	•••	20s. to 35s.	20s. to 35s.	20s. to 40s.
Boots	***	15s. to 25s.	15s. to 20s.	15s. to 20s.
Ostlers	***	15s. to 20s.	17s. 6d. to 20s.	17s.6d. to 20s
Cooks	•••	20s. to 50s.	20s. to 65s.	20s. to 65s.
	Females.]
Barmaids	per week, with board and lodging		15s. to 25s.	15s. to 25s.
Waitresses	,, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	15s. to 20s.	12s. 6d. to 15s.	15s. to 20s.
Housemaids	per annum ,,	£35 to £40	£30 to £40	£30 to £40
Cooks	••• 99	£50 to £100	£50 to £100	£50 to £100
3.—I	FARM SERVANTS.			
3 01 1	Males.	70	15. 03.4.00.03	22
Ploughmen	per week, and found	18s. to 25s. 15s. to 20s.	17s.6d. to 22s.6d.	
Farm labourers Milkmen for dain	··· ,, ,,	15s. to 20s.	15s. to 20s. 17s. 6d.	15s. to 20s. 15s. to 20s.
Cheesemakers		105. 10 205.	175. Vu.	25s. to 40s.
Reapers *	per acre, "	5s. to 15s.	7s. 6d. to 15s.	10s. to 15s.
Mowers*	•••	4s. to 8s.	4s. to 6s.	4s. to 6s.
Threshers*	per bushel, "	4d. to 9d.	5d. to 7d.	5d. to 7d
Cooks	per annum, "	£50	£30 to £45	£50 to £60
en de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de La companya de la co	Females,			_
Dairymaids	per annum, with board	£30 to £40	£30 to £35	£30 to £35
Cooks	and lodging	£30 to £35	£30 to £35	£30 to £35
Cooks General servants	***	£30 to £35	£30 to £35	£30 to £35
Married couples (nerally useful)		£60 to £70	£60 to £90	£60 to £90
Hop-pickers	per bushel	•••	•••	$3\frac{1}{2}d$ to $4\frac{1}{2}d$.
Maize-pickers	per bag	•••		6d.
4.—S1	FATION SERVANTS.			
_	Males.			
	per annum, with rations	£35 to £50	£40 to £60	£40 to £60
Shepherds	••• 99	£35 to £52	£36 to £52	£36 to £52
Stockmen Hutkeepers	••• ,,	£40 to £75 £20 to £40	£60 to £75	£50 to £75
Cooks	***	£40 to £52	£26 to £40 £30 to £45	£26 to £40 £50 to £60
Labourers	per week, "	15s. to 20s.	15s. to 20s.	15s. to 20s.
Drovers	per week, ,,	25s. to 40s.	25s. to 40s.	25s. to 40s.
Sheepwashers	•••	15s. to 25s.	15s. to 25s.	15s. to 25s.
Shearers	per 100 sheep shorn, with rations	12s. to 15s.	12s. to 15s.	12s. to 15s.
3	Females.			
Cooks	per annum, with board and lodging	£45 to £55	£45 to £55	£30 to £50
General servants		£25 to £40	£20 to £40	£20 to £40
WINTERNA CONTROL	per annum, with rations	£50 to £80	£60 to £90	£60 to £90

^{*} Of late years, the greater portion of the reaping, mowing, and threshing has been done by machinery. VOL. II.

Wages in Melbourne, 1877, 1882, and 1887—continued.

				1		
Descript	ion of Labour.			1877:	1882.	1887.
5.—Worker	s in Books	, ETC.	-			
Printers	per 1,000			ls.	ls.	ls. 1d.
	per week	•••	•••	i	£2 10s. to £3 15s.	i
יודי די	_			£2 to £3	£2 to £3	£2 10s. to £3
T) . I	"	***	•••		£3 to £3 10s.	
Sewers and folders	"	•••	•••	15s. to 25s.	15s. to 25s.	15s. to 25s.
(females)	9 1	•••	•••	103. 00 203.	105. 10 205.	105. 10 205.
6.—In Watche Precio	s, Jewelle us Metals.					
Watchmakers	per week	•••	•••	£2 10s. to £4	£3 10s. to £5	£3 to £4
Manufacturing jew-	22	1.1	•••		£2 15s. to £3 15s.	£2 15s. to £4
ellers	"					
Enamellers	>>	•••	•••	£6 to £8	£6 to £8	£3 to £4
7.—In Metals of S	THER THAN	GOLD AN	Œ			
Blacksmiths	per day		•••	10s. to 12s.	10s. to 14s.	'10s. to 14s.
	per week	•••		£2 15s.	£2 15s.	£2 10s.
" Floormen	,,	•••	•••	30s. to 40s.	30s. to 40s.	35s. to 40s.
,,	per day		•••	7s. to 8s.	7s. to 8s.	7s. to 8s.
TRILL		•••	•••	9s. to 12s.	9s. to 12s.	9s. to 13s.
The same of the sa	"	•••		10s. to 13s.	10s. to £12s.	10s. to 13s.
Boilermakers and	"	•••	•••	12s. to 13s.	10s. to 212s.	10s. to 13s.
	"	•••	•••	128. 10 138.	108. 10 148.	108. 10 148.
platers				0 , 11	0 4 13	70 . 77
Riveters	"	•••	•••	9s. to 11s.	9s. to 11s.	10s. to 11s.
Moulders	,,	•••	•••	10s. to 13s.	10s. to 12s.	8s. to 12s.
Brassfinishers, cop-	, ,	•••	• • •	9s. to 12s.	8s. to 12s.	8s. to 11s.
persmiths						
Tinsmiths	per week	•••	• • •	£2 to £3	£2 to £3	£2 to £3
Ironworkers	,,	•••	•••	£2 10s. to £3	£2 10s. to £3	£2 2s. to £3
Galvanizers	,,	•••	•••	£3	£3	£2 10s. to £3
Plumbers, gasfitters	**	•••	•••	£3	£3 to £3 10s.	£3
8.—In Carria	GES AND H.	ARNESS.				
Smiths	per week			00 100 to 00 15-	£2 5s. to £4	£9 100 to £4
Bodymakers	_	•••	•••		£2 10s. to £4 10s.	
Wheelers	17	***	•••			
	⁷¹	•••	•••		£210s. to £3 10s.	
Painters	per day	•••	•••		8s. to 12s. 6d.	
Trimmers	per week	•••	•••		£2 10s. to £3 10s.	
Vycemen	,,	•••	. • • •	30s. to 40s.	25s. to 30s.	30s. to 50s.
Saddlers	"	•••	•••	£2 15s.	£2 to £3	£2 to £3
9.—Workers in	N SHIPS AND	BOATS.				
Sailors—	·	7.0	-	_		
Sailing vessels	per month,	and found	d	£5	1	£3 10s. to £5
Steamships	> >	, ,	• • •	£6	£4 10s. to £6	£7
Ship carpenters, ship-						
	per day	•••		13s.	12s. to 13s.	13s.
Stevedores' men,						
	per hour	•••	•••	ls.	ls.	ls.
						

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1877, 1882, AND 1887—continued.

Descrip	tion of Labour	.,XX		1877.	1882.	1887.
10.—In Hous	SES AND BIT	ILDINGS				
		IDDINGS.		10-	100	10a to 10a
Masons Plasterers	. per day	•••	•••	10s. 10s.	10s. 10s.	10s. to 12s. 10s. to 12s.
Drielelerrore	•		•••	10s. 10s.	10s.	10s. to 12s.
Clotoma	<i>"</i>	•••.	•••	10s.	10s. 12s.	10s. to 12s.
Carpenters	′′	•••	•••	10s.	10s.	10s. to 12s.
Labourers	• 22	•••	•••	7s	6s. 6d. to 7s.	6s. 6d. to 8s.
Painters and glazier	,,	•••	•••	9s.	9s. to 10s.	8s. to 10s.
11 — In 1	FURNITURE,	ETC				
	. per week		•••	£2 10s. to £4	£2 5s. to £4	£2 to £3
Upholsterers	• •	• • •	•••	£2 10s. to £3 10s.	1 . 4	
Polishers		•••		£2 to £3	£2 to £3	£2 to £3
	. per day	•••	•••	10s.	10s.	9s. to 10s.
				,		
	-In Dress.			4		
	. per hour			ls.	10d.	10d.
	. per week	•••	• • •	£2 10s. to £3		£2 10s. to £3
", in factories	99	•••	•••	£2		£2 to £2 10s.
Mantlemakers	. ,,	•••	•••	15s. to 20s.	15s. to 25s.	12s. to 25s.
Milliners—		• .				
First class	, ,,	•••	• • •	£3 to £3 10s.	£3 10s.	£3 to £4
Second class	• 9,	•••	•••	35s. to 50s.	35s.	£1 to £2
Dressmakers	• >>		• • •	15s. to 20s.	15s. to 25s.	12s. to 25s.
Needlewomen				15s. to 20s.	15s. to 25s.	10s. to 20s.
Bootmakers		ildren's l	boots,	6d.	6d.	6d.
···	per pair riveting bo	y's boots	s, per	10d.	10d.	10d.
	pair		-	_		
	riveting we pair		•	ls.	1s. to 1s. 6d.	1s. to 1s. 6d.
99 - 1	. riveting me	en's boot	s, per	1s 3d.	1s. 3d.	1s. 3d.
	pair					
>	. making w order	ellingto	ns to	10s.	10s.	10s.
39	. making ela	stics to	order	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
" Machinist	s per week	•••		30s.	15s. to 30s.	15s. to 30s.
Hatters—						
	per dozen	•••	•••	18s. to 20s.	12s. to 20s.	12s. to 22s.
Finishers	, ,,	•••	•••	22s. to 24s.	12s. to 24s.	12s. to 24s.
Shapers	, ,,	•••	•••	4s. to 6s.	4s. to 12s.	4s. to 12s.
Crown sewers	72	•••	•••	4s.	3s. 6d. to 5s.	3s. 6d. to 5s.
Trimmers	,,	•••	•••	6s. to 8s.	6s.	6s. to 9s.
Clothing Factories—						
Tailoresses	per week	•••	•••		12s. 6d. to 35s.	20s. to 35s.
Pressers	"	•••	•••	£2 to £2 10s.		£2 to £2 15s.
Shirtmakers	"	•••	•••	12s. to 20s.		12s. to 25s.
Machinists		• • •	•••	15s. to 30s.	20s. to 35s.	20s. to 35s.
Drapers' assistants,	ĺ			00 10 4 04		00 1 0
carpet salesmen	"	•••	•••	£2 10s. to £4	£2 5s. to £4 10s.	£3 to £5
13.—In Fo	OD AND DR	INK.				
Bakers—	~			20	22 7 1 25	
Foremen	per week	•••	•••	£3	£2 5s. to £3	£3
Second hands	"	•••	•••	£2 to £2 2s.	25s. to 35s.	£2 10s.

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1877, 1882, AND 1887—continued.

Description of Labour.					1877.	1882.	1887.	
13.—In Fooi	AND	DRINK	-continued.					
Butchers—		<u>.</u>					00 / 10	
Shopmen		er week	•••	• • •	35s, to 40s.	30s. to 40s.	30s. to 40s.	
Slaughtermen	• • •	,,	•••	• • •		£2 to £2 10s.		
Boys	•••	,,	with board		15s. to 20s.	10s. to 20s.	15s. to 20s.	
Small-goods m	en	,,	> >	•••	£1 10s. to £2	£1 10s. to £2	£1 10s. to £2	
Maltsters		"	•••		•••	•••	£2 5s.	
1.4 Tar	A				٠			
14.—-In						2070 1 2070	00 10 1 00 10	
Curriers	I	er week	•••	•••	£2 10s. to £3 10s.			
Tanners	• • •	,,	•••	•••	38s. to 45s.	38s. to 45s.	38s. to 40s.	
Beamsmen	•••	"	•••	• • •	£2 to £2 10s.			
Shedsmen		"	•••	•••	£2 to £2 $5s$.	£2 2s. to £2 5s.	38s. to 50s.	
Fellmongers	•••	,,	•••		36s. to 60s.	36s. to 60s.	36s. to 60s.	
15.—In	Smon	CE CEAN	Z 18/03/CI			,		
Brickmakers					18s. to 20s.	18s. to 20s.	18s. to 20s.	
		er 1,000		•••	6s. 6s.	6s. 6d.	6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.	
Navvies	p	er day	•••	•••		A CONTRACTOR OF THE CONTRACTOR	8s. to 12s.	
Quarrymen	•••	"	***	•••	8s. to 12s.	8s. to 12s.		
Labourers	•••	"	•••	• • •	6s. to 7s.		6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.	
Stonebreakers	p	er cubic	e yard		2s. to 3s.	1s. 6d. to 3s.6d.	1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.	
16	.—In	Mines	•					
General manager	s p	er week	•••		£2 to £12	£2 10s to £12	£2 10s. to £12	
Legal ,,	•••	"	•••	!	10s. to £6	10s. to £5	10s. to £5	
Mining ,,	•••	"			£2 10s. to £7	£2 5s. to £7	£2 10s. to £7	
Engineers	•••		•••	•••	£2 5s. to £6	£2 to £6	£2 to £5	
Engine-drivers	•••	"	•••	•••	£2 to £3 5s.	£2 to £3 10s.		
Pitmen		?)			£2 to £4	£1 16s. to £4		
Blacksmiths	• •	**	••	•••	£2 2s. to £4	£2 to £4	£1 15s. to £3	
	•••	"	•••	•••	£2 2s. to £4		£2 to £3 10s.	
Carpenters Foremen of shift	. • • •	"	•••	•••		£2 2s. to £3	£2 to £3	
	•••	"	•••	•••	£2 2s. to £3 10s.			
Miners	•••	"	•••	•••	£1 10s. to £3	£2 to £3	£2 to £2 10s.	
Surfacemen (labou	irers)	"	••••	•••		£1 5s. to £2 10s.		
Boys	•••	"	• •	•••	12s. to 50s.		15s. to £1 16s.	
Chinese		"			12s. to 36s.	12s. to 36s.	12s. to 40s.	

Prices.

1033. Prices in Melbourne were quoted as follows at the same three periods. In country districts, the cost of groceries, tobacco, imported wines, coal, &c., is naturally somewhat higher, and that of agricultural and grazing produce, firewood, &c., naturally somewhat lower, than in Melbourne:—

PRICES IN MELBOURNE, 1877, 1882, AND 1887.

Articles.			1877.	1882.	1887.
Agri	CULTURA	L PRODUCE.			
Wheat	•••	per bushel	5s. to 7s. 6d.	4s. 9d. to 6s. 10d.	3s, to 4s. 1d.
Barley		••• ,,	3s. to 5s. 6d.	3s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.	3s. 1d. to 6s.
Oats	•••	••• ,,	3s. to 5s.	3s. to 4s. 4d.	2s. 1d. to 3s. 3d.
\mathbf{Maize}	•••	••• ,,	3s. 10d. to 6s.	5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.	3s. 6d. to 4s. 11d.
\mathbf{Bran}	•••	••• ,,	1s. 2d. to 1s. 5d.	1s. 1d. to 1s. 8d.	$7\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1s.
Hay	•••	per ton	£3 5s. to £7 10s.	£3 5s. to £7	£3 5s. to £7
Flour, fir	st quality	··· ,,	£11 12s 6d.to£16 5s.	£10 to £13 10s.	£7 10s. to £11
Bread	•••	per 4lb.loaf	$6\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 9d.	4d. to 7d.	4 1 d. to 6d.

PRICES IN MELBOURNE, 1877, 1882, AND 1887—continued.

	1 -		
Articles.	1877.	1882.	1887.
GRAZING PRODUCE.			
Horses—			
Draught each	£16 to £49	£21 to £58	£15 to £50
Saddle and harmons	£6 to £63	£8 to £42	£8 to £35
Cattle—	2000200	20 10 222	20 10 200
Fat each	£5 10s. to £19 10s.	£3 10s. to £15	£5 to £13
Milah cowe	£4 10s. to £13	£4 15s, to £9	£6 to £15
Shoon fot	3s. to 28s.	4s. 6d. to 17s. 6d.	1
Tamba fat	2s. to 11s.	3s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.	B .
Butchers' meat—		05.04.00 125.04.	15. 00 115.
Beef, retail per lb.	3d. to 9d.	1 ½ d. to 8 d.	2½d. to 9d.
Mutton,,, ,,	1 ½ d. to 5 d.	$1\frac{1}{4}$ d. to $4\frac{1}{2}$ d.	1½d. to 4d.
Vac1	5d. to 7d.	4d. to 7d.	5d. to 8d.
Pork, " "	8d. to 10d.	6d. to 8d.	5½d. to 8d.
Lamb, ", per quarter	2s. to 2s. 6d.	2s. to 3s. 6d.	2s. to 3s. 6d.
DAIRY PRODUCE.	01.6	107	27
Butter per lb.	9d. to 2s.	10d. to 2s. 6d.	6d. to 2s.
Cheese ,,	8d. to 1s. 2d.	5d. to 1s.	6d. to 1s. 2d.
Milk per quart	4d. to 5d.	4d. to 6d.	5d. to 6d.
FARM-YARD PRODUCE.			
Geese per couple	8s. to 10s.	6s. to 10s.	6s. to 11s.
Ducks "	5s. to 7s.	4s. to 7s.	4s. to 8s.
Fowls ",	4s. to 6s. 6d.	4s. to 6s.	4s. to 8s.
Rabbits ,,	1s. to 2s.	6d. to 1s.	6d. to 1s.
Pigeons ",	1s. 6d. to 3s.	1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.	2s. to 3s. 6d.
Turkeys each	5s. to 11s. 6d.	5s. to 12s. 6d.	6s. to 15s.
Sucking pigs "	10s. to 16s.	7s. to 14s.	10s. to 14s.
Bacon per lb.	10d. to 1s.	6d. to 1s.	8d. to 1s.
Ham ,,	1s. 1d. to 1s. 3d.	9d. to 1s. 1d.	10d. to 1s. 1d.
Eggs per doz.	10d. to 2s. 6d.	1s. to 2s. 6d.	10d. to 2s. 6d.
GARDEN PRODUCE.		·	
Potatoes—			
	£3 to £3 10s.	£2 +0 £7	CO Ka +0 C4 1Km
· · ·	3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.	£3 to £7	£2 5s. to £4 15s. 2s. 6d. to 6s.
Onions dried	6s. to 20s.		3s. 6d. to 8s.
C1 1 1 1 1 1	6d. to 9d.	3s. to 10s.	
Turning	4d. to 1s.	6d. to 1s. 3d 4d. to 1s.	6d. to 8d.
Radiches	4d. to 8d.	4d. to 6d.	3d. to 1s. 6d. 4d. to 6d.
Cohbagos "andar	6d. to 4s.	6d. to 3s. 6d.	6d. to 6s.
Cauliflowers	6d. to 4s.	6d. to 7s.	6d. to 4s.
Tettuces	3d. to 1s.	6d. to 1s.	3d. to 1s. 6d.
Green peas per lb.	3d. to 1s.	1d. to 4d.	1d. to 3d.
	4u. 10 02u.	ra. 00 x a.	j ju. 10 su.
MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.		_	,
Tea per lb.	8d. to 2s. 6d.	7d. to 2s. 4d.	7d. to 2s.
Coffee ,,	11d. to 1s. 3d.	7d. to 10d.	7d. to 1s. $2\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Sugar ,,	$3\frac{1}{2}d$. to $5\frac{1}{2}d$.	3d. to 5d.	$2\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 3d.
Rice ,,	3d. to 4d.	3d. to 4d.	3d. to 4d.
Tobacco "	2s. 6d. to 5s.	2s. 6d. to 5s.	3s. to 6s.
Soap—Colonial ,,	$2\frac{1}{4}d.$ to $3\frac{1}{2}d.$	2d. to $3\frac{1}{2}$ d.	3d. to 4d.
Candles —	- - -	1	-
Sperm ,,	8d. to 1s. 3d.	68d. to 101d.	$5\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 9d.
Tallow ,,	4d. to 6d.	4d. to 6d.	4d. to 6d.
Salt ,,	ld.	1d.	1d.
Coals per ton	31s. to 38s.	23s. to 42s.	24s. to 33s.
Firewood "	11s. to 18s.	8s. to 14s.	10s. to 14s.

				4000	1007
	Articles.		1877.	1882.	1887.
	, Spirits,	ETC.			
Ale	•••	per doz.	7s. to 11s. 6d.	8s. to 13s. 6d.	8s. to 11s. 6d.
Porter	•••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	7s. 6d. to 11s.	8s. to 10s. 6d.	8s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.
Brandy	•••	per gall.	21s. to 32s. 6d.	21s. to 33s.	22s. 6d. to 35s.
Rum	•••	,,	15s, to 18s.	15s. to 18s.	15s. to 18s.
Whisky		22	17s. 6d. to 27s. 6d.	17s. 6d. to 27s. 6d.	18s. to 28s.
Geneva	per case	15 bottles	58s. to 62s. 6d.	60s. to 62s. 6d.	60s. to 62s. 6d.
Port Wine	•••	per doz.	24s. to 50s.	•••	•••
Sherry	•••	,,	28s. to 80s.	•••	. •••
Claret	•••	"	10s. 9d. to 85s.	14s. to 86s.	15s. to 87s.
Champagne	•••	22	25s. to 80s.	25s. to 92s. 6d.	33s. to 95s.
Colonial Win	e	"	12s. to 25s.	12s. to 28s.	12s. to 30s.

PRICES IN MELBOURNE, 1877, 1882, AND 1887—continued.

Price of gold.

1034. The price of gold in 1887 ranged from £3 5s. to £4 3s. 8d. per oz. Its purity, and consequently its value, varies in different districts. In the last quarter of 1887 the lowest price quoted (£3 5s. per oz.) was in the Maryborough and Gippsland districts, but the great bulk of the gold in the former district was stated to have realized from £3 18s. to as much as £4 2s. 6d. per oz., and in the latter from £3 10s. to £4. The highest average was in the Ballarat district, in which the prices ranged from £3 18s. 6d. to £4 3s. 8d.

Imports of live stock overland.

1035. The returns of live stock imported overland made by the inspectors of stock always differ more or less from those of the officers of the Customs. In 1887, the former showed much larger numbers as regards horses, but smaller numbers as regards sheep, than the latter; whilst the numbers of cattle agreed pretty closely in both returns. The following are the imports of these descriptions of stock, according to the returns of both authorities:—

IMPORTS OF LIVE STOCK OVERLAND, 1887.

According to returns of the stock inspectors 6,348 ... 94,601 ... 835,306 ... 94,471 ... 94,962 ... 1,067,720

Imports of pigs.

1036. According to the returns of the stock inspectors, the pigs imported overland in 1887 numbered 1,693. According to the Customs returns, the total number of pigs imported in the same year numbered 2,098, but it is not stated how many were imported by land and how many by sea.

Value of live stock overland.

1037. According to the Customs returns, the value of live stock (exclusive of pigs) imported overland in 1886 was £825,347, and in 1887, £1,242,844. The import duty payable on such stock in 1887 was £205,900, equivalent to about a sixth of the value; the rate of duty is 5s. each for horses and cattle (calves being free), and 6d. for sheep.

PART V.—PRODUCTION.

1038. The mode of disposing of Crown lands in Victoria has under- Alienation gone numerous changes. At first it was necessary that all lands should lands. be offered at auction before passing into the hands of private individuals, an upset price, according to its value, being placed upon it by the Until 1840 the minimum upset price was 12s. per acre, it was then raised to 20s. Land which had passed the auctioneer's hammer without being bid for was open to be bought by any one at the Large blocks of land, called special surveys, and a block special of a square mile in extent upon each squatting run, were, under certain Orders in Council, exempted from auction, and were permitted to be purchased at £1 per acre.

surveys.

1039. In 1860 the system was changed, and a law was passed per- Land Act mitting surveyed country lands to be selected at a uniform upset price of £1 per acre, the only exception being where two or more selectors applied simultaneously for one block, in which case a limited auction, confined only to such applicants, was to take place. The successful selector had the option of either paying for the whole of his block in cash or only for half; in the latter case, renting the other half at 1s. per acre per annum, with the right to purchase at the same rate per acre as he paid for the first moiety.

1860 (24 Vict. No.

Vict. No.

1040. Another change was made in 1862. Large agricultural areas Land Act were proclaimed open for selection, within which land could be selected, at a uniform price of £1 per acre, lot being substituted for limited auction in the event of there being more than one applicant for an allot-For one-half of the allotment it was necessary to pay at once; but for the remainder the purchase-money was allowed to be paid by instalments of 2s. 6d. each, extending over eight years. No more than 640 acres could be selected by one person in twelve months. alternative conditions, to be complied with within twelve months of the date of selection, were imposed upon selectors under this Act:—Either that the selections be enclosed with a substantial fence; or that a habitable dwelling be erected on the land; or that one acre out of every 10 acres selected be cultivated.

1041. The next change was made in 1865, when an Act was passed Amending providing that agricultural land could be acquired by payment of 2s. per acre per annum during three years, and by effecting improvements

1865 (28 Vict. No.

to the extent of 20s. per acre within two years of the commencement of These conditions having been complied with, the lessee might, at the expiration of three years, if he resided upon the land, purchase his holding at £1 per acre; or, if not, he could require his leasehold to be offered at auction at the uniform price of 20s. per acre, with the value of improvements added in his favour. There was also a clause* whereby land adjacent to gold-fields could be occupied in blocks of 20 acres each without having been previously surveyed. was originally framed to meet the demand for the occupation of land adjacent to gold-fields, but its operation was gradually extended by regulation to a circuit of thirty miles around gold-fields, and the same individual was allowed to hold several 20-acre licences for the occupation of adjacent land to the total extent of 160 acres. The licensee, in all cases, was bound either to reside on his holding or to fence and cultivate a certain portion.

Land Act 1869 (33 Vict. No. 360).

1042. The operation of the last-mentioned clause was so successful in leading to the occupation of the land that free selection before survey was the main principle of the next Land Act, which was passed in 1869, and came into operation on the 1st February, 1870. Under it, the area allowed to be selected by one person was limited to 320 acres; and it was further provided that the selection should be held under licence during the first three years, within which period the licensee was obliged to reside on his selection at least two and a half years, to enclose it, to cultivate 1 acre out of every 10, and generally to effect substantial improvements to the value of 20s. per acre. The rent payable during this period was 2s. per acre per annum, which was credited to the selector as part payment of the principal, viz., 20s. per acre without interest.† At the expiration of the three years' licence, the selector, if he obtained a certificate from the Board of Land and Works that he had complied with these conditions, could either purchase his holding at once, by paying up the balance of 14s. per acre, or might convert his licence into a lease extending over seven years, at an annual rental of 2s. per acre, which was also credited to the selector as part payment of the fee-simple. On the expiry of such lease, and due payment of the rent, the land became the freehold of the selector. also contained provision for the sale of Crown lands by auction at an upset price of £1 per acre, or such higher sum as the Governor may direct, the whole extent to be sold in any one year not to exceed 200,000 acres.

1043. The Land Act of 1869, just described, was amended by the Amending Land Act 1878, which came into operation at the beginning of 1879. The principal alterations made by this amending Act, as regards selection 634). for agricultural purposes, was to increase the period during which the land was held under licence from three years to six years, and the time of compulsory residence from two and a half years to five years, and to reduce the annual rental per acre for a licence or lease from 2s. to 1s., which thereby allowed the payments to extend over a period of twenty years instead of ten years as formerly.* It also contained provision for selection by persons who did not desire to reside on their selections. such cases, however, the rent was 2s. per acre, and the total price to be paid for the land £2 per acre. Improvements to the value of £2 per acre, moreover, had to be made during the six years' licence, of which at least half were to be made before the expiration of the third year. Such licences are not to be issued in any one year for an aggregate area of more than 200,000 acres. Both these Acts expired by effluxion of time on the 31st December, 1884,

Land Act 1878 (42 Vict. No.

Act 1869.

1044. According to the Land Act 1869, the unalienated and un-Pastoral selected Crown lands † were occupied for pastoral purposes either under Land as "runs" under licence or lease, or as "grazing rights." were of two kinds: those in existence at the time of the passing of the Land Act 1869 (viz., on 29th December, 1869), and not since forfeited—described in the Act as "Existing runs"; and those created since that date—described in the Act as "New runs." The former kind, which were by far the more numerous and extensive, were held under pastoral licence renewable annually, and were unlimited as to size. The latter, which were but few in number, were held under lease for any term not exceeding 14 years—the right to the lease having, in the first instance, been purchased at auction—and were not permitted to be of larger extent than sufficient to carry 4,000 sheep or 1,000 head of An important privilege enjoyed by lessees of "new runs" was that they were entitled to the pre-emption of 320 acres on which their

^{*} See paragraph 1067 post.

[†] Since the 1st December, 1883, the Crown lands situated in the Mallee country have been dealt with under a special Act.—See next paragraph.

Grazing rights.

improvements were situated at the rate of £1 per acre.* The annual rent payable for both descriptions of runs was assessed in accordance with the grazing capability of the land licensed or leased, on the basis of 1s. for every sheep and 5s. for every head of cattle the run was capable of carrying. As, however, the right of pre-emption to 320 acres at £1 per acre, without conditions as to residence, cultivation, &c., was considered too great a sacrifice of the public estate, the occupation of "new runs" was discouraged by the Government; but, in order to allow of the waste lands of the Crown being used for pastoral purposes. advantage was taken of a provision embodied in sub-section 7 of the 47th section of the Act, whereby the Governor in Council was empowered to grant a licence-known as a "grazing right"—to depasture live stock upon any park lands, reserves, or other Crown lands not forming part of any run or common. Under this provision, the unoccupied pastoral lands were divided up into blocks and offered for tender under annual licence.

Mallee Pastoral Leases Act 1883. 1045. An Act dealing with the unalienated lands situated in the north-western portion of the colony, comprising about one-fifth of its extent, or some $11\frac{1}{2}$ million acres wholly or partially covered with the various species of stunted trees of which the "Mallee scrub" is composed, was passed in 1883. This Act, entitled the Mallee Pastoral Leases Act 1883 (47 Vict. No. 766), came into force on the 1st December, 1883. It divides the country just described into two main divisions—the larger division containing about ten million acres, being known as the "Mallee country"; and the other containing about one and a half million acres, and situated along the southern and eastern borders of the Mallee country, being called the "Mallee border."

Mallee blocks.

1046. The Act directs that the "Mallee country" be divided into blocks of various sizes, each block to be subdivided into two parts. For either of these, at the option of the applicant, a lease may be granted under certain conditions, the lessee being also bound to occupy the other division. The principal conditions are that the lessee destroy all vermin (native dogs, rabbits, &c.) upon the whole block within the first three years, surrender to the Crown the unleased portion at the end of five years, and keep in good condition and repair all improvements made upon the land. A lease for a Mallee block may be granted for

^{*} Under an Order of Her Majesty's Council, the lessees of the old or "existing" runs had been allowed a "pre-emptive right" to 640 acres.

any term of years not longer than 20 from the commencement of the Act, at the end of which term (viz., on the 1st December, 1903) the land, with all improvements, reverts to the Crown. Every person who had occupied under pastoral or grazing licence any portion of the Mallee country for two years prior to the 1st December, 1883, was entitled to take up one Mallee block comprising the whole or any portion of the area occupied by him; but, in the event of his not applying for this privilege within one month of the passing of the Act, the right of lease was to be sold by auction to the highest bidder. annual rent to be charged for the leased portion of the block was fixed at 2d. for each sheep or 1s. for every head of cattle depastured during the first five years, 4d. for each sheep or 2s. for each head of cattle during the second five years, and 6d. for each sheep and 3s. for each head of cattle during the remainder of the term; and for the unleased portion of the block 2d. for each sheep or 1s. for each head of cattle; but in no case is the annual rent for the whole block to be less than 2s. 6d. per square mile. No lands in the Mallee country can be alienated in fee-simple.

1047. The "Mallee border" is to be subdivided into "Mallee allot-Mallee ments," varying in size, but not in any case exceeding 20,000 acres. These are to be leased on the same terms and conditions as in the case of the leased portions of a Mallee block; but the annual rent is to be fixed by regulations issued by the Governor in Council. is permitted to take a lease of more than one Mallee allotment, nor can the holder of a Mallee block lease obtain also the lease of a Mallee allotment.

allotments.

1048. A measure entitled "The Land Act 1884," replacing the Land Land Act 1884 (48 Act 1869 and subsequent Land Acts, except the Mallee Pastoral Leases Act 1883, just referred to, came into operation on the 29th December, Its main features are to restrict the further alienation of the public estate by limiting the extent which may be sold by auction, and by substituting for the previously existing method of selecting agricultural land a system of leasing such lands in certain defined areas, at the same time conserving to the lessee the privilege of acquiring from his leasehold the fee-simple of 320 acres under deferred payments. The Act classifies the whole of the unalienated Crown lands—exclusive of the "Mallee country," dealt with under the Mallee Pastoral Leases Act 1883 (47 Vict. No. 766)—as follows:—Pastoral lands, grazing and

agricultural lands, auriferous lands, lands which may be sold by auction, swamp lands, State forest reserves, timber reserves, and water reserves. The area of land comprised within each of the above classes respectively is delineated by projections bearing a distinguishing colour or shading on maps of the several counties in which such land is situated. maps are deposited with the Clerk of Parliaments. The Governor in Council may, however, by proclamation increase or diminish the area comprised in any of the above-mentioned classes, except those relating to lands which may be sold by auction.

Pastoral occupation

1049. Under the Land Act 1884, the pastoral lands are to be leased in "pastoral allotments," capable of carrying from 1,000 to 4,000 sheep, or from 150 to 500 head of cattle, for any term not exceeding 14 years,* at the end of which the land, together with all improvements thereontaken at a valuation as below mentioned—reverts to the Crown, the right to the lease to be granted to the first person who applies for the land after it has been first publicly notified as available, but if there should be two or more applicants, the lease is to be offered at auction. annual rent payable for pastoral allotments is to be computed according to the grazing capability of the land, at the rate of 1s. per head of sheep and 5s. per head of cattle, upon a basis of not more than 10 acres to a sheep, and the equivalent number of acres for cattle. The principal conditions of the lease are that all "vermin" (rabbits, native dogs, &c.) upon the land shall be destroyed within the first three years, and that all buildings and improvements shall be kept in good condition and Upon the expiration of the lease, the lessee is to be paid by any in-coming tenant the value of all improvements effected and calculated to increase the carrying capability of the land, at a price not exceeding the sum expended thereon, but in no case to exceed 2s. 6d. Alienation of pastoral lands is not permitted, except in the case of a lessee of a pastoral allotment, who has the right to purchase, at any time during the currency of his lease, 320 acres as a homestead.

Agricultura**i**

1050. The agricultural and grazing lands are also to be leased in and grazing and grazing areas," varying in size, but not exceeding 1,000 acres, for any term not exceeding 14 years,* at the end of which term the land, together with all improvements—to be allowed for at a valuation limited

^{*} No lease is to be granted for a longer term than 14 years from the commencement of the Act.

to 10s. per acre—reverts to the Crown. The annual rent of a grazing area is to be appraised by valuers, but is in no case to be less than 2d. or more than 4d. per acre, any improvements that may happen to be on the land at the commencement of the lease to be charged for in addition at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the capital value thereof. only important conditions imposed on the lessee of a grazing area are that he shall, within the first three years, fence the land and destroy all "vermin" thereon. Any person over the age of 18 years is entitled to take up a grazing area; selectors under former Acts, however, being limited to an area, which, together with the land previously selected, must not exceed 1,000 acres. Residence is not required of the holder of a grazing lease, unless he should select portion of his holding under the terms and conditions specified in the next paragraph.

1051. The lessee of a grazing area is at liberty, after the issue selection of of his lease, to select out of the area leased a block or "agricultural allotments. allotment" not exceeding 320 acres in extent; but should he have selected under a previous Act or Acts, he is only entitled to increase his selection to such an extent as not to exceed 320 acres in all. A licence is then issued to occupy the agricultural allotment (which is thereafter no longer considered portion of the grazing area), under the same terms and conditions as are allowed to selectors under the Land Acts of 1869 and 1878, as detailed in previous paragraphs*; but persons desirous of selecting an agricultural allotment cannot do so without first taking up a grazing area. Provision is also made for Non-resigrazing area lessees to take up agricultural allotments as non-residence licensees under similar conditions as under the Land Act 1878.† area for which licences may be issued during any year for non-resident selections is limited to 50,000 acres. Other important features of the Act are that every selector—subject to certain conditions and restrictions—is entitled to a Crown grant of portion of his allotment not exceeding 20 acres, if planted as a vineyard or an orchard, upon payment of the balance of the purchase-money due in respect of such portion; that the licensee of an agricultural allotment may, after the expiration of two years, obtain an advance of money (by giving a "licence lien") secured up to one-half of the improvements effected;

^{*} See paragraphs 1042 and 1043 ante.

[†] See paragraph 1043 ante.

[†] These privileges, although not previously enacted, are also to be allowed to selectors under previous Acts.

that married women are permitted to take up land as pastoral or grazing lessees, but are not allowed to select an agricultural allotment out of the grazing area leased to them; and that facilities are given to allow of a non-resident selector becoming a resident selector, and vice versâ.*

Only one selection may be made.

1052. Under this Act, only one grazing area can be taken up by one person, and consequently, if the area so taken up should be less than 1,000 acres in extent, the lessee is not allowed by any further selection to make up this quantity. In like manner, if the agricultural allotment he selects from his grazing area is less than 320 acres, he cannot by any further selection add to it or make it up to 320 acres. vision does not, however, apply to selectors under former Acts, who, if they have not selected as much as 320 acres, may, out of a new leasehold, convert into an agricultural allotment and eventually into a freehold as much as will, with their old selection, make up 320 acres.

Auriferous lands.

1053. Auriferous lands, not required for mining purposes, and not situated within a city, town, or borough, may be occupied under annual licence for purposes of residence or cultivation in areas not exceeding 20 acres; and, for purely pastoral purposes, under licences renewable annually for periods not exceeding 5 years, in blocks not exceeding 1,000 acres. No auriferous land is permitted to be alienated in feesimple.

Swamp lands.

1054. Swamp lands are to be first drained, and may then be leased in areas not exceeding 160 acres for a term of 21 years.

Systems of land selectralasian colonies.

1055. The laws and regulations under which land for agricultural tion in Aus- purposes passes from the Crown into the hands of private individuals differ in the various Australasian colonies.† In almost all, however, provision is made for any person, not under 18 years of age, or a married woman,‡ desirous of settling on the land to select a certain limited area, and to pay the purchase-money by instalments, the compliance with certain conditions of residence and improvement being also required before the selector becomes entitled to a Crown grant. principal features of this portion of each system, corrected to date, is detailed under nine heads in the following table :-

^{*} These privileges, although not previously enacted, are also to be allowed to selectors under previous Acts.

[†] A complete account of the land system of each colony was published in an Appendix to the Victorian Year-Book 1884-5.

[‡] In Tasmania married women may select land.

Conditions of Land Selection in Australasian Colonies, 1887-8.

		1.1	Quee	nslaud.	alia.§		-	**:
Conditions of Selections.	Victoria.*	New South Wales.†	Home- steads.	Other Selections.‡	South Australia.§	Western Australia.	Tasmania,¶	New Zealand.**
1. Maximum area allowed . Acres 2. Price per acre	320 £1	640 and 2,560 £1	160 2s. 6d.	320 to 1,280 £1	1,000 £1	1,000 10s.	320 £1	640 10s. to
3. Time over which purchase may extend Years 4. Minimum time in which fee-simple	20	33	5	upwards ‡	20	20	14	£2 14
may be acquired Years	6	5	5	10	10	5	any time	6
5. Annual payment per acre6. Value of necessary improvements	1s.	ls,	6d.	‡	1s.	6d.	2s.	6d. to 4s.
per acre 7. Time allowed for making im-	20s.	10s.	7s. 6d. to 10s.	Fencing or 7s. 6d. to 10s.	10s.	10s. and Fencing	••	20s.
provements Years	6	5	5	5	4	20		6
8. Acres in every 100 to be cultivated 9. Period of residence necessary 11	10		•• .		20 ††		••	20
Years	5	5	5	. ‡	20	5	14	6

* In Victoria the land is taken up, in the first instance, in blocks not exceeding 1,000 acres, under lease for a term not exceeding 14 years, at a rental of from 2d. to 4d. per acre, out of which leasehold a "selection," not exceeding 320 acres, may be taken up under the conditions here named. See also paragraphs 1050 and 1051 ante.

* In Victoria the land is taken up, in the first instance, in blocks not exceeding 1,000 acres, under lease for a term not exceeding 130 acres, may be taken up under the conditions here named. See also paragraphs 1050 and 1051 antel.

**In New South Wales, a terrorial division of the colony is made into three zones, viz., the eastern, the control of the colony is made into three zones, viz., the eastern, the control of the colony is made into three zones, viz., the eastern, the control of the selection acres allowed in the eastern division, as 640, and in the central 2,560 acres in didition to the selection and lease together not to exceed 1,280 acres in the eastern, of 2,560 acres in the central, division), may be granted to the selection at an annual rental of not less than 2d, per acre, with the right of conditional purchase after 5 years' tenure. The price per acre does not include interest, for which 4 per cent, per annum is charged and collected out of the annual instalments paid. The first payment is 2s, per acre in advance, with an interval of 3 years before the next instalment of 1s, is payable.

**In Queensland, within the limits named, the maximum area allowed to be selected may be varied in any district by the Government. In that colony the system of leasing has partly supplanted that of any districts by the Government. In that colony the system of leasing has partly supplanted that of any districts of the colony is may be considered by the control of the colony of the colony is any district of the first 10 years being not less than 3d. per acre, but for every succeeding period of 5 years to be fixed by the Land Board. The selector has the right to purchase at not less than 20s. per acre, within 12 years from the date of the granting of the lease, during the currency of which personal residence is compulsory. The foregoing remarks relate to agricultural farms; in the case of grazing farms, leases are granted for 30 years at a minimum rental of 3d. per acre per annum for the first 10 years, but liabl

Ambiguity of the term "alienation," as applied to Crown lands.

1056. In dealing with the figures relating to the alienation of the public estate, it is customary in Victoria to consider Crown lands as sold or alienated only when the right to the title in fee-simple has been acquired. Consequently a large proportion of the land set down as alienated in any year, having been originally selected with right of purchase under certain conditions, the purchase-money being payable by annual instalments, without interest, may have been virtually parted with many years previously. The land set down as alienated in any year, therefore, consists of the area sold by auction, that granted without purchase, and that selected or conditionally purchased—of which the purchase had been completed during Some of the neighbouring colonies, however, adopt a different principle, for, in their statements of land alienated, that sold conditionally-which, of course, is liable to revert to the Crown should the conditions of sale not be complied with—is included with that of which the fee-simple has been obtained. Both methods are useful in their way, the Victorian plan giving the more accurate account of the condition of the public estate, and the other giving the better indication of the progress of settlement. In the following paragraphs it may perhaps be sometimes necessary to use the term "alienated" in connexion with land which is only conditionally purchased, but when this occurs such explanation will be given as will prevent a mistake.

Crown lands alienated to end of 1887. 1057. The total extent of Crown land sold and finally parted with in Victoria up to the end of 1887 was 15,130,677 acres, and the extent granted without purchase was 13,912 acres. The whole area alienated in fee-simple was thus 15,144,589 acres, of which 8,548,423 acres, or considerably more than half, was originally acquired by selection under the system of deferred payments.

Crown lands selected.

1058. The selected lands of which the purchase had not been completed up to the end of the year amounted to 11,136,344 acres. Of this extent it is estimated that 3,802,493 acres had been forfeited or abandoned, and had reverted to the Crown. The remainder, representing approximately the whole area in process of alienation under deferred payments, amounted to 7,333,851 acres.

Crown lands unalienated. 1059. According to the latest computation, the total area of the colony is 56,245,760 acres; and if from this be deducted the sum of the lands granted, sold, and selected, amounting—less the extent forfeited—to 22,478,544 acres, it will follow that the residue, representing the Crown lands neither alienated nor in process of alienation, amounted at the end of 1887 to 33,767,320 acres.

1060. The whole of this residue, however, is not available for settle- Public ment, for it embraces lands occupied by roads, the unsold portions of 1887. the sites of towns, and beds of rivers and lakes; the State forests; water, timber, and other reserves. Deducting these lands—amounting in the aggregate to 4,933,416 acres, also that portion of the colony known as the Mallee country, containing 11,572,000 acres, leased for pastoral purposes under a special Act, and 3,476,483 acres occupied under lease or licence for various terms of years--from the extent unalienated and unselected, already stated to have been 33,767,250 acres, it will be found that the available area is narrowed to 13,785,351 acres. will be at once seen by the following table, which shows the position of the public estate at the end of 1887:—

Public Estate of Victoria on 31st December, 1887.

Condition of Land.	Approximate Number of Acres.
Land alienated in fee-simple	15,144,589
Land in process of alienation under deferred payments	7,333,851
Roads in connexion with the above	1,313,300*
Water reserves	162,650
Reserves for agricultural colleges and experimental farms	136,295
Timber reserves and State forests	1,329,420
Other reserves	205,360
Unsold land in towns, beds of rivers, &c., &c	1,786,461
Mallee country ‡	11,572,000
Land in occupation under—	
Pastoral leases	1,350,770
Grazing area leases	1,908,000
Grazing licences for auriferous lands	217,713
Available for settlement at end of 1887	13,785,351§
Total area of Victoria	56,245,760

1061. The area of the colony, exclusive of the Mallee country, is crown lands 44,673,760 acres, of which, at the end of 1887, 22,478,440 acres, or for settle-50 per cent., were already alienated or in process of alienation; 4,933,486 acres, or 11 per cent., were occupied by reserves, &c.; 3,476,483 acres, or 8 per cent., were occupied under lease | for pastoral purposes; and 13,785,351 acres, or 31 per cent., were available for settlement.

available ment.

^{*} Calculated at 5 per cent. of the gross extent sold and selected up to the end of 1887.
† Only 13,393 of this area is for the sites of colleges and experimental farms, the balance being intended as an endowment in aid. Of this balance, 119,800 acres were leased for agricultural and

grazing purposes, and return an annual revenue of £5,188.

† Occupied for pastoral purposes, under the Mallee Pastoral Leases Act 1883, for terms not exceeding 20 years.

[§] A large proportion of this area is temporarily held under grazing licences, renewable annually; only 124,554 acres of it may be sold by auction.

| Including a small proportion under licence for periods of five years.

Classification of available land. 1062. Following the classification provided for under the existing Land Act, the estimated area of Crown lands, exclusive of the Mallee country, available, under the Land Act 1884, at the end of 1887 may be divided as follows *:—

CLASSIFICATION OF LAND AVAILABLE AT END OF 1887.

					Acres.
Pastoral lands		•••	•••	•••	5,418,030 *
Agricultural and grazing	lands	•••		•••	6,903,020 *
Auriferous lands	•••	•••			1,252,437
Swamp lands	•••	•••	•••		87,310
May be sold by auction	• • •	•••	• • •	•••	124,554
	Total	•••	•••	•••	13,785,351

Crown lands alienated, 1887. 1063. The land finally alienated from the Crown in fee-simple during 1887 amounted to 364,393 acres, of which 363,906 acres were sold, and 487 acres were granted without purchase. The total extent was greater by 9,806 acres than that in 1886, but, with that exception was much less than the extent alienated in any year since 1879.

Crown lands sold by auction.

1064. Of the area sold, 19,565 acres, or $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., were disposed of by auction. Nearly the whole of the remainder had been in the first instance selected in previous years under the system of deferred payments. The extent sold by auction in 1887 exceeded that in 1886 by 284 acres; it was, however, far smaller than in any of the seventeen years ended with 1885, during which period the annual average extent so sold was 63,700 acres.

Amount realized on Crown land alienated in 1887.

1065. The amount realized for Crown lands finally alienated in 1887 was £442,095, or at the rate of £1 4s. 3d.† per acre. Of this sum, only part was received during the year, nearly all the remainder having been paid in former years as rents and licence fees. The proportion sold by auction realized £89,161, or an average of £4 11s. 2d. per acre; and the proportion sold otherwise than at auction realized £352,934, or an average of £1 0s. 6d. per acre.

payments on lands sold by auction. 1066. The principle of deferred payments in connexion with sales of Crown lands by auction was introduced for the first time in the Land Act 1884,‡ it being necessary to pay one-fourth of the price bid at the time of sale, the remaining three-fourths being, at the option of the purchaser, spread over three years, payable quarterly, in instalments

^{*} During 1886, the lands classed as Pastoral have been reduced, and those classed as Agricultural and Grazing have been increased, by 309,300 acres; it is, moreover, probable that about 500,000 acres in addition will be similarly transferred before the end of 1888. For particulars of Crown land in occupation at end of 1887 see paragraph 1076 post.

[†] In view of the fact that payment for the greater portion extended over a term of years without interest, the actual average price was much less than this. See paragraph 1067 post.

^{1 48} Vict., No. 812, Section 71.

of equal amounts, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. The majority of purchasers do not avail themselves of this concession, as only £68,019, out of a total of £305,511 during the last three years was left unpaid, the amount received being £237,492, as well as £5,153 for interest.

1067. From the period of the first settlement of the colony to the end Amount of 1887, the amount nominally realized by the sale of Crown lands was £23,337,419, or at the rate of £1 10s. 10d. per acre. It must, however, be remembered that payment of a considerable portion of this amount extended over a series of years without interest, allowance for which, at the current rate would, it is evident, materially reduce the amount the State actually obtained for the land. It may be calculated that, with interest at 5 per cent., if the payment of the £1 per acre by equal annual instalments be extended over 10 years without interest, the amount of purchase-money is really equivalent to only 15s. 6d. per acre, and if it be extended over 20 years, it is reduced to 12s. 6d. per acre.

1836 to 1887.

1068. During the year 1887, only 201 applications were granted for Selection of the selection of 23,092 acres under the deferred payment system.* this extent, 22,339 acres, or over 97 per cent., were taken up in blocks limited to 320 acres, nominally for agricultural purposes; 708 acres were taken up in allotments limited to 20 acres, for purposes of residence or cultivation, on or near gold-fields; and 45 acres in parcels, averaging 3 acres each, for purposes of residence. These transactions were only partly under the Land Act 1884; the balance being under the Land Acts 1869 and 1878, the applications having been duly lodged before the end of 1884, when those Acts were repealed. The following is a summary of the selectors, the number of acres selected, and the amount of purchase-money payable under each authority during the year 1887:-

Of public lands, 1887

SELECTORS AND EXTENT SELECTED, 1887.

Selections of Crown Lands, 1887, for purpose of—	Legalization.	Number of Selectors.	Area Selected.	Purchase-money payable. (Approximate.)	
			Acres.	£	
Agriculture, with residence	\int Land Act 1869, sec. 19		$\cdot 11,029$	11,029	
Bilouinaio, Willi Iosiachec	\int Land Act 1884, sec. 42	83	11,310	11,310	
,, without resi-	\int Land Act 1878, sec. 11		•••		
dence	\ \ \Land \(\text{Act } 1884, \text{ sec. 49} \)		•••		
Residence or cultivation, near gold-fields	Land Act 1869, sec. 49	39	708	885	
Residence	Land Act 1878, sec. 10	15	45	135	
Total	•••	201	23,092	23,359	

^{*} See paragraphs 1042 and 1043 ante.

Number of selectors, 1870 to 1887. approved applications. The following are the numbers in each of the years named in the last table, those under the different sections of the Land Acts 1869, 1878, and 1884 being distinguished:—

APPROVED APPLICATIONS (SELECTORS) 1870 to 1887.

				Number of Sel	ectors of Land.		
•		For Purposes	of Cultivation.				
Year.	With Residence. (Sec. 19, Act No. 360; and Sec. 49, Act No. 812.)	Without Residence. (Section 11, Act No. 634.)	For Residence and Cultiva- tion near Gold-fields. (Section 49, Act No. 360.)	For Residence. (Section 10, Act No. 634.)	Total.		
1870	•••	•••	3,017		131	•••	3,148
1871	•••		4,575	•••	673		5,248
1872		•••	7,771		1,408	•••	9,179
1873	•••	•••	6,689		1,455	•••	8,144
1874	* * * *	•••	9,578		1,493	•••	11,071
1875	•••	•••	6,320		771		7,091
1876	•••	•••	5,785	•••	697	. •••	6,482
1877	. •••	•••	6,240		777	•••	7,017
1878	• • •		7,524	•••	1,534	•••	9,058
1879	•••	• • • •	5,726	75	887		6,688
1880	•••		4,036	67	1,054	56	5,213
1881	•••	•••	3,110	42	1,151	106	4,409
1882	•••	•••	4,383	51	837	47	5,318
1883		•••	4,453	58	1,070	22	5,603
1884	•••	•••	3,918	71	1,002	11	5,002
1885	•••	•••	3,930	68	714	83	4,795
1886	•••	•••	943	25	173	49	1,190
1887	•••	•••	147		39	15	201
${f T}$	otal	•••	88,145	457	15,866	389	104,857

Progress of settlement on public lands, 1870 to 1887. 1070. The extent of Crown lands absolutely or conditionally alienated during each year since the passing of the Land Act 1869 is shown in the following table, which distinguishes the extent sold by auction and

^{*} The great majority of the applications approved in the years 1885 to 1886 were lodged in 1884, under the provisions of the Land Act 1869.

that granted without purchase from that conditionally alienated or selected:—

Crown Lands Absolutely and Conditionally Alienated, 1870 to 1887.

				Area,	Granted, Sold, and	Selected.		
Year.		G ₁		Granted without Purchase.	Sold by Auction.	Conditionally alienated.* (Selected).	Total.	
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		2	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
1870		•••		21	148,685	322,592	471,298	
1871	•••	•••	••• ;	118	118,440	487,436	605,994	
1872	•••	•••	• •••	320	146,611	797,176	944,107	
1873	•••	***	•••	1,575	19,929	1,063,066	1,084,570	
1874		•••	•••	44	49,655	1,831,698	1,881,397	
1875		•••	•••		83,395	1,183,520	1,266,918	
1876	•••	•••	•••	546	150,628	1,040,356	1,191,530	
1877	•••	•••	•••	260	76,006	1,126,498	1,202,764	
1878	•••	•••	•••	57	47,376	1,415,129	1,462,562	
1879	•••	•••	•••	503	56,430	1,032,214	1,089,147	
1880	•••			461	27,272	752,639	780,372	
1881		•••	•••	3,237	24,753	588,922	616,912	
1882	•••	•••	•••	666	31,386	851,402	883,454	
1883	***	•••	•••	159	20,085	843,971	864,215	
1884	•••	•••	•••	74	35,446	734,092	769,612	
1885	•••	•••	•••	3,099	26,900	723,523	753,522	
1886	•••	•••		1,120	19,281	188,196	208,597	
1887	•••		•••	487	19,565	23,092	43,144	
	Total	•••	****	12,747	1,101,843	15,005,522*	16,120,115	

- 1071. Dividing the total number of acres selected by the total number Average size of selectors, as shown in the last two tables, it is found that throughout tions. the whole period of eighteen years the average number of acres taken up by each selector has been 153.
- 1072. Of the land which had been selected in former years, 53,499 selected acres during 1887 were abandoned or forfeited to the Crown in consequence of non-fulfilment of conditions, resulting in a gain to the Treasury of £2,358.
- 1073. The present Land Act prescribes that any one wishing to select Leases of for agricultural purposes must first acquire the lease of a grazing area.† areas, 188

 The number of applications for such leases received in 1887 was

^{*} A large proportion of the land referred to in this column may revert, and, as a matter of fact, has reverted, to the Crown in consequence of non-fulfilment of conditions, &c., and may subsequently be included in re-adjustments of selections, re-licensed, sold by auction, or retained by the Crown. "Gold-fields" selections are included in this column. See paragraph 1058 ante.

[†] See paragraphs 1050 to 1052 ante.

6,502; but the number approved during that year was only 3,621, the extent for which approval was granted being 1,328,169 acres, at an annual rental of £12,270.

Selections under the Land Act 1884. 1074. The number of lessees of "grazing areas" who made application during the year 1887 for the issue of licences of agricultural allotments (or selections) was 259, for an area of 45,140 acres. The number of approved applications, however, was only 83, and the area licensed only 11,310 acres. The annual fees payable on these selections amount in the aggregate to £565 10s. The year under review was the first in which such licences were granted under the Land Act 1884.

Licenceliens.

1075. Licensees of agricultural allotments (or selectors) under the Land Acts 1869 and 1884 are empowered to register licence liens for advances of money up to half the value of improvements effected. The number of such licence liens registered, the extent of land on which such liens were granted, and the amount secured were as follow in the last two years:—

LICENCE LIENS 1886 AND 1887.

			Liens Registered.					
Y	Year.			Area on which Liens were Granted.	Amount Secured.			
			-	Acres.	£			
1886	•••	•••	326	79,099	38,924			
1887	•••		305	68,968	34,634			

Pastoral occupation, 1887.

1076. Under the present Land Act it was intended that the purely pastoral lands of the colony, the whole of which have been marked off as "pastoral allotments," should be occupied under lease for periods not exceeding fourteen years from the commencement of the Act. But it is provided, in case all the allotments should not be applied for, that temporary grazing licences, renewable annually, may be granted for the occupation of such lands and of unoccupied agricultural lands, so long as they may not be required for leasing under the principal sections of the Act. Moreover, auriferous lands, in blocks not exceeding 1,000 acres, may be licensed for grazing purposes for periods of five years. The following table shows the area of Crown lands held under lease or licence for pastoral or grazing purposes at the end of 1887, also the number of leases and licences, and the annual rental payable:—

PASTORAL OCCUPATION, 1887.

(Under Land Act 1884.)

Description of Tenure.	Number of Licences or Leases.	Extent of Crown Lands.	Annual Rental.	
Pastoral leases (sec. 32) Grazing licences (secs. 3 and 119) , (auriferous lands, secs. 65 and 67)*	79 2,180 678	Acres. 1,350,770 6,000,339 217,713	£ 5,152 } 17,434	
Total	2,937	7,568,822	22,586	

1077. By these figures it may be ascertained that the average extent Average of land embraced in a pastoral lease was 17,098 acres, and in a grazing area of runs and grazing licence (secs. 3 and 119) 2,752 acres. These areas are exclusive of those of any purchased land attached thereto.

1078. According to the table, the average rent per acre of pastoral Rent of runs allotments was something less than a penny (92d.), and of land held and grazing rights. under grazing licence—generally of an inferior character to that embraced in pastoral allotments—about two-thirds of a penny (.67d.)

1079. The rental of pastoral lands (exclusive of the Mallee pastoral Assessment lands) available at the end of 1885, viz., 7,078,100 acres, was assessed of pastoral lands. in 1886 at £24,717 per annum. Since 1885, however, the area has been reduced by 309,300 acres, and it is contemplated to still further reduce it by about 500,000 acres.† These deductions will naturally reduce the assessment referred to.

1080. The Mallee country is, as already stated, subject to the pro- Mallee visions of a special Act.‡ It is divided into blocks and allotments. pastoral leases. The number of leases and of lessees of these, together with their approximate area, and the annual rental payable therefor, are shown in the following table:—

Mallee Pastoral Leases on 31st December, 1887.

Description of Leaseholds.			Number of Leases.	Number of Lessees.	Area.	Annual Rental.§	
Mallee blocks	•••	• • •	61 669	46 654	Acres. 7,463,581 2,333,730	£ 1,550 3,100	
, anotherts Total	•••	•••	730	700	9,797,311	4,650	

^{*} Including licences for residence or cultivation limited to 20 acres each. At the end of 1887, the

number of these was 246, but the area only 4,679 acres.
† See footnote to paragraph 1062 ante.
† See paragraphs 1045 to 1047 ante.
§ Approximate only. The amount actually received in 1887 was £5,993, viz., £2,552 for blocks, and £3,441 for allotments; but arrears are included in these figures.

Mallee areas still unoc-

1081. At the end of 1887, the following areas were still available cupied, 1887. for occupation in the Mallee country:—Mallee blocks, 1,520,640 acres; Mallee allotments, 254,049 acres.

Past and present occupation of Mallee country.

1082. In 1883, prior to the passing of the Mallee Pastoral Leases Act, the Mallee country was held under pastoral licences or grazing rights. The number of such licences and rights was 147, held by 58 individual occupiers; the area over which the right of occupation was given was 7,727,360 acres, and the annual rental payable was £8,076. comparison of these figures with those in the above table, it appears that since 1883, whilst the occupiers of the Mallee country have increased elevenfold, and the extent occupied by more than one-third, the annual rental has fallen off by £3,500, or by 44 per cent. set-off against this reduced rental, however, it should be pointed out that the present lessees have to comply with certain conditions* to which the licensees under the former Act were not subject.

Average rental of Mallee country.

1083. According to the figures in the last table, the average rental per 100 acres payable for the Mallee country is 10½d., or 5d. for the Mallee blocks and 2s. 8d. for the Mallee allotments. In 1883, prior to the passing of the present Act, the average rental in the Mallee country was 2s. 1d. per 100 acres.

Land revenue.

1084. The revenue from the sale and occupation of Crown lands may be divided into—(1) receipts from the alienation of land in fee-simple, including the price realized from land sales and from rents which count towards the purchase-money; (2) receipts on account of temporary occupation, which include payments for pastoral leases and grazing licences, rents for business, factory, and hotel sites, &c., and rents of land which do not count towards the purchase-money; (3) penalties, interest, and fees for grants, leases, licences, &c. The gross receipts have been almost identical in the last two years, there having been an increase of rather over £11,000 in the receipts from alienation and an almost similar falling-off in the receipts from temporary occupation, penalties, &c., as will be seen by the following figures:—

LAND REVENUE, 1886 AND 1887.

Heads of Yeard Demand	Heads of Land Revenue.					
heads of Land Revenu		1886.	1887.	Decrease (-).		
Alienation in fee-simple and 1	nrograss		£ 488,662	£ 499,898	£ +11,236	
Temporary occupation	orogress		67,886	61,127	-6,759	
Penalties, fees, interest, &c.	•••	•••	39, 113	33,946	-5,167	
Total	•••		595,661	594,971	- 690	

1085. The agricultural statistics of Victoria are collected by the Agricultural municipal bodies, which, under the Local Government Act 1874 (38 Vict. No. 506), and the Local Government Act Amendment Act 1883 (47 Vict. No. 786), are required each year to furnish to the Government Statist, on or before the 1st March, such agricultural and other statistics relating to their districts on such forms and in such manner as the Governor in Council may direct. All persons are required to give correct information to the best of their knowledge and belief; and, should they fail to do so, they render themselves liable to a penalty not exceeding £10. Collectors divulging or making extracts from the information they receive, except under the special direction or authority of the Government Statist, also render themselves liable to a penalty of £10.

statistics.

statistics.

1086. In assigning the duty of collecting statistics to the local bodies, Bonuses the law did not provide that they should receive any payment therefor; lecting and thus, although under that provision of the Act whereby the Governor in Council had power to prescribe the manner as well as the form of the statistics, elaborate instructions for the guidance of the persons employed had each year been supplied them, the Government had practically but little control over the work, and hence many of the returns were not sent in until long after the appointed time, and some were generally furnished in anything but a satisfactory condition. being the case, it was decided by the Government—for the first time in 1883-4-to offer bonuses, ranging, according to the nature of the country, from £6 to £3 per 100 schedules collected, to such municipalities as should furnish authentic and complete returns punctually at the appointed time —the amount to be reduced one-half if the returns were delayed for five days, three-quarters if they were delayed for ten days, and forfeited altogether if ten days should be exceeded. These bonuses have now been given for four years with excellent effect, as the measures taken have resulted in the statistics being sent in at such a date that it has become possible to publish nearly complete returns about the 12th March, or fully two months earlier than such a result had been achieved in previous years.

1087. The agricultural statistics to which reference will now be made Agricultural Tables embody- statistics, 1887-8. are those for the year ended 1st March, 1888.* ing the general results of these statistics will be found in the Government Gazette of the 13th April last, † and these, with additional tables, form portion of the Statistical Register of Victoria.

† Tables containing a statement of the extent of land under crop, and yield of wheat, oats, potatoes, and hay, were published in the Melbourne daily journals of the 14th March.

^{*} A summary of the agricultural statistics of each year since the first settlement of the colony is published at the commencement of the last volume of this work (second folding sheet).

Number of cultivators.

1088. The total number of farm holdings visited in the year under notice was 37,615, of which 36,471 were in shires, 1,079 in cities, towns, or boroughs, and 65 in places outside of local jurisdiction. In the previous year the number of farms visited was 38,216, the falling-off being thus 601. This falling-off is accounted for by the fact that on the present occasion the collectors were told not to visit holdings on which there was no other cultivation than artificial grass.

Land under tillage.

1089. The extent of land returned as under cultivation amounted to 2,576,405 acres, as against 2,417,582 acres in 1886-7. The increase shown by the figures was, therefore, 158,823 acres.

Area cultivated per head of population. 1090. The average area in cultivation to each person in the colony was about $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres in the year under review as against $2\frac{1}{4}$ acres five years previously, and $1\frac{3}{4}$ acre 10 years previously. The exact proportions at the three periods were as follow:—

AVERAGE AREA CULTIVATED TO EACH PERSON IN THE COLONY.

					Acres.
1877-8	•••	•••	•••		1.74
1882-3	•••	•••	•••	•••	2.25
1887-8	•••	•••	***	•••	2.49

Area cultivated per head in Australasian colonies.

1091. The following table shows the area per head cultivated in each Australasian colony during the nine seasons ended with that of 1886-7, also the mean of those seasons, the colonies being placed in order according to the average extent of land per head that each cultivates:—

Cultivation per Head in Australasian Colonies, 1878 to 1887.*

Colony.	Acres under Tillage per Head of Population.									
	1878–9.	187 9 –80.	1880–81.	1881-2.	1882–3.	1883-4.	1884–5.	1885–6.	1886–7.	Mean.
 S. Australia Tasmania New Zealand Victoria W. Australia N. S. Wales Queensland 	8·09 3·23 2·62 1·95 1·81 ·88 ·56	8·75 3·26 2·67 2·01 2·28 ·90 ·49	9·62 3·25 2·12 2·32 2·20 ·96 ·53	8.91 3.15 2.63 2.06 1.78 .83	8·08 3·08 2·68 2·25 1·84 ·90 ·64	9·05 3·12 2·61 2·38 1·94 ·91 ·58	8·91 3·26 2·39 2·42 2·42 ·92 ·64	3·12 2·20 2·42 2·19 ·90 ·66	3.25 2.33 2.41 2.18 1.02 .65	8·77† 3·19 2·47 2·25 2·07 -91 -59

^{*} For the population and number of acres under tillage in each Australasian colony during the fifteen years ended with 1887, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet; also Appendix A published in the last volume of this work.

[†] The colony of South Australia did not collect agricultural statistics in 1885-6 or 1886-7; the mean is, therefore, for seven years.

1092. It will be observed that South Australia cultivates much more, Results in and New South Wales and Queensland cultivate much less, per head than any of the other colonies; also that over a series of years Victoria has in this respect occupied a middle place, being below South Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand, but above the other three colonies, viz., Western Australia, New South Wales, and Queensland. last three years, however, and in one previous one, Victoria, in proportion to population, has had more land in cultivation than New Zealand.

colonies compared.

1093. The principal crops grown in Victoria are wheat, oats, barley, Land under potatoes, hay, and green forage. In 1887-8, the area under wheat crops. exceeded by 180,000 acres that in 1886-7, and was also larger than in any previous year; the area under oats exceeded by 13,000 acres that in 1886-7, but was exceeded in 1885-6 by 17,000 acres, it was however larger than in any other year; the area under potatoes and hay was exceeded by that in 1886-7, but was larger than in any other year; the area under barley was larger by 4,000 acres than that in 1886-7, but was exceeded in each of the seven years ended with 1885-6; the area returned under green forage was less than that returned in many previous years, but this is accounted for by the fact already mentioned, viz., that the collectors were instructed not to visit holdings on which there was no other cultivated land than that laid down under permanent artificial grass, which crop is included under the head of green forage. The following table shows the extent of land under each of these crops in the last two seasons:-

LAND UNDER PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1887 AND 1888.

Year ended March.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.	Green Forage.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
1887	1,052,685	185,765	37,031	49,974	445,150	284,186	
1888	1,232,943	199,036	40,983	48,263	441,812	164,457	
Increase	180,258	13,271	3,952		•••		
Decrease	•••	. •••	•••	1,711	3,338	119,729	

1094. The gross yield of wheat exceeded that in 1886-7 by nearly Produce of $1\frac{1}{4}$ million bushels, or something more than a tenth, and was only erops. exceeded in one previous year, viz., 1883-4; the yield of oats was greater than in any previous year except 1885-6 and 1883-4; the yield of barley was larger than in 1886-7, but was exceeded in five previous years; the yield of potatoes and that of hay were much greater than in

any previous year. The following is a statement of the gross produce of each of the principal crops in 1886-7 and 1887-8:—

GROSS PRODUCE OF PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1887 AND 1888.

Year en Marc	1 Whoat 1		Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.	
		Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Tons.	Tons.	
1887		12,100,036	4,256,079	827,852	170,661	483,049	
1888	•••	13,328,765	4,562,530	956,476	198,225	624,122	
Increa	ase	1,228,729	306,451	128,624	27,564	141,073	

Wheatproducing counties. 1095. The following table shows, for each of the last six years, the produce of wheat in ten counties which, for the most part, lie between the 36th and 37th parallels of latitude, and which are above all others the wheat-producing counties of Victoria:—

WHEAT RAISED IN TEN COUNTIES, 1883 TO 1888.

4	Number of Bushels Produced.									
Counties.	1882-3.	1883-4.	1884-5.	1885–6.	1886-7.	1887-8.				
Bendigo	622,451	1,217,037	656,454	732,245	662,769	857,446				
Bogong Borung Gladstone	434,907	392,357	334,198	324,526	387,133	217,181				
	1,291,678	3,334,101	2,230,323	921,131	2,343,612	2,904,069				
	556,931	1,074,658	752,311	505,682	696,479	952,891				
Gunbower	215,129	852,930	272,280	588,073	524,323	484,256				
Kara Kara	576,667	1,599,720	1,026,417	520,249	608,558	1,298,878				
Lowan	613,278	1,189,488	1,388,431	1,142,784	1,621,371	1,871,930				
Moira		2,797,046	2,063,628	2,661,218	3,063,416	2,613,016				
Rodney	852,358	1,170,861	692,133	945,734	934,475	950,982				
Tatchera	122,761	407,542	132,804	150,726	270,820	375,640				
Total	7,091,313	14,035,740	9,548,979	8,492,368	11,112,956	12,526,279				

Yield of wheat in ten counties. 1096. In the last five seasons the proportion of wheat raised in these ten counties, has ranged from 90 per cent. of the whole in 1883-4 to 94 per cent. of the whole in 1887-8; whilst in 1882-3 the proportion was 80 per cent. of the whole. In all the counties named except Bogong, Gunbower, and Moira the gross yield was greater in 1887-8 than in the previous year.

Yield of wheat in each county. 1097. The average produce of wheat per acre in the various counties, and in the whole colony in 1887-8, is compared in the following table with that in each of the five previous years. The counties are arranged

according to the average yield in the past season, and the ten counties just referred to are marked with asterisks:-

AVERAGE PRODUCE OF WHEAT IN EACH COUNTY, 1882 TO 1888.

~ .			ushels of Wh			
County.						
	1882- 3.	1883-4.	1884-5.	188 5–6.	1886–7.	1887-8.
					<u> </u>	
D-1	23.30	21.53	25.45	18.56	26.60	23.01
Polwarth	20.35	16.16	17:03	15.82	35.88	22.77
Dargo	24.80	19.35	20.97	18.99	25 · 27	21.83
Heytesbury	27.30	22.45	23 71	19.83	29.05	21 · 13
Villiers	20.86	18.35	17.48	18:31	15.82	18.17
Bourke	17.53	15.80	14.89	14.83	16.63	17.63
Ripon	23.61	19.48	25.02	15.00	14.14	17.35
Mornington	21:37	16.99	25 02 13·91	$13 \cdot 25$	19.07	17.26
Hampden	19.61	16.36	13.43	17.38	15.93	16.83
Grenville	19.51	16.88	13.43	13.04	20.55	16.64
Dundas	24.55	20.29	17.92	20.40	20 33	16.29
Grant	18.35	16.81	17 92	14.91	18.21	15.44
Talbot	18.09	14.90	16.07	13.40	21.45	15.33
Normanby	16.86	16.36	14.64	11.63	13.26	14.89
Follett	25.33	20.78	20.27	19.67	22.90	14.35
Buln Buln	23.33	20 78	20.38	15.14	23.65	13.57
Benambra	7.81	14.94	9.37	11.26	11.97	12.84
Bendigo	23:22	17.01	15.58	15.35	20.36	12.38
Dalhousie	8·29	14.47	9.97	7.80	10.82	12.37
*Gladstone			9·97 8·75	12.88	13.49	12.17
Rodney	10.51	13.09	1	13.55	15.61	11.88
Anglesey	19.42	12.55	12.96	5.22	6,26	10.94
*Kara Kara	6.24	14.31	8.92	13.09	14.79	10.94
*Moira	12:17	15:57	10.53		1	•
*Borung	5.66	13.75	8.75	4.22	9:60	10.72
Tanjil	22.41	13.89	18.96	21.81	29.77	10.41
*Lowan	9.00	11.76	11.09	8.63	11.09	10.39
Tambo	21 · 39	29.60	22.14	10.91	27.65	9.70
*Tatchera	3.08	12.28	4.01	5.06	7.86	9.02
Karkarooc		15.44	6.29	2.99	7.94	7.88
Croajingolong	15.15	16.79	19.77	10.98	5.95	7.64
*Bogong	16.47	13.72	13.82	12.55	15.82	7.60
Gunbower	$3 \cdot 24$	12.74	4.19	$9 \cdot 29$	9.60	7.14
Delatite	16.10	11.74	14.33	12.32	13.87	6.85
Evelyn	19.96	17.27	15.80	17.81	17.10	6.83
Wonnangatta	19.99	11.98	11.53	14.25	24.03	5.74
Total	9 .03	14.10	9.52	8.99	11:49	10.81

1098. It will be noticed that, taking the colony as a whole, the Acreable acreable yield of wheat was lower in 1887-8 than in the previous year wheat, 1887 by about two-thirds of a bushel, also that in neither of those years was it nearly so high as in 1883-4. It was, however, in both those years, higher than in 1885-6, 1884-5, or 1882-3. In Bourke, Ripon,

^{*} The principal wheat-producing counties are marked with asterisks.

Mornington, Grenville, Follett, Bendigo, Gladstone, Kara Kara, Borung, Tatchera, and Croajingolong the produce per acre was higher in the past than in the previous season, but in the other 24 counties it was lower.

Small gross yield of wheat in some counties. 1099. It should be mentioned that in several of the counties in which the average yield of wheat is high a very small quantity is grown, which is probably raised on a patch of choice land, and does not afford an indication of the general productiveness of the county. Thus, in 1887-8 only 14 acres were placed under wheat in Mornington, 224 in Polwarth, 283 in Heytesbury, 370 in Hampden, and 678 in Dargo. In all these counties the yield per acre was much above the average of the colony.

Yield of other principal crops in each county. 1100. The average produce per acre of oats, barley, potatoes, and hay in each county during the last two seasons is given in the following table:—

Average Produce of Oats, Barley, Potatoes, and Hay in each County, 1886-7 and 1887-8.

	Average Produce per Acre of—									
Counties.		Oats. (Bushels.)		Barley. (Bushels.)		Potatoes. (Tons.)		Hay. (Tons.)		
	1886-7.	1887–8.	1886–7.	1887-8.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1886-7.	1887–8		
Anglesey	26.32	18.40	16.38	24.00	2.90	3.46	1.46	1.61		
Benambra	32.60	26.61	25.66	25.43	3.72	3.68	1.72	1.34		
Bendigo	16.28	$23 \cdot 89$	17:39	19.84	1.88	3.21	•79	1.32		
Bogong	27.90	18.06	23.74	11.36	2.91	3.41	1.25	•98		
Borung	14.99	20.43	12.93	14.01	1.41	2.00	•64	•93		
Bourke	29.75	27.40	26.08	29.54	3.69	4.45	1.08	1.80		
Buln Buln	25.44	21.73	25.10	19.70	4.88	5.23	2.03	1.78		
Croajingolong	19.72	18.79	•••	25.50	2.93	4.59	1.61	1.59		
Dalhousie	27:34	23.57	19.49	22.17	2.76	3.07	1.28	1.52		
Dargo	23.57	28.31	$24 \cdot 27$	25.49	5.24	5.10	1.93	1.67		
Delatite	24.26	18.08	$22 \cdot 24$	9.30	2.89	3.28	1:32	1.13		
Dundas	26.28	20.01	31.18	21.03	1.74	2.22	1.98	1.58		
Evelyn	28.69	22.19	16.90	19.00	3.00	3.65	1.52	1.45		
Follett	22.96	21.50	20.98	17.21	2.02	2.23	1.44	1.37		
Gladstone	15.59	21.81	15.10	17:10	2.20	1.67	•80	1.21		
Grant	29.99	29.16	$27 \cdot 72$	30.42	$3 \cdot 52$	4.24	1.49	1.86		
Grenville	24.42	27.10	40.64	33.16	2.08	3.03	1.46	1.68		
Gunbower	17.68	22.16	17:11	10.79	•••	1.00	.67	1.04		
Hampden	31.22	25.17	35.80	29.21	3.89	5.87	1.92	2.0		
Heytesbury	21.19	$23 \cdot 27$	29.89	34.76	3.17	3.88	1.88	1.88		
Kara Kara	8.31	19:39	11.15	12.25	1.59	2.38	•51	1.03		
Karkarooc	10.58	19.24	24.57	22.67	•••	•••	.73	1.14		

AVERAGE PRODUCE OF OATS, BARLEY, POTATOES, AND HAY IN EACH County, 1886-7 and 1887-8—continued.

	Average Produce per Acre of—									
Counties.	Oats. (Bushels.)			Barley. (Bushels.)		Potatoes. (Tons.)		Hay. (Tons.)		
	1886–7.	1887-8.	1886–7.	1887-8.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1886–7.	1887-8		
Lowan	15.61	18.47	15.41	17:33	1.50	4.17	•85	.90		
Moira	19.10	19.74	18.36	18.50	1.14	2.68	1.05	1 · 20		
Mornington	25.33	22.00	19.52	24.30	4.28	5.06	1.55	1.45		
Normanby	21.59	18.69	28.47	21.47	2.88	3.16	1.44	1.53		
Polwarth	30.62	26.45	45.34	37.55	5.26	4.76	2.42	2.06		
Ripon	$22 \cdot 92$	26.00	33.39	24.67	1.49	2.87	1.71	2.06		
Rodney	15.67	19.03	18.16	21.04	2.40	•60	·85	$1 \cdot 23$		
Talbot	25.98	28.20	25.98	28.02	3.18	3.52	1.61	$2 \cdot 02$		
Tambo	33.73	30.47	25.36	24.67	4.50	4.83	2.16	1.55		
Tanjil	21.98	14.28	33.83	29.32	4.55	4.52	2.05	1.52		
Tatchera	14.34	22.07	6.85	22.08	1.25	·65	•63	•97		
Villiers	24.36	24.21	45.61	40.43	3.40	4.55	2.32	$2 \cdot 03$		
Wonnangatta	24.26	17:26	•••	•••	3 · 29	4.58	1.80	1.55		
Total	22.91	22.92	22.36	23.34	3.41	4.11	1.09	1.41		

1101. It will be noticed that in the year ended 1st March, 1887, the yield of oats, highest acreable yield of oats was in Tambo, Grant, Dargo, Talbot, potatoes, Bourke, and Grenville, in the order named; that the average yield of 1886-7. barley was highest in Villiers, Polwarth, Heytesbury, Grenville, and Grant; that potatoes yielded the largest crop per acre in Hampden, Buln Buln, Dargo, and Mornington, where the average was over 5 tons; also that 4 tons per acre was exceeded in Tambo, Polwarth, Croajingolong, Wonnangatta, Villiers, Tanjil, Bourke, Grant, and Lowan; that the highest yields of hay were in Ripon, Polwarth, Villiers, Talbot, and Hampden, in which this crop averaged over 2 tons to the acre; and in Anglesey, Bourke, Buln Buln, Croajingolong, Dalhousie, Dargo, Dundas, Grant, Grenville, Heytesbury, Normanby, Tambo, Tanjil, and Wonnangatta, in which it exceeded 1½ tons to the acre.

1102. Comparing the averages of 1887-8 with those of the previous yield of season, a decrease is observed in the yield per acre of oats in all principal the counties except Bendigo, Borung, Dargo, Gladstone, Grenville, Gunbower, Heytesbury, Kara Kara, Karkarooc, Lowan, Moira, Ripon,

and hay,

Rodney, Talbot, and Tatchera; and of barley in all except Anglesey, Bendigo, Borung, Bourke, Croajingolong (none in 1887-8), Dalhousie, Dargo, Evelyn, Gladstone, Grant, Heytesbury, Kara Kara, Lowan, Moira, Mornington, Rodney, Talbot, and Tatchera; but an increase in the yield per acre of potatoes in all the counties except Benambra, Dargo, Gladstone, Polwarth, Rodney, Tanjil, and Tatchera; and an increase in the yield per acre of hay in all except Benambra, Bogong, Buln Buln, Croajingolong, Dalhousie, Dargo, Delatite, Dundas, Evelyn, Follett, Mornington, Polwarth, Tambo, Tanjil, and Villiers.

Yield of principal crops, 1872 to 1888. 1103. In the past season, over the colony as a whole, the acreable yield of wheat, was below, whilst that of oats, barley, potatoes, and hay above, the average; the yield per acre of wheat was lower than in any of the sixteen other years named in the following table, except 1886 and 1885, the three years ended with 1883 and the year 1879; but that of oats was higher than in any of the years except 1880, and the four years ended with 1885; that of barley was higher than in any except 1880; that of potatoes than in any except 1885; and that of hay than in any except 1884 and 1880:—

AVERAGE PRODUCE OF PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1872 TO 1888.

		· ·		Average	Produce per A	cre of—	
Year en	ded Mar	ch.					· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
			Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.
			Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Tons.	Tons.
1872	•••		13.45	18.76	20.00	3.22	1.40
1873	• • •		16.21	19.55	20.86	3.45	1.32
1874	•••	•••	13.58	15.69	19.84	2.86	1 . 27
1875	•••	•••	14.57	18.46	21.01	3.53	1.32
1876	•••		15.49	21.92	22.20	3.37	1.33
1877	•••		13.15	19.91	21.18	3.31	1.22
1878	•••	•••	12.41	19.39	19.81	3.11	1.17
1879		•••	8.76	17.60	18.24	2.71	1.21
1880	•••	•••	$13 \cdot 29$	24.00	24.67	4.04	1 · 45
1881	•••	•••	$9 \cdot 95$	17.62	15.57	2.81	1.20
1882	•••	•••	9.40	24.57	19.07	3.43	1.13
1883	•••	•••	9.03	26.17	17:35	3.78	1.06
1884	•••		14.10	25.07	22.84	4.01	1 · 43
1885		•••	$9 \cdot 52$	23.40	17.38	4.16	1.09
1886	•••		$8 \cdot 99$	21.72	17.58	3.83	1.05
1887	•••	•••	11.49	22.91	22.36	3.41	1.09
1888	• • •	•••	10.81	22.92	23.34	4.11	1.41
Mean	•••	•••	12.02	21.16	20.19	3.48	1 · 24

1104. In the last four years the statistics of malting barley were Malting and distinguished from those of other descriptions of the same cereal. barley. The following is the result of this division for the year under review:—

MAT OUTST	ABTTO	OWITTO	PART TAXE	1007 0
MALTING	AND	OTHER	DARLEY.	100/-0.

Descripti	on of Barl	ey.	Area under Crop.	Gross Produce.	Average per Acre.
			Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Malting		~ ,	28,737	601,465	20.93
Other	• • •	•••	12,246	355,011	29.00
ŋ	Cotal		40,983	956,476	23.34

1105. Of the total area under barley, 70 per cent. was under malting vield of barley; and of the produce of barley, 60 per cent. was of malting barley. In the previous year these proportions were respectively 73 per cent. It will be noticed that this description of barley is and 65 per cent. by far the less prolific of the two kinds, the average in 1887-8 being not quite 21 bushels to the acre, as against nearly 29 bushels of the other barley.

barley.

1106. In the following table the average yield of wheat, oats, barley, Average potatoes, and hay in Victoria is placed side by side with the average of Australthe same crops in the other Australasian colonies* during each of the colonies. fifteen years ended with 1887:-

AVERAGE PRODUCE PER ACRE OF THE PRINCIPAL CROPS IN Australasian Colonies, 1873 to 1887.

Year en Marci		Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queens- land.*	South Australia.*	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
WHEA	AT.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1873		16.51	16.32		11.50	6.02	18.62	24.19
1874		13.58	13.43	•••	7.87	13.44	16.17	25.61
1875		14 57	12.87		11.75	12.00	18.51	28.15
1876		15.49	14.66	***	11.95	11.00	16.38	31.54
1877		13.15	16.43		5.40	12.00	19:30	28.63
1878		12.41	13.84	10.63	7.76	11.00	18.12	26.03
1879		8.76	14.74	13.56	7.15	9.97	16.10	22.94
1880		13.29	15.48	8.11	9.78	14.94	23.22	28.16
1881		9.95	14.69	20.40	4.96	14.94	14.99	25.07
1882]	9.40	15.35	8.41	4.57	7:00	18.88	22.69
1883	[9.03	16.35	13.89	4.21	11.00	20.27	26.28
1884		14·10	15.00	4.34	7.94	13.00	17.74	26.02
1885		9.52	15.27	16.17	7.53	13.00	19.20	25.43
1886		8.99	10.32	5.11		11:50	17:32	24.40
1887		11.49	17:38	3.13		12.00	17.91	24.89
Mean		12:02	14.81	10.38	7.87	11.52	18.18	26:00

^{*} The produce of crops in Queensland was not given prior to 1878, and no agricultural statistics were collected in South Australia for the years 1886 and 1887.

AVERAGE PRODUCE PER ACRE OF THE PRINCIPAL CROPS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1873 TO 1887—continued.

Year end March		Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queens- land.*	South Australia.*	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
OATS.	•	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels
1079	- 1	19.55	19.94	•••	16.39	13.24	25.85	27.00
1074	•••	15.69	18.71	•••	10.61	19.22	20.98	29.81
1072	•••	18.46	16.31	•••	14.61	16.00	26.82	35.22
1070	•••	21.92	18.72	•••	16.69	15.00	25.40	37.79
1077	•••	19.91	21.16	•••	10.65	15.00	24.21	31.24
1070	• • •	19.39	19.31	10.11	11.96	14.00	$\overline{22.32}$	31.68
1070		17.60	20.24	9.65	12.01	18.02	24.82	30.11
1000		24.00	21.64	24.74	15.02	19.00	28.61	36.53
1001	•••	17.62	19.87	17.94	11.50	19.00	22.13	32.05
1000	•••	$\frac{1}{24}.57$	21.81	$\overline{12.74}$	10.66	10.00	28.44	28.45
1009	•••	26.17	24.88	16.58	11.13	15.00	27:34	32.89
1004	•••	25.07	21.15	8.90	14.65	17.00	27.39	35.11
1005	•••	23.40	21.87	15.17	12.20	18.00	28.65	34.84
1000	•••	21.72	19.77	4.84	1 i	14.50	26.82	26.11
1007	•••	22.91	25.09	10.42		16.14	25.95	30.92
1001								
Mean		21.20	20.70	13.11	12.93	15.94	25.72	31.98
BARLE	Y.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1873		20.86	18.96	•••	14:31	14.00	22.44	21.25
1074		19.84	18.61	•••	10.69	17.22	19:33	27.41
1075		21.01	17:33	•••	15.18	16.00	24.46	29.39
1070		22.20	20.46	•••	14.12	14.00	27.84	35.91
1077		21.18	23.69	•••	10.64	15.00	23.58	28.95
1070		19.81	19.68	16.86	11.97	13.00	20.28	25.40
1070		18.24	21.47	15.87	11.82	12.23	24.22	24.77
1000		24.67	21.46	24.68	13.38	18.00	27.91	30.47
1001		15.57	20.35	20.97	11.62	18.00	20.39	26.05
1000		19.07	21.04	12.53	11.47	10.00	22.29	22.28
1000		17:35	20.55	17.82	11.03	14.00	27.79	26.19
1004		22.84	20.96	13.24	14.01	16.00	25.57	29.31
1885		17.38	21.16	24.73	13.48	16.50	29.58	30.37
1886		17.58	16.16	24.20		14.50	25.83	25.92
1887		22:36	21.87	24.07		15.97	22:40	25.94
Mean		20.00	20:25	19.50	12:59	14.96	24.26	27:31
Ротатог	ES.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1079	l	3:45	2.98		3.28	2.34	3.92	4.92
1074		2.86	2.98	•••	3.41	2.67	3.16	4.46
1075		3.53	2.83		3.72	$\overline{3}.\overline{00}$	3.75	5.24
1070		3.37	2.98	•••	4.52	3.00	3.54	4.89
1077		3.31	3.03	***	$2.8\overline{4}$	3.00	3.43	5.36
1070		3.11	2.52	1.91	2.51	2.00	3.25	5:38
1070		2.71	3.20	$\tilde{2}\cdot\tilde{33}$	2.67	2.49	3:37	4.98
1000		$\frac{7.04}{4.04}$	3.23	3:03	3.80	3.20	3.18	5.62
1001		2.81	2.73	2.65	2.89	3.20	3.12	4.94
1000		3.43	2.78	2:36	2.96	2.00	3.47	5.41
1009		3.78	3.00	2.90	3.05	2.50	3.88	5.10
1001		4.01	2.47	2.60	4.22	3.00	3.59	5.36
1005		4.16	$2.\overline{52}$	2.92	4.10	3.00	4:37	5.78
1000		$\tilde{3} \cdot \tilde{8} \tilde{3}$	2.55	2.82		2.50	4.83	4.58
1.0017		3.41	2.64	$\frac{1}{3}.74$		3.01	4.71	4.88
Mean		3:46	2.83	2:73	3:38	2:77	3:70	5.13

^{*} See footnote on previous page.

AVERAGE PRODUCE PER ACRE OF THE PRINCIPAL CROPS IN Australasian Colonies, 1873 to 1887.—continued.

Year ended March.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queens- land.*	South Australia.*	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand
HAY.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1873	1.32	1.61	•••	1.21	1.51	1:39	1.25
1874	1.27	1.54	•••	$1.\overline{02}$	2.00	1.08	1.43
1875	1.32	1:37	•••	1.26	1.50	1.35	•84
1876	1.33	1.15	•••	1.21	1.00	1.42	1.46
1877	1.22	1.43		1.95	1.00	1.21	1.31
1878	1 17	1.22	1.30	1.13	1.00	1.13	1:30
1879	1.21	1.66	1.33	.97	1.00	1.19	1.22
1880	1.45	1.45	1.96	1.12	1.25	1.52	1.51
1881	1.20	1:33	1.95	•96	1.25	1.13	1.27
1882	1.13	1.35	1.16	.72	.75	1.29	1.30
1883	1.06	1:35	1.67	·75	1.00	1:30	1.24
1884	1.43	1.28	1.39	1.06	1.00	1:29	1.39
1885	1.09	1.24	1.40	•93	1.00	1.24	1.41
1886 '	1.05	·88	1.06		1.00	1.24	1.14
1887	1.09	1.57	1.92		1.00	1.06	1.36
Mean	1.22	1:36	1.51	1.10	1.15	1.26	1:30

Note.—All the calculations in this table were made in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne. For the land under and total produce of each crop in the respective colonies during the sixteen years ended with 1887-8, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) in the last volume; and for average yields per acre in 1887-8, see Table XVI. of Appendix A also in the last volume.

1107. It will be observed that, according to the mean of the whole colonies period, the average produce of wheat, oats, barley, and potatoes is and lowest much the highest in New Zealand, and that of hay is highest in average yields. Queensland. The lowest average yield of wheat, oats, barley, and hay is in South Australia; and the yield of potatoes is lowest in Queens-Victoria stands third in regard to the average per acre of oats and potatoes, and fourth in regard to the remaining crops.

1108. It will further be noticed that in 1886-7 the average produce Average proof oats and barley in Victoria was above the mean of the fifteen and previous years to which reference is made; which was also the case in respect to pared. wheat, oats, barley, and hay in New South Wales; barley, potatoes, and hay in Queensland; barley and potatoes in South Australia; wheat, oats, barley, and potatoes in Western Australia; oats and potatoes in Tasmania; and hay in New Zealand.

1109. The next table shows the acreage under various crops in the Land under United Kingdom, Australasia, British North America, the Cape of Good British and Hope, the principal countries on the continent of Europe and the countries. United States of America. All the information has been taken from official documents:

Foreign

^{*} See footnote on last page but one.

LAND UNDER CERTAIN CROPS IN SOME BRITISH AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES (000'S OMITTED).

			Number	r of Acres u	nder—	
Country.	Year.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Potatoes.
The United Kingdom	1887	2,385,	4,403,	2,248,	66,	1,357,
Australasia	1000 #	3,652,	628,	89,	•••	124,
Canada—		, ,				
Ontario	1886	1,464,	1,622,	736,	•••	140,
Quebec, Nova Scotia	ı,					
and New Brunswick	k 1881	311,			•••	235,
Manitoba	. 1886	384,	161,	70,		9,
Prince Edward Islan	\mathbf{d}		Í			
British Columbia	ı,				-	
and the Territorie	s 1881	56,	•••		•••	43,
Cape of Good Hope	1875	188,	115,	29,	•••	9,
Austria	1885	2,949,	4,518,	2,881,	4,926,	2,712,
Belgium	1883	811,	616,	99,	686,	492,
Denmark	1881	138,	991,	781,	660,	110,
France	1885	17,183,*	9,113,	2,360,	4,132,	3,550,
Germany	1886	4,734,	9,402,	4,277,	14,422,	7,202,
Holland	1884	220,	278,	120,	498,	357,
Hungary	1886	6,827,	2,602,	2,579,	2,777,	1,051,
Italy	1883	11,700,	939,	1,250,	•••	173,
Norway	1875	11,	224,	138,	37,	86,
Russia in Europe	1881	28,947,	30,890,	12,454,	64,609,	3,713,
	1885	1,073,†	2,604,‡	•••	•••	373,
United States	1885–6	36,806	23,658,	2,729,	2,129,	2,266,

Gross yield of crops in Foreign countries.

1110. The official returns of the various countries contain statements British and of produce, and these are given in the following table. The produce of potatoes is not returned in tons, as in the Australasian colonies, but in bushels:-

GROSS PRODUCE OF CERTAIN CROPS IN SOME BRITISH AND FOREIGN Countries (000's omitted).

		Number of Bushels § of—						
Country.	Year.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Potatoes.		
The United Kingdom	1887	76,225,	150,789,	69,948,		285,371,		
Australasia	1886-7	39,831,	17,509,	1,893,	•••	19,137,		
Canada—			' '	, ,				
Ontario	1886	27,590,	58,666,	19,512,	•••	16,012,		
Quebec, Nova Scotia,								
and New Brunswick	1881	3,070,	25,161,	2,064,	• • •	29,213,		
Manitoba	1886	5,720,	3,473,	964,		1,322,		
Prince Edward Island,						1 ' '		
British Columbia,								
and The Territories	1881	840,	3,852,	247,	•••	6,605,		
Cape of Good Hope	1886	3,554,	1,359,	1,041,	•••	372,		

^{*} Including spelt (Triticum spelta).

[†] Including also rye.

[†] Including also rye.

‡ Including also barley and mixed corn.

§ The produce was originally given in Imperial bushels, except in the case of Germany, where it was stated in cwts., and the United States in Winchester bushels. Besides, the potato crop of Belgium was stated in cwts., and that of Australasia in tons. All these have been converted into Imperial bushels upon the assumption that 60 lbs. of wheat, 40 lbs. of oats, 50 lbs. of barley or rye, and 56 lbs. of potatoes are in each case equal to an Imperial bushel; also that a Winchester bushel is equivalent to '969,447 of an Imperial bushel.

| Return for 1875.

GROSS PRODUCE OF CERTAIN CROPS IN SOME BRITISH AND FOREIGN Countries (000's omitted).—continued.

			Number of Bushels* of—							
Country.		Year.								
and the second s			Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Potatoes.			
A		1885	46 709	01 001	50 449	76 690	956 777			
Austria Belgium	•••	1885	46,793, 16,641,	91,821, 24,952,	50,448, 5,547,	76,680, 17,202,	356,777, 119,238,			
D	•••	1886		. , ,		, ,				
T	•••	*	5,007,	32,762,	23,293,	15,490,	14,164,			
France	•••	1885	302,120,†		47,892,	66,204,	410,600,			
Germany	•••	1886	97,947,	267,560,	103,024,	223,811,	989,558,			
Holland	•••	1884	5,710,	10,931,	4,736,	10,273,	72,309,			
Hungary	•••	1886	99,675,	53,293,	36,696,	36,272,	90,307,			
Italy	•••	1885-6	125,421,	15,255,	12,394,‡					
Norway		1875	276,	8,896,	4,285,	1,016,	19,591,			
Russia in Europe	•••	1885	172,378,	376,486,		679,809,	235,275,			
Sweden	•••	1886	3,656,	52,929,		19,499,	48,716,			
United States	•••	1885-6	443,222,	605,028,	56,573,	21,090,	169,671,			

1111. Until 1884 no official return was made of the produce of crops Average in the United Kingdom. Estimates more or less reliable have frequently been made by private persons, especially of the wheat yield. London Statist's Annual Supplement of the 31st January, 1885, gives a statement originally taken from The Times, and evidently prepared with great care, of the assumed yield per acre of this crop in the eighteen years ended with 1883, and this has been supplemented by the official figures for the four years ended with 1887, published by the Agricultural Department of the Privy Council Office §:-

AVERAGE PRODUCE PER ACRE OF WHEAT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1866 TO 1887.

		Bush	els per acre. i			Bush	els per acre.
1866			27	1877	•••	***	22
1867	•••	•••	25	1878	•••	•••	30
1868		•••	34	1879			18
1869	•••	•••	27	- 1880			26
1870			32	1881	•••	•••	27
1871			27	1882	•••		28
1872	•••	• • •	23	1883	•••	•••	26
1873		•••	25	1884			29.9
1874	•••	•••	31	1885	***	•••	31.2
1875	•••	•••	23	1886	•••	•••	26.9
1876	•••	•••	27	1887	•••	•••	32.0
			1				

1112. The average produce in the 22 years was within a fraction Wheat yield of 27 bushels per acre, which is much above the yield in any of the kingdom

and colonies compared.

^{*} See footnote (§) to preceding page.
† Including also spelt (Triticum spelta).

[!] Including also rye. § Agricultural Produce Statistics, 1886. Eyre and Spottiswoode, London.

Australasian colonies. The yield in 1887 (32 bushels to the acre) was, it will be observed, exceeded in only one previous season.

Average
yield of
crops in
British and
Foreign
countries.

1113. The acreable produce during several years in the countries named in a previous table has been calculated in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne, and is given in the following table:—

AVERAGE PRODUCE PER ACRE OF SOME BRITISH AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Country	Bushels* per Acre of—							
Country.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Potatoes			
The United Kingdom	32.0	34.2	31.1	•••	210.3			
Australasia	10.9	27.9	21.3	•••	154.3			
Canada—								
Ontario	18.8	36.2	26.5	•••	114.4			
Quebec, Nova Scotia, and								
New Brunswick	9.9	•••		•••	124.3			
Manitoba	14.9	21.6	13.8	•••	147.0			
Prince Edward Island British Columbia, and	' I		÷					
the Territories	1 22.0				153.6			
Cape of Good Hope †	0.0	8.1	15.4	•••	41.2			
Austria	15.9	20.3	17.5	15.6	131.6			
Rolainm	90.5	40.5	56.0	25.1	242.4			
Denmark	96.9	33.1	29.8	23.5	128.8			
France	17.0	25.8	20.3	16.0	115.7			
Germany	90.7	28.5	24.1	15.5	137.4			
Holland	96.0	39.3	39.5	20.6	202.6			
Hungary	14.6	20.5	14.2	13 · 1	85.9			
Italy	10.7	16.2	9.9	•••				
Norway	25.1	39.7	31.0	27.5	227.8			
Russia in Europe	5.9	12.2	7.3	10.5	63.4			
United States	12.1	25.6	20.7	9.9	74.9			

Yield of wheat in Foreign countries and Australasia. 1114. It will be observed that the average yield of wheat is 36 bushels in Denmark, 32 bushels in the United Kingdom, 26 bushels in Holland, 25 bushels in Norway, 21 bushels in Germany, 20 bushels in Belgium, 19 bushels in Ontario, 18 bushels in France, 16 bushels in Austria, 15 bushels in Hungary, Manitoba, and British Columbia, and 12 bushels in the United States, all of which were above the average of Australasia; but the wheat yields of Quebec, the Cape of Good Hope, Italy, and European Russia were below the average of that group of colonies.

Yield of oats, barley, and potatoes in Foreign countries and Australasia.

1115. According to the figures, the average yield of oats and barley in Australasia is higher than in Manitoba, the Cape of Good Hope, Austria,

^{*} See footnote (§) to table following paragraph 1110 ante.

[†] The averages in this case relate to the year 1875.

France, Hungary, Italy, European Russia, or the United States, but lower than in any other of the countries named. The yield of potatoes in Australasia is about equal to that of British Columbia, and above that in any of the other countries named except the United Kingdom, Belgium, Holland, and Norway.

1116. The following statement of the actual wheat crop in 1887, and Wheat crop the probable wheat crop in 1888, of the various countries of the world, has been derived from the Economist (London Journal), and other sources:-

WHEAT CROP OF THE WORLD, 1887 AND 1888.

				Wheat Crop	o in Quarters, omitted.
Coun	tries.				<u> </u>
	÷.			1887 (actual).	1888 (probable).
				quarters.	quarters.
Australasia	•••	•••		49,788,	59,485,
Austria-Hungary	•••	••		23,630,	22,000,
Belgium				2,470,	2,026,
Denmark		•••		625,	594,
France		•••	•••	37,926,	28,000,
Germany	• • •	• • •		12,324,	11,000,
Great Britain and Ire	eland	•••		9,528,	6,500,
Greece		•••	•••	620,	600,
Holland	•••	• • •		631,	574,
Italy	•••	•••	•••	14,552,	12,850,
India	•••	• • •	•••	26,500,	32,547,
Portugal				900,	800,
Roumania	•••	•••	•••	3,000,	3,500,
Russia (including Pol	land)	•••		33,900,	30,500,
Servia	•••	•••		850,	780,
Spain	•••	•••	•••	11,300	12,000,
Switzerland		•••	•••	260,	200,
Turkey in Europe	•••	•••	• • • •	5,500,	5,000,
United States	•••			57,000,	52,500,
Other Countries (estimate)	mated)	•••	•••	24,000,	20,000,
${f Total}$		•••	•••	315,304,	301,456,

1117. An Imperial quarter being equal to 492 lbs., the total yield value of supposing the above figures to be correct, would be 2,585,493,000 wheat crop. bushels of 60 lbs. each in 1887, and 2,471,939,000 such bushels in 1888; and the value at four shillings per bushel would be five hundred and seventeen millions sterling (£517,098,600) in the former, and over

^{*} In the case of Australasia the actual crop for 1887-8 is given.

four hundred and ninety-four millions sterling (£494,387,800) in the latter year.

Experimental farm, Dookie.

1118. In order to carry out experiments, devised for the purpose of ascertaining the suitability of the Victorian climate and soil for various kinds of useful products, and of obtaining data respecting the rotation of crops, as well as for the instruction of students in agriculture, a block of 4,806 acres, subsequently increased by 40 acres, was reserved in 1874 at Dookie, situated in Moira, a county in the North-eastern district of Victoria, on which to found a Government Experimental Farm; but it was not until April, 1877, that the fencing-in of the land was commenced, after which, in May, 1878, a tender for grubbing, burning-off, and ploughing was accepted. The existence of the farm, however, really dates from November, 1878, when a manager was appointed, and live stock was placed on the land; and in the following April the first cropof wheat was sown (on about 40 acres), which was harvested in due course in the December and January following-producing an average of 40 bushels per acre. Besides this, 20 acres were laid out with experimental crops, and a further area was placed under green stuff. By April 1881, 430 acres had been grubbed and cleared, of which 250 acres had been broken up under the plough, and about 30 acres had been planted with vines, olives, oranges, citrons, limes, figs, and other fruit trees; whilst the experimental grounds already alluded to had been divided into plots of one-tenth of an acre each, on which a series of experiments in rotation cropping, various systems of manuring, &c., had been commenced. The following account of the present state of the farm has been furnished for this work by Mr. D. Martin, Secretary for Agriculture:

The farm has, under the provisions of the Agricultural Colleges Act 1884, been vested in trustees, and all moneys received from the sale of stock and produce since June, 1885, have been paid into the Agricultural College Fund.

The total receipts for the year 1887 were £873 6s. 9d., and the expenditure

The total receipts for the year 1887 were £873 6s. 9d., and the expenditure £1,756 9s. Of the amount expended, £827 5s. 8d. was expended for live stock, and £212 10s. 3d. for implements, ironmongery, building materials, &c.

So far as was possible, the provisions necessary for the students at the Agricultural College and the staff thereof, were obtained from the farm.

Since the erection of the new dairy, and the use of the De Laval Cream Separator there has been no trouble in obtaining a sufficient supply of good butter. The farm is now fairly equipped as regards implements and machinery. During 1887 the following additions were made:—Cultivators, engine (8-horse), chaff cutter, steam-generator, hay-carrier, waggon-loader, drills, harrows, land-leveller, &c.

During 1887 very little land was under crop other than that required for feeding

During 1887 very little land was under crop other than that required for feeding and seed purposes. In the present year (1888), however, 280 acres have been sown with wheat, 40 with barley, 40 with oats, 40 with ensilage crop, 40 with hay, 8 with lucerne, and 8 with root crops.

Experiments were made in 1887 in cultivation of 40 varieties of wheat, and 33 kinds of grasses and clovers; also, as to the quantity of seed which will give the best return per acre; at what depth, seed covered, will produce the best crop. Specifics for prevention of smut in wheat were also tried.

Flax, hemp, medicinal plants, prickly comfrey, flax lily, arrowroot, chicory, sugar beet, mangolds, maize, sorghum, millet, &c., were grown experimentally. About 4 acres are planted with olives, which yield about 100 gallons of oil per

The vintage of 1887 yielded 1,616 gallons of wine from 5 acres. The area of the vineyard has recently been extended and planted with vines for raisin making.

An area of 20 acres is devoted to fruit, ornamental, and forest trees.

The following is the estimated value of live stock, implements, buildings, and produce on hand:-

Bees			•••	6.6.	£17	0	0
Shorthorn cattle	•••				580	0	0
Hereford cattle	•••	••	•••		220	. 0	0
Ayrshire cattle	•••		••*	•••	73	0	0
Commercial cattle		•••	•••	•••	150	0	0
Milch cattle	• • • 1 1 1 1				177	0	0
Horse stock	•••	***	•••	•••	720	0	0
Sheep				• • •	936	5	.0
Pigs		•••	. , •••	•••	133	0	0
Plant	•••	•••	•••	•••	1,336	17	6
Buildings	•••	•••	•••	• • •	2,094	0	0
Wine on hand, &c.	•••		•••		283	4 ,	0
Olive oil, &c.	•••	•••	•••	• • •	60	0	0

1119. An Act for the establishment of Agricultural Colleges* was Agricultura. passed towards the close of 1884. The following particulars respecting this Act and its operations have been supplied by Mr. D. Martin, the Secretary for Agriculture:—

"This Act provides for the permanent reservation from sale of 150,000 acres of Crown lands by way of endowment of State Agricultural Colleges and Experimental Farms, which, together with other lands reserved as sites for such institutions prior to the passing of the Act, are to be vested in three trustees to be appointed by the Governor in Council. The Act also provides for the appointment of a Council of Agricultural Education, consisting of eleven members, three of whom are to be the trustees just mentioned, one to be the Secretary for Agricultural (who is to be the trustees just mentioned) five to be elected appointed by the whom are to be the trustees just mentioned, one to be the Secretary for Agriculture (who is to be the treasurer of the council) five to be elected annually by the governing bodies of Agricultural Societies in Victoria, and two to be appointed by the Governor in Council. The trustees, subject to regulations made by the Council of Agricultural Education, may lease lands for building purposes for periods not exceeding 33 years, and for other purposes for periods not exceeding 14 years, and upon a requisition of the same council may dedicate, as sites for Agricultural Colleges and Experimental Farms, any lands purchased by them or described in the Act. All moneys received by the council from the sale of stock or farm produce, or as fees from students at Agricultural Colleges and Experimental Farms, together with all other money coming to the council, are to form a fund to be called the Agricultural College Fund, which is to be expended in providing instruction for students, or in purchasing stock, seed, agricultural implements, and all other necessaries for the education of the students and the proper working of the Experimental Farms, &c. The council, subject to Ministerial approval, have the appointment of professors, teachers, officers, and servants for the Colleges and Experimental Farms. Most of the proceedings of the trustees and of the council have to be approved by the Governor in Council before coming and of the council have to be approved by the Governor in Council before coming into effect. The Act was amended in 1885,† so as to provide for five members being elected by members of Agricultural Societies in lieu of by the governing bodies of such societies; also for the elections to be held once in every three years, instead

of being held annually.

"Of the land intended as endowment, 122,903 acres have been reserved and vested have been leased for agriin the trustees, and 119,800 acres of the land so vested have been leased for agricultural and grazing purposes. The total of the annual rents payable amount to

£5,187 14s. 6d.

^{*} The Agricultural Colleges Act 1884 (48 Vict. No. 825).

[†] By the Agricultural Colleges Act 1885 (49 Vict. No. 871).

"The first school was erected on the Dookie Experimental Farm Reserve. The buildings comprise lecture hall, dining hall, class rooms, teachers' quarters, sleeping accommodation for forty pupils, baths, out offices, &c. The school was opened on the 1st October, 1886, with the full number of pupils for which there is accommodation.

"The course of instruction comprises chemistry, botany, entomology, geology, advanced English, arithmetic, mensuration, surveying, bookkeeping, practical work on the farm, instruction in field operations, the use of farm implements and machinery, and the management of live stock.

"No fee is charged for instruction, but a payment of £25 per annum has to be

made for each pupil to cover the cost of maintenance.

"A second school is now in course of erection on the Longerenong Experimental Farm Reserve, near Horsham, and will, it is believed, be ready for occupation in January, 1889.

Breadstuffs available for consumption.

1120. The following table shows, for 1840 and each subsequent year, the quantity of wheat grown in Victoria, and the quantity of wheat, flour, and biscuit imported after deducting exports, or exported after deducting imports; also the residue of breadstuffs left for consumption during each of those years:—

Breadstuffs Available for Consumption, 1840 to 1887.

				Whea	at, Flour, and Biscu	it.*
	Year.		Wheat grown in Victoria.	Imported after deducting Exports.	Exported after deducting Imports.	Available for Consumption
			bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.
1840	•••		12,600	57,771	•••	70,371
1841			50,420	116,350	•••	166,770
1842	•••		47,840	119,004	•••	166,844
1843	•••		55,360	58,616	•••	113,976
1844	•••		104,040	98,581		202,621
1845	•••		138,436	74,699		213,135
1846	•••		234,734	43,928		278,662
1847	•••		345,946	36,871	•••	382,817
1848			349,730	64,726	•••	414,456
1849	•••		410,220	76,092	•••	486,312
1850	•••	•••	525,190	55,564		580,754
1851	•••		556,167	216,811	•••	772,978
1852		• •	733,321	1,208,006		1,941,327
1853		•••	498,704	1,499,994		1,998,698
1854			154,202	1,385,465		1,539,667
1855	•••		250,091	1,985,496		2,235,583
1856	•••		1,148,011	2,236,406	•••	3,384,41
1857			1,858,756	1,958,905		3,817,66
1858	•••		1,808,439	1,504,760		3,313,199
1859	•••		1,563,113	1,957,610		3,520,72
1860	•••	•••	2,296,157	1,565,423		3,861,580
1861	•••		3,459,914	1,522,517		4,982,43
1862		•••	3,607,727	183,106		3,790,833
1863			3,008,487	191,107		3,199,59
1864			1,338,762	1,868,990		3,207,759

^{*} The quantities of flour and biscuit imported and exported are reduced to their equivalent in bushels, on the assumption that I bushel of wheat produces 45 lbs. of either of those articles.

Breadstuffs Available for Consumption, 1840 to 1887—
continued.

						Wheat, Flour, and Biscuit.*					
	Year.		Year. Wheat grown in Victoria.		Exported after deducting Imports.	Available for Consumption.					
			bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.					
1865			1,899,378	1,800,932	•••	3,700,310					
1866	•••		3,514,227	1,754,699	•••	5,268,926					
1867		• • • •	4,641,205	15,190		4,656,395					
1868		•••	3,411,663	162,038	,	3,573,701					
1869			4,229,228	719,589		4,948,817					
1870	•••	•••	5,697,056	•••	95,654	5,601,402					
1871	• • •	•••	2,870,409	1,179,583	•••	4,049,992					
1872			4,500,795	389,963	•••	4,890,758					
1873		•••	5,391,104	•••	138,088	5,253,016					
1874			4,752,289		40,714	4,711,575					
1875	• • 1	•••	4,850,165	200,369	•••	5,050,534					
1876	• • •	•••	4,978,914	258,931	•••	5,237,845					
1877		•••	5,279,730	•••	384,118	4,895,612					
1878	4.0	•••	7,018,257		1,005,968	6,012,289					
1879	•••	• • •	6,060,737		957,384	5,103,353					
1880	•••	•••	9, 398,858		3,578,733	5,820,125					
1881	•••		9,727,369		3,892,974	5,834,395					
1882	•••		8,714,377		3,321,532	5,392,845					
1883	•••		8,751,454	•••	2,376,53 0	6,374,924					
1884	••	•••	15,570,245		8,232,605	7,337,640					
1885			10,433,146	•••	3,745,985	6,687,161					
1886	•••		9,170,538	•••	2,226,907	6,943,631					
1887	•••	•••	12,100,036		3,897,987	8,202,049					

Note.—In 1887 the imports of breadstuffs amounted to 159,314 bushels, valued at £31,354, but the exports of breadstuffs amounted to 4,057,301 bushels, valued at £868,030. The balance in favour of exports was, therefore, 3,897,987 bushels, valued at £836,676.

1121. It will be observed that only in the last eleven years and three repulation previous ones, viz., 1870, 1873, and 1874, has the colony raised enough stuffs. breadstuffs for the consumption of its own inhabitants. In each of these fourteen years there was a surplus of Victorian-grown wheat remaining for export, the quantity in 1884, however, being larger than that in any two of the other years. The following table shows, for each year, the mean population of Victoria, the quantity of breadstuffs available for consumption, and the probable manner of consumption, distinguishing the estimated quantity of wheat used for seed, or for the feeding of live stock, poultry, &c., from the wheat, flour, and biscuit used for food, the total quantity of the latter being shown as well as the quantity per head:—

^{*} The quantities of flour and biscuit imported and exported are reduced to their equivalent in ushels, on the assumption that 1 bushel of wheat produces 45 lbs. of either of those articles.

POPULATION AND BREADSTUFFS, 1840 TO 1887.

				V	Vheat, Flour, a	and Biscuit.*	
3	Year.		Mean Population.	Quantity	Probable M	anner of Cons	umption.
				Available for Con- sumption.	For Seed, &c.	For Fo	ood.
						Total.	Per Head
1840			8,056	bushels. 70,371	bushels. 3,880	bushels. 66,491	bushels. 8.25
1841	•••	•••	15,353	166,770	3,404	163,366	10.64
1842	•••	•••	22,107	166,844	4,864	161,980	7.33
1843	•••		23,951	113,976	9,348	101,500	4.37
1844		•••	25,418	202,621	13,839	188,782	7.43
1845	•••	•••	29,007	213,135	22,933	190,202	6.26
1846	•••	•••	34,807	278,662	31,604	247,058	7.10
1847	•••	•••	40,635	382,817	35,359	347,458	8.55
1848	•••		47,163	414,456	38,775	375,681	7.97
1849	•••		58,805	486,312	48,494	437,818	7.45
1850	•••	•••	71,191	580,754	57,020	523,734	7:36
1851		•••	86,825	772,978	59,247	713,731	8.22
1852	•••		132,905	1,941,327	33,646	1,907,681	14.35
1853		•••	195,378	1,998,698	15,107	1,983,591	10.15
1854	•••		267,371	1,539,667	25,654	1,514,013	5.66
1855	•••	•••	338,315	2,235,587	85,372	2,150,215	6.36
1856		•••	380,942	3,384,417	160,310	3,224,107	8.46
1857		•••	430,347	3,817,661	174,460	3,643,201	8.47
1858	•••		483,827	3,313,199	156,468	3,156,731	6.52
1859		•••	517,390	3,520,723	214,185	3,306,538	6.39
1860	•••		534,055	3,861,580	322,503	3,539,077	6.62
1861	•••	•••	539,824	4,982,431	393,844	4,588,587	8.50
1862	•••	•••	548,080	3,790,833	324,018	3,466,815	6.33
1863	•••	1	562,960	3,199,594	298,784	2,900,810	5.15
1864	•••	•••	586,450	3,207,752	250,080	2,957,672	5.04
1865	•••	•••	611,218	3,700,310	357,256	3,343,054	5.47
1866	•••	***	629,038	5,268,926	417,176	4,851,750	7.71
1867	***	• • •	644,276	4,656,395	433,978	4,222,417	6.55
1868	•••	•••	663,092	3,573,701	519,608	3,054,093	4.61
1869	•••	•••	687,202	4,948,817	577,028	, ,	6.36
1870	•••	•••	713,195	5,601,402	568,334	4,371,789	3
1871	•••	•••	737,005	4,049,992	669,218	5,033,068	7·06 4·59
1872	•••	•••	753,198	4,890,758	653,128	3,380,774 4,237,630	5.63
1873	• • • ′		765,511	5,253,016	699,952		5.95
1874	•••	***	777,656	4,711,575	665,872	4,553,064	•
1875	•••	•••	787,337	5,050,534	642,802	4,045,703	5·20 5·60
1876	•••		796,558	5,237,845	802,834	4,407,732	1
1877	•••	•••	808,605	4,895,612		4,435,011	5.57
1878	•••	•••	821,466		1,129,128	3,766,484	4.66
	•••	•••		6,012,289	1,383,244	4,629,045	5.64
1879	•••	•••	834,030	5,103,353	1,414,376	3,688,977	4.42
1880		•••	850,343	5,820,125	1,954,570	3,865,555	4.55
1881	•••	•••	868,942	5,834,395	1,853,458	3,980,937	4.58
1882	•••	•••	890,220	5,392,845	1,938,724	3,454,121	3.88
1883	•••		910,982	6,374,924	2,208,784	4,166,140	4.57
1884	•••	•••	933,894	7,337,640	2,192,708	5,144,932	5.21
1885	•••	•••	958,595	6,687,161	2,040,164	4,646,997	4.85
1886	•••	***	987,094	6,943,631	2,105,370	4,838,261	4.90
1887	•••	•••	1,019,700	8,202,049	2,465,886	5,736,163	5.62

^{*} The quantities of flour and biscuit imported and exported are reduced to their equivalent in bushels, on the assumption that 1 bushel of wheat produces 45 lbs. of either of those articles.

1122. The figures in the last column but two (For Seed, &c.) are Allowance intended to represent the whole quantity of wheat used otherwise than for the food of human beings. This is estimated arbitrarily at 2 bushels per acre of land returned as being under wheat in the year following that to which the figures in any line relate. It is known that the proportion actually sown is generally much less than this; but as a certain quantity of wheat is used for feeding swine, poultry, &c., and some is wasted or becomes spoilt, the allowance made has been thought not too high. If $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushel per acre be considered a sufficient allowance for seed, the quantity in 1887 left for consumption, waste, &c., would be 6,352,635 bushels, equal to close upon 6½ bushels per head; or, if only 1 bushel per acre be allowed for seed, the residue would amount to 6,969,106 bushels, or about $6\frac{4}{5}$ bushels per head.

> stuffs per head.

1123. The estimated average quantity of breadstuffs available for consumption food to each individual of the population is shown in the last column This will be found to vary in different years, ranging of the table. from over 14 bushels in 1852, and between 10 and 11 bushels in 1841 and 1853, to between 4 and 5 bushels in 1843, 1868, 1871, 1877, and in six of the nine years since 1878; but in only one year. viz., 1882, to less than 4 bushels per head. The proportion per head reached $5\frac{1}{2}$ bushels in 1884, which was the year of an exceedingly bountiful harvest, and as high as $5\frac{2}{3}$ bushels in 1887, in which year the low price of wheat in England probably acted as a check upon exportations. Both these proportions are above the average of recent years.

1124. The quantity of breadstuffs available for annual food-consump- Average contion per head has averaged $5\frac{3}{4}$ bushels over the whole period of breadstuffs. forty-eight years, but during the last nine years it averaged only 434 bushels, or one bushel less. In the present state of the Victorian population, it may be fair to assume that from $4\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to 5 bushels per head, irrespective of the quantity required for seed, is amply sufficient to supply the wants of any given year.

1125. In the United Kingdom, animal food, in consequence of its Breadstuffs high price, is used much more sparingly than it is in this country, especially by the working classes, and therefore, as a natural consequence, the consumption of breadstuffs in proportion to the numbers of the population is, on the average, somewhat higher than it is here. The following table shows the estimated mean population of the United Kingdom during each of the twenty-one harvest years (or periods extending from the 1st September to the 31st August) ended with 1886-7; also the total number of bushels, and number of bushels per head, of

for consumption in United Kingdom.

grown and imported wheat available for consumption, after deducting seed, in each of the same years:—

Breadstuffs Available for Consumption in the United Kingdom, 1867 to 1887.

			•		Bushels of Wheat Foo		
Year	ended 31s	t August.		Mean Population.	Total Number (000's omitted).	Number per Head.	
1867	•••	•••		30,248,936	152,320,	5.03	
1868	•••	•••	•••	30,523,478	155,200,	5.08	
1869	•••	***		30,814,914	189,360,	6.14	
1870		•••	•••	31,108,133	176,560,	5.68	
1871	•••	•••	•••	31,410,776	176,400,	5.61	
1872	•••	•••	• • •	31,728,316	170,320,	5.37	
1873	•••		• • •	32,028,317	174,640,	5.45	
1874	•••	•••	•••	32,325,778	174,240,	5.39	
1875	•••	•••	•••	32,641,568	202,720,	6.21	
1876	•••		•••	32,978,682	184,512,	5.59	
1877	•••	•••		33,329,099	174,568,	5.24	
1878	•••		•••	33,681,904	191,480,	5.68	
1879	•••		•••	34,036,546	209,936,	6.17	
1880	•••	•••	•••	34,364,077	179,120,	5.21	
1881	•••	•••	•••	34,775,970	201,992,	5.81	
1882	•••	•••	••••	35,410,040	210,592,	5 ·9 5	
1883	•••	•••	•••	35,517,510	241,568,	6.80	
1884	•••	•••	•••	35,838,516	191,520,	5·37	
1885 †	•••	•••	•••	36,179,000	208,000,	5.75	
1886 †	• • •	•••	•••	36,519,700	206,887,	5 ·6 7	
1887 🕇	• • •	•••		36,900,486	204,000,	5.53	

Average consumption of wheat in United Kingdom.

1126. As a result of calculations derived from the figures in the table, it appears that in the twenty-one years named the average quantity of wheat available for consumption in the United Kingdom was 5.65 bushels per head, or about a bushel per head more than is apparently found sufficient for the requirements of the Victorian population.

Consumption of wheat in New South Wales.

1127. According to Mr. Coghlan, the Government Statistician of New South Wales,‡ the consumption of wheat per head is considerably greater in that colony than in Victoria, and even greater than in the United Kingdom, the quantity available per head being in 1886 6·2 and in 1887 7·7 bushels, and the average quantity in the five years ended with 1887 being 6·7 bushels. According to the same authority, New South Wales has never grown nearly enough wheat for her own consumption, the quantity imported in 1887, after deducting the exports, being 2,482,960 bushels, whilst only 5,868,844 bushels were grown in the colony.

^{*} The total number of bushels of wheat available for consumption has been taken from articles in the Supplement to the Statist, London Journal. The calculations have been made in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne.

[†] Partly estimated. ‡ See Wealth and Progress of New South Wales, 1887-8. Potter, Sydney, 1888.

1128. From somewhat similar calculations taken from the official Consumption returns of the United States, the estimated consumption of wheat per head of the population of that country ranged, during the fourteen years ended with 1880, from 4.08 Winchester bushels* in 1867 to 6.09 in 1878, the mean during the period being 5.30 Winchester bushels, or about 5:13 Imperial bushels. This result, it will be observed, is much higher than that shown by the Victorian returns for recent years. It should be pointed out, however, that, in the United States returns, no deduction has been made for the wheat required for seed, so that the quantity available for food consumption is considerably less than that shown by the figures.

stuffs per head in United States.

1129. Baron Kolb, the eminent German statistician, whilst admitting consumption the imperfections of the data on which he worked, gives the following as the probable consumption of breadstuffs per head in various places, places. his estimate for England being nearly double that given for the United Kingdom in the last table:-

of breadvarious

CONSUMPTION OF BREADSTUFFS PER HEAD IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES AND CITIES.

			L	bs. per Head	i.	Bushels per Head.
France	•••	•••	•••	495	equal to	11.00
Baden	•••	•••	•••	471	- ,,	10.47
England	•••	•••	•••	450	"	10.00
Paris	•••		•••	365	"	8.11
Prussia		•••	•••	345	,,	7.67
Frankfor	t on	Main	•••	322.45	,,	7.16
Darmsta	lt	•••	•••	321.4	"	7.14
Bremen		•••	•••	123.7	,,	2.75

1130. The quantity and declared value of the Victorian imports and Imports and exports of breadstuffs during the fifty-one years, 1837 to 1887, are set down in the following table:—

exports of breadstuff 1837 to 1887.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF BREADSTUFFS, 1837 TO 1887.

Wheat, Flour, and Biscuit.	Quantity.	Value.
	bushels.	£
Imported, 1837 to 1887 Exported, ,, ,,	33,238,926 40,321,567	13,955,663 10,013,820
Imports in excess of exports Exports in excess of imports	7,082,641	3,941,843

^{*} The Winchester bushel is smaller than the Imperial bushel by one thirty-second $\binom{1}{32}$ part.

[†] Condition of Nations, by G. F. Kolb, translated by Mrs. Brewer, with notes by E. W. Streeter, page 961. George Bell and Sons, London, 1880.

[!] The quantity and value of breadstuffs imported and exported during each year will be found in the Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet) in the last volvme.

Excess of quantity exported, of value imported. 1131. It will be observed that the quantity of breadstuffs exported from the colony from the period of its first settlement to the end of 1887 exceeded that imported during the same period by 7 million bushels; but, in consequence of the prices of wheat and flour during the earlier years, in which the imports invariably exceeded the exports, being much higher than in the later years, in which the exports exceeded the imports, the declared value of the breadstuffs received has exceeded that of those sent away by nearly 4 millions sterling.

Net imports of agricultural products. 1132. The following are the values of the net imports—i.e., the values of imports after the values of the exports have been deducted—of certain vegetable productions during each of the six years ended with 1887. All the articles named are capable of being produced, and all, or nearly all, are to a certain extent now produced in the colony:—

NET IMPORTS* OF CERTAIN ARTICLES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE, 1882 TO 1887.

Articles.		Balance	of Imports	over Expo	rts in—	
	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Oats	29,621	51,739	36,249	86,474	69,669	126,990
Barley and pearl barley	3,033	27,356		16,677	4,949	44,935
Malt	•••			,	9,903	2,056
Maize	32,379	59,620	7,232	13,853	18,956	1,500
Maizena and corn flour	5,098	4,899	8,599	5,289	13,642	7,498
Beans, pease, and split pease		•••	•••		1,667	1,843
Arrowroot	1,208	2,784	2,183	2,790	558	1,105
Macaroni and vermi- celli	1,391	1,465	1,298	2,441	2,066	686
Starch	4,057	7,199	9,176	8,544	14,517	3,569
Fruit—fresh, bottled, dried, currants and raisins	166,059	144,350	113,587	152,967	146,678	226,888
Jams, jellies, and pre- serves	2,787	•••	•••	•••	•••	3,068
Nuts, almonds, walnuts	6,722	6,725	4,582	9,429	7,033	4,940
Peanuts	612	233		474	689	. 2,129
Ginger	1,050	954	2,347	3,845	3,322	2,286
Opium	66,010	43,168	37,850	28,728	32,713	29,955
Hops	31,639	43,639		6,185	13,500	28,579
Chicory	171			2,269		
Pickles	7,371	2,554	4,688	5,570	9,386	7.620
Mustard	15,039	12,337	8,304	9,789	17 920	13,872
Oil, olive and salad	17,569	12,285	11,427	18,496	15,204	8,953
" linseed	30,286	27,801	31,121	31,484	31,404	31,144

^{*} The total imports and total exports of these articles during 1887 will be found in the table of Imports and Exports in Part Interchange, under Orders 22, 23, 25, and 26, ante.

NET IMPORTS* OF CERTAIN ARTICLES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE, 1882 TO 1887—continued.

	Balance of Imports over Exports in—								
Articles.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.			
	£	£	£	£	£	£			
Oil, castor	4,559	39,669	24,238	10,797	31,700	34,485			
Linseed meal	104	40	888	446	•••	459			
Tobacco, cigars, and snuff	96,206	66,222	101,836	116,212	179,955	128,618			
Flax (Phormium)	10,419	6,257	6,756	8,312	5,215	3,595			
Hemp	52,750	41,702	36,208	29,927	17,994	33,098			
Jute	16,030	6,057	9,716	3,449	1,126	•••			
Broom corn and millet	6,351	7,575	6,240	6,959	7,447	4,632			
Bark	•••		6,492	20,905	2,287	2,955			
Cork	22,894	21,924	19,193	13,867	19,811	1,403			
Vegetables (preserved)	•••	653		427	897	•••			
Canary seed	1,063	549	1,449	2,008	1,314	1,571			
Grass and clover seed	9,560	4,769	7,063	14,667	11,333	13,390			
Seeds, undescribed	2,140	19		•••	11,310	15,402			
Tares	161	72	114	109	31	81			
Total	644,339	644,616	498,836	633,389	704,196	789,305			

1133. It will be observed that jute and preserved vegetables are absent Decreased from the list for the last year, and chicory is absent for the last two agricultural vears.

products.

of eggs.

1134. In addition to the articles named in the above table, eggs, of Net import which it might reasonably be supposed that Victoria would produce sufficient for her own consumption, were imported in 1887 to the number of 8,007,276, and to the value of £31,474; and exported to the number of only 232,392, and the value of only £976; the difference in favour of the former being 7,774,884 in number, and £30,498 in value. The value of the imports of eggs in 1886 exceeded that of the exports by £15,020, in 1885 by £10,200, in 1884 by £3,958, in 1883 by £4,871, and in 1882 by £7,959.

1135. Of every thousand acres cultivated during the past season, Proportion of 479 acres were placed under wheat; 77 under oats; 16 under barley; each crop. 19 under potatoes; 171 under hay; 64 under green forage; and 174 under other kinds of crops. The following table shows the proportion that the land under different crops has borne to the total area under tillage during each of the last nine years:—

land under

^{*} The total imports and total exports of these articles during 1887 will be found in the table of Imports and Exports in Part Interchange, under Orders 22, 23, 25, and 26, ante.

Proportion of Land under each Crop to Total under Cultivation, 1880 to 1888.

Tank lan			Propor	tion to T	otal Land	l under '	Fillage.		
Land under—	1879–80.	1880–81.	1881-2.	1882–3.	1883–4.	1884-5.	1885–6.	1886–7.	1887–8.
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	percent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Wheat	41.89	48.97	50.87	47.50	49.84	47.19	42.41	43.49	47.86
Oats	9.93	6.72	8.07	8.32	8.49	8.08	8.98	7.67	7.72
Barley	2.56	3.43	2.67	2.14	2.11	2.68	3.08	1.53	1.59
Potatoes	2.46	2.25	2.15	1.68	1.81	1.66	1.77	2.07	1.87
Hay	11.93	12.51	11.65	15.16	13.67	14.62	17.51	18.39	17.15
Green forage	18 11	13.21	13.28	14.23	12.95	14.33	13.90	11.74	6.38
Other tillage	13.12	12.91	11.31	10.97	11.13	11.44	12.35	15.11	17.43
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Minor crops.

1136. In addition to the principal crops of which mention has been made, various descriptions of minor crops are also raised. It is not, however, presumed that the whole of such crops, or the full measure to which they are grown, is recorded by the collectors. It is certain that they are often raised in gardens, in which case the different kinds would not be distinguished in the returns. It is also probable that they may be sometimes grown upon allotments of one acre in extent or even less, which are not taken account of. The following list must, therefore, be looked upon as indicating the nature of certain minor crops grown in Victoria rather than the extent to which those crops have been cultivated during the last six years:—

MINOR CROPS,* 1883 TO 1888.

Nature of	Crop.	1882-3.	1883-4.	1884-5.	1885–6.	1886–7.	1887-8.
,	acres	***	•••	•••	•••	•••	12
Amber cane <	cane, tons	•••	••>	•••	•••	•••	90
	seed, lbs	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	280
	acres	7	17	6	3		•••
Arrowroot	tons (root)	32	53	127	41	•••	•••
	cwt., manfd.	30	• • •		•••	•••	•••
A Li ala alluar	acres	2	2	2	•••	•••	3
Artichokes	tons	16	20	20	•••	,,	55
Beet, carrots,	acres	433	424	455	388	467	485
parsnips	tons	3,281	3,874	3,872	4,304	4,411	4,672
.	acres	´ 9	2	5	3		5
Broom-millet	fibre, cwt.	10	•••	29	5		72
	seed, bush.	220	40	48	20		28
	acres	3	2	2	3		
Buckwheat	bushels	65	62	58	30		

^{*} Exclusive of those grown in gardens.

MINOR CROPS,* 1883 TO 1888—continued.

Nature of	Crop.	1882-3.	1883-4.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1887-8.
Canary seed	acres	41	•••	63	•••	9	•••
	bushels	192	•••	724	•••	124	•••
Cauliflowers	acres	•••	7	7	27	114	164
and cabbages	dozens		2,500	4,300	18,500	27,360	68,345
Ohioa	(acres	283	283	219	216	204	249
Chicory	tons	1,209	1,626	1,309	1,239	1,472	1,375
A	acres	' 3			·••	•••	
Coriander seed	lbs	810			• • •	• • •	
Durrah	acres				•••	2	•
	(acres	1		•••			
Fenugreek†	1 lba	300		•••	•••	•••	
	Coomea	7	21	•••	7	•••	1
Flax		31	38	11	I .	•••	5
riax	fibre, cwt.	l .		7	9	•••	
	linseed, bsh.	43	152	73	18	•••	7
French beans	acres	4,0,0	•••	•••	•••	•••	2
	tons	•••	•••	• • •	•••	•••	3
Garden seeds	acres	14	24	45	7	43	73
Galden seeds	cwt	43	62	74	14	215	178
Connobamian	acres	1	•••	•••	- 3	2	4
Gooseberries	cwt	16		•••	28	23	140
Grass and clover	(acres	2, 290	2,686	2,329	2,953	4,667	4,638
seeds	bushels	28,740	41,964	35,559		61,490	61,177
	(acres	10	,	108	92	80	152
Green pease	1 toma	25		36	141	98	234
	`	1,034	1,758	1,737	896	730	685
Hops	112.~						
-	•	1,030,210	1,760,304	1,070,800	616,112	562,576	
Kale	acres	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	10
	seed, bush.	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	36
Kohl-rabi	acres	1	•••		. •••	•••	•••
	cwt	26 0		•••	•••	•••	•••
Maize	acres	2,702	2,570	3,854	•	4,901	6,031
114120	bushels	131,620	117,294	176,388	181,240	231,447	318,551
Mangel-wurzel	sacres	1,087		1,413	1,346	1,257	1,191
manger-wurzer	tons	16,656	18,906	21,935	24,129	19,142	20,590
Medicinal herbs	acres	•••	1	•••	•••	3	•••
	(acres	3	1	• • •	4	1	1
Mulberry trees	number		1,000				_
	Coored	81	71	61	7	20	16
Mustard	and .	379	368	287	15	100	80
	0.0700	2	15		13 14	100	18
Olives		-		13	14	1	10
	fruit, cwt.	35		7 7 7 0	7 7 40	7.000	0.40
Onions	acres	1,341	1,235	1,750	1,740	1,996	2,437
	tons	8,280	6,977	11,816	10,209	11,625	11,774
Opium poppies	acres	9	6	10	16	11	11
7 7 7	lbs.of opium	225	120	190	200	139	178
Oranges and	acres	***	4	2	6	2	34
lemons	cases	•••	•••		•••	•••	•••
Osiers	acres	4	•••	3	5	8	
Usiers	tons	2	250	3		5	oto o
.	acres	26,832	30,443		35,460	28,672	26,692
Pease and beans	11-	689,507	791,093			583,269	
Pumpkins,		•					1.
melons, cu-	acres	35	44	119	153	69	107
cumbers, &c.	tons	370	355	837	1,447	536	850
Cumpers, &C. 1	the second secon			l		fi.	1

^{*} Exclusive of those grown in gardens.

[†] Fanum gracum, the Trigonella of Linnaus.

1882-3. 1885-6. 1886-7. 1887-8. 1883-4. 1884-5. Nature of Crop. 70 44 (acres 30 14 47 Rape for seed 940 bushels 468 261 ... 239 218 271 203 235 261 acres ... Raspberries 4,822 6,307 4,499 5,384 4,595 6,470 cwt. ... 10 11 20 acres ... Rhubarb 40 43 31 169 85 18) tons ••• 1,137 1,260 762 1,069 939 654 acres Rye ... 16,727 11,286 14,900 23,244 15,505 8,278 bushels 55 35 68 61 76 16 acres ••• Strawberries 766 243 616 1,468 941 154 cwt. • • • 6 8 Sunflowers for acres 6 1 ... 128 140 **62** 40 seed bushels 2 acres **Teazles** 4,000 number ... 1,313 1,402 1,866 2,031 1,966 1,325 acres ... Tobacco 5,673 9,124 13,734 12,008 11,853 cwt. 7,893 ••• 17 21 34 26 acres 15 **Tomatoes** 1,600 2,280 6,914 2,265 1,278 4,800 cwt. 125 148 209 253 443 303 acres Turnips 901 1,402 1,600 2,179 2,767 4,102 tons Vetches and 10 26 acres 5 1 1 83 40 20 tares for seed) bushels 194 700 10,310 11,195 5,732 9,775 7,326 9,042 acres 516,763 Vines wine, galls. 723,560 760,752 1,003,827 986,041 1,167,874 brandy, 3,377 2,646 3,623 3,875 3,233 3,35**2**

MINOR CROPS,* 1883 TO 1888—continued.

Certain crops of which cultivation increased. 1137. The table shows the cultivation of the following crops, also their produce, to have considerably increased of late years:—Beet, carrots and parsnips, cauliflowers and cabbages, grass and clover seeds, maize, onions, and vines.

Hops.

1138. Hops but little inferior to Kentish are grown in Victoria, and the comparative failure for several successive seasons of this crop in the United Kingdom gave a considerable stimulus to that industry, commencing about 1882-3. The maximum was reached in the following year, but in 1884-5 there was a slight decline, both in the area under hops and the quantity produced, and a further considerable decline occurred in the three subsequent years.

Raspberries.

1139. Raspberries as a field crop are extensively grown in the more elevated parts of the colony, especially about the ranges in which the River Yarra and its tributaries have their source. The quantity returned as raised in 1887-8 was 5,384 cwt., or about 1,000 cwt. more than in 1886-7, but about 1,000 cwt. less than in 1884-5 and 1885-6. Since the establishment of jam factories, the fruit is in great demand, and much more would be purchased were it forthcoming.

^{*} Exclusive of those grown in gardens.

1140. At a very early period of the colony's history it was the Tobacco. custom of the pastoral occupiers of the soil to cultivate tobacco in small quantities for the purpose of making a decoction wherein to dip their sheep for the cure of the disease called "scab." That complaint has ceased to exist amongst the Victorian flocks; but of late years tobacco has been grown for the purpose of manufacture into an article suitable for the use of man; 1,966 acres were placed under it in 1887-8, and the yield amounted to 11,853 cwt. The land placed under tobacco was less than in the previous year by 65 acres, and the quantity raised was less than in that year by 155 cwt. It was also less than the quantity raised in 1885-6 by 1,881 cwt.

1141. In 1885, the tobacco crop of the United States exceeded Tobacco crop 44 million cwt., and was the largest ever grown. The following are countries. the exact figures, as well as those expressing the very much smaller quantities grown in several European countries:-

in various

TOBACCO CROP IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1885.

		cwt.	1			cwt.
United States		44,381,515	France		•••	421,731
Austria Hungary		1,277,218	Italy	•••	•••	120,748
Russia (1881)	•••	930,797	Holland (1884)	•••		58,583
Germany	• • •	758,373	Turkey	•••	•••	17,553

1142. The average consumption of tobacco in Victoria during 1885 consumpand 1886 was nearly 3 (2.93) lbs.* per head of the population, being a larger average than that obtaining in eleven of the following countries, the information respecting which has been partly derived from a paper read by Dr. O. J. Broch before the Statistical Society of Paris, on the 15th June, 1887.† Attention is called to the very high average consumption of tobacco in Holland and the United States of America:-

tion of tobacco in Victoria and other countries.

AVERAGE ANNUAL CONSUMPTION OF TOBACCO PER HEAD IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

	lbs.	•		lbs.
Holland	. 6.92	Finland		2.73
United States	. 4.40	Norway	* * *	2.29
Austria-Hungary	. 3.77	France		2.05
Denmark	. 3.70	Sweden	•••	1.87
New South Wales	. 3.53	Tasmania		1.85
Queensland	. 3.49	New Zealand	***	1.75
Western Australia	. 3.26	Spain		1.70
Switzerland	. 3.24	United Kingdom		1.41
Belgium	. 3.15	Italy	• • •	1.34
Germany	. 3.00	South Australia	•••	1.32
Victoria	. 2.93	Russia	•••	1.23
		· ·		

^{*} In 1887, the proportion was 2.61 lbs. per head.

[†] See Journal de la Société de Statistique de Paris, vingt-huitième année, page 237; Berger-Levrault, Paris, 1887. The consumption is there given in kilogrammes which have been turned into lbs., on the assumption that 1 of the former is equal to 2.204 of the latter.

Beet sugar.

1143. Beet for the manufacture of sugar has been as yet only grown in Victoria experimentally, and upon a small scale; but ordinary beet, mangolds, and root crops generally, which have for years past been cultivated to a considerable extent, succeed so well that there is every reason to believe sugar beet could be grown to advantage, did not the low price of sugar, consequent upon the heavy subsidies by which the industry is fostered in several European countries, prevent sugar-making from being carried on at a profit. The following statement, however, of the average quantity of beet sugar made annually during the five years 1880 to 1884 in the different countries in which that product is manufactured may be useful and interesting at the present time:—

BEET-ROOT SUGAR PRODUCED ANNUALLY IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

					T	ons of Beet Sugar made annually.
Germany	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	656,674
Austria-Hu	ngary	•••	•••	•••	•••	470,318
France	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	399,471
\mathbf{Russia}	•••	•••	***	•••		279,436
$\mathbf{Belgium}$	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	73,795
${f Holland}$	•••	•••	• • •	•••	•••	19,679
Other coun	tries	•••	•••	•••	•••	9,839
	Total	•••	•••	•••		1,909,212

World's production of sugar. 1144. The following is a statement of the world's production of sugar in each of the fifteen years ended with 1886-7, cane sugar, whether grown in British possessions or foreign countries, and beet root sugar being shown separately:—

World's Production of Sugar (000's omitted).

Year.			Cane Sugar.				
		British Possessions.	Foreign Countries.	Total.	Beet Sugar.	Total.	
			tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
1872-3	•••	•••	325,	1,466,	1,791,	1,143,	2,934,
1873-4	•••	•••	363,	1,478,	1,841,	1,110,	2,951
1874-5	•••		331,	1,378,	1,709,	1,054,	2,763
1875-6	•••	•••	333,	1,413,	1,746,	1,318,	3,064
1876–7	•••	,,,,	344,	1,338,	1,682,	1,039,	2,721
1877-8	•••	•••	407,	1,264,	1,671,	1,101,	2,772
1878-9	•••	•••	394,	1,305,	1,699,	1,421,	3,120
1879-80	•••	•••	409,	1,535,	1,944,	1,574,	3,518
1880–81	•••		371,	1,503,	1,874,	1,404,	3,278
1881-2	•••	•••	386,	1,474,	1,860,	1,750,	3,610
1882-3	•••	•••	498,	1,518,	2,016,	1,783,	3,799
1883-4	•••	•••	495,	1,609,	2,104,	2,147,	4,251
1884–5	•••	•••	608,	1,939,	$2,\!547,$	2,360,	4,907
1885-6	•••		572,	2,021,	2,593,	2,506,	5,099
1886–7	• • •	• • •	542,	2,161,	2.703,	2,137,	4,840

1145. According to the following figures, Victoria, although not con-Consumpsuming so much sugar per head as three of the other Australasian colonies, would appear to consume much more per head than any European country, the average quantity in 1885 and 1886 being 903 lbs., or nearly 22 lbs. more per head than the United Kingdom, which consumes more than twice as much per head as any country on the European It must, however, be remembered that in Victoria 15 million pounds of sugar annually, or nearly 15 lbs. per head, are used in the manufacture of beer, which is very much more than many countries consume altogether:-

Victoria and other countries.

AVERAGE ANNUAL CONSUMPTION OF SUGAR (CANE AND BEET) PER HEAD IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.*

		lbs.	1			lbs.
New Zealand	•••	118.77	Sweden	•••	•••	17.52
South Australia	•••	102.11	Belgium	•••	•••	15.74
Western Australia	•••	93.51	Germany	•••		15.01
Victoria	•••	90.75	Austria-Hung	ary	• • •	13.23
Tasmania		90.49	Norway	•••	•••	11:37
United Kingdom		68.99	Portugal	•••	•••	9.56
Queensland		62.93	Roumania	•••		7.71
New South Wales		60.95	Russia			7.69
Demark		29.69	Spain	•••		5.11
Holland		28:37	Servia	•••	•••	4.41
Switzerland	•••	22.81	Italy	•••	•••	3.20
France	•••	22.61	Finland	•••	•••	1.32

1146. In 1887-8 the area under vines exceeded that returned in vines. 1886-7 by 885 acres, and was much larger than in any previous year. The quantity of wine returned was 1,167,874 gallons, or more than that in 1886-7 by over 180,000 gallons, more than that in 1885-6 by 164,000 gallons, and much more than that in any other year. wine industry received a temporary check some years since, in consequence of an outbreak of the disease called phylloxera vastatrix, but this was found to be confined to one district in the colony (Geelong), where it was promptly stamped out by the eradication of all vines for a distance ranging from 20 to 30 miles from the centre of that district.

1147. An account of the visitation of the phylloxera, and of the Phylloxera vastatrix. measures taken for its suppression, was originally contributed to this work, and has recently been revised to date by Mr. D. Martin, the Secretary for Agriculture:

"The vine disease caused by the insect known as phylloxera vastatrix was discovered in the vineyards at Fyansford, three miles from Geelong, in the year 1877. It is now ascertained to have been present in this district for years before it was recognised as the dreaded phylloxera—probably for about ten years—and its origin was doubtless the importation of diseased plants.

^{*} See Dr. Broch's paper, page 233, there given in kilogrammes, each equal to 2.204 lbs

"In order to prevent, if possible, the disease from spreading, an Act was passed providing for the appointment of inspectors of vineyards, with power to enter any lands whereon vines were growing, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the vines were infected, in which case the fact was to be reported to the Chief Secretary, who might authorize steps to be taken to eradicate the disease, either by destroying the vines or otherwise, no compensation being granted to the owner of the vines for any loss he might sustain in consequence of such measures. In 1878, thirteen vineyards, containing an area of 75 acres, were uprooted and the vines burnt; and in 1879, six vineyards, containing an area of 35 acres, were

similarly treated.

"In November, 1880, a Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly was appointed to inquire into the state of the disease, and the best means of eradicating or mitigating it. The committee reported that there was no evidence to show that the insect settled on any vegetation of the than vines; that so far as experiments had been tried no remedy or cure for the disease was known; that the time most to be dreaded for the spread of the disease was about the end of December; and that there was no other cure than the entire eradication of the vines. It was recommended that a cordon, having a radius of 20 miles, should be drawn round Geelong, and that no part of the vines within that cordon, whether cuttings, leaves, fruit, or roots should be removed outside of it; that all vines within that cordon should be inspected, and all reported as diseased, or growing within a three-mile radius of any reported as diseased, should be uprooted and burnt, the owners being awarded a moderate compensation, based, not upon the value of the vines, but upon the estimated value of the crops for the ensuing three years. Consequently upon this report another Act was passed, repealing all former Acts relating to vines and vineyards, and providing for the proclamation of infected localities as "Vine Disease Districts," to which inspectors should be appointed, on the receipt of whose reports the Minister might order any diseased vines to be uprooted, as well as all other vines, whether diseased or not, within a radius of three miles thereof, compensation being given to the owners of diseased vines up to the value of one year's crop, and to owners of vines not diseased up to the value of three years' crops. Persons were prohibited, under a penalty not exceeding £100 or imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months, from removing from a "Vine Disease District" any vine or part of a vine. The Governor in Council was also granted power to restrict the importation of vines, vine cuttings, or grapes, and to make regulations for the purpose of carrying the Act into effect. The question, moreover, formed one of the subjects of discussion at the Intercolonial Conference held in Melbourne, in December, 1880, when it at the Intercolonial Conference, held in Melbourne, in December, 1880, when it was agreed by the colonies of New South Wales, South Australia, and Victoria, to

contribute jointly to the expense of eradicating the disease.

"The Phylloxera Vine Disease Act 1880 was amended towards the close of 1881 by the Geelong District Vine Disease Act 1881, 45 Vict. No. 718 (24th December, 1881), which gave power to the Minister to order the destruction of all vines are within the houndaries of the Geelong Vine Disease District or described growing within the boundaries of the Geelong Vine Disease District, as described in the Government Gazette of the 12th January, 1881. Under the powers given by this statute all vines within the proclaimed district have been destroyed, except those in the parishes of Birregurra and Warrion. These parishes are situated at from 24 to 45 miles from where any diseased vines were growing, and consequently are

not likely to be reached by the insect.

"Under the several statutes above mentioned the vines have been destroyed on about 2,000 separate properties; about half of that number being cottage properties in Geelong and suburbs; and compensation has been awarded in amounts varying from £1,042 to 1s. The disease from first to last was found in 34 properties only, comprising an estimated area of 281 acres. These diseased properties are situated in a district extending from the Leigh road to Germantown, in the valleys of the Moorabool and Barwon Rivers, a distance of about 16 miles. The last of the diseased vineyards was destroyed in 1882. The phylloxera is, however, not yet extinct. Recent examinations show that the insects are alive in several of the infected properties upon the still succulent rootlets which have been left in the ground. In some properties the roots are decayed all over, and consequently the phylloxera are dead; in the others the roots are decayed over portions of properties only; the area of succulent roots is yearly becoming less. The proclaimed district is still retained in quarantine, special attention being given to the destruction of any vine shoots or re-growths from imperfect eradication.

"In May, 1885, a Board was appointed to inquire as to the advisability or other-mitting the re-planting of vines in the Geelong district. The Board

wise of permitting the re-planting of vines in the Geelong district. The Board recommended that the diseased lands be trenched, the vine roots removed and The Board's recommendations have, so far as was burnt, and the soil disinfected.

practicable, been carried out."

1148. It has for some time been known that phylloxera existed in Phylloxera the Camden district of New South Wales. At first it was believed that only 15 acres were affected, but the disease has since spread and has extended into the district of Seven Hills. At an early period the Government of Victoria urged the Government of New South Wales to take steps to prevent the phylloxera from spreading, and an Act was accordingly passed with that object. This Act having been found to be ineffective, an amending Act has recently been passed, which it is hoped will result in the total suppression of the disease.

Wales.

1149. Mainly in consequence, no doubt, of the ravages of the Wine crop phylloxera, the wine crop in France has been diminishing for years past. countries. In 1875 it reached as high as 83,836,000 hectolitres, or 1,844,000,000 gallons, but in 1885 it had fallen to 28,536,000 hectolitres, or about 628,000,000 gallons. The following are the exact figures for 1885, as well as those representing the wine crop in four other European countries during the same year:-

WINE PRODUCED IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1885.

(000's omitted.)

	gallons.			gallons.
France	627,792,	Spain (exports)		158,070,
		Holland	•••	81,994,
Italy Austria-Hungary	207,328,	United States	• • •	17,405,

1150. The wine made in Victoria, added to that imported after wine condeducting that exported, amounts on the average to rather over a gallon annually per head. This shows a larger consumption of wine in this colony than in the United Kingdom, where it is less than half a gallon per head, but smaller than that in Germany, Switzerland, Austria-Hungary, and France, the wine consumption in the last named of which amounts to as much as $16\frac{1}{2}$ gallons per head. The following are the figures for these and some other countries:

various countries.

ANNUAL CONSUMPTION OF WINE PER HEAD IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

		gallons.			gallons.
France		16.52	Queensland	•••	.69
Austria-Hungary	•••	4.84	Holland		•49
Western Australia	•••	2.52	United Kingdom		•43
Switzerland	~.,	2.11	United States	•••	$\cdot 37$
South Australia		1.47	New Zealand		·27
Germany	•••	1.32	Tasmania	•••	$\cdot 24$
Victoria	•••	1.01	Sweden	•••	•20
New South Wales	• • •	•74			

1151. No return is made of the nature of the crops grown or the Gardens and quantity of produce raised in gardens and orchards. The following

table shows the extent of land returned under this description of culture in the last two years:—

LAND UNDER GARDENS AND ORCHARDS, 1887 AND 1888.

Y	Year ended March.		Gardens.	Orchards.	Total.			
				acres.	acres.	acres.		
1887	•••	•••	• • •	11,604	15,989	27,593		
1888	•••	•••		9,997			16,328	26,325
	Increase	•••		•••	339			
	Decrease	•••	•••	1,607	•••	1,268		

Land in fallow.

1152. Land in fallow is included in the area under tillage. The number of acres in this condition in 1888 was 364,354, or 86,566 more than in the previous year.

Irrigation.

1153. According to the returns of the past season, irrigation was being practised on a more or less extensive scale in 2 boroughs, viz., Clunes and Tarnagulla, and 11 shires, viz., Bacchus Marsh, Beechworth, Dunmunkle, Echuca, Gordon, Keilor, Korong, Marong, Mount Alexander, Swan Hill, and Wyndham. The whole number of farms in these municipalities was 4,854, upon 133 of which irrigation was carried on. Certain crops in these shires covered 210,465 acres, of which 8,993 acres, or rather more than $4\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., were subjected to irrigation. The following table shows the extent of land under these crops, and their gross and average produce; the tillage and produce on unirrigated and on irrigated land being distinguished:—

IRRIGATION IN CERTAIN MUNICIPALITIES, 1887-8.

	In Municipalities practising Irrigation.								
Crops.	Extent und Lan	•	Gross Pro		Produce per Acre on Land—				
	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.			
GRAIN CROPS.	acres.	acres.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.			
Wheat	203,259	7,206	2,226,089	61,349	11.16	8.51			
Oats	7,946	297	190,283	6,314	23.94	21.26			
Pease and Beans	4	1	105	25	26.25	25.00			
ROOT CROPS.	acres.	acres.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.			
Potatoes	94	12	247	51	2.63	4.25			
Turnips		1	 	${f 2}$	13.54*	2.00			
Mangel-wurzel	1	1	5	30	5.00	30.00			
Onions		1		2	4.83*	2.00			
Chicory		20		200	5.52*	10.00			

^{*} There being no turnips, onions, or chicory returned as grown on unirrigated land in the shires in which irrigation was practised, these figures relate to other parts of the colony.

IRRIGATION IN CERTAIN MUNICIPALITIES, 1887-8—continued.

In Municipalities practising Irrigation.									
				Produce per Acre on Land—					
Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.				
acres.	acres.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.				
30,961	1,172	31,958	1,807	1.03	1.32				
712	37		•••		•••				
3,022	108	•••	••• • •		•••				
acres.	acres.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.				
1	1	6	3	6.00	3.00				
8	48		•••	6.87	5.29				
459	37	9,283	1,080	20.23	29.19				
43			•••		•••				
964	48		•••						
	Unirrigated. acres. 30,961 712 3,022 acres. 1 8 459	acres. acres. 30,961 1,172 712 37 3,022 108 acres. acres. 1 1 8 48 459 37 43 3	Land— Land Unirrigated Irrigated Unirrigated acres. acres. tons. 30,961 1,172 31,958 712 37 3,022 108 acres. acres. cwt. 1 1 6 48 9,283 43 3	Land— Land— Unirrigated Irrigated. Unirrigated. Irrigated. 30,961 1,172 31,958 1,807 712 37 3,022 108 acres. acres. cwt. cwt. 48 48 459 37 9,283 1,080 43 3 964 48	Land— Land— Land— Unirrigated Irrigated. Unirrigated. acres. acres. tons. tons. 30,961 1,172 31,958 1,807 1.03 712 37 3,022 108 acres. acres. cwt. cwt. cwt. 48 48 6.87 459 37 9,283 1,080 20.23 43 3 264 48				

1154. The scale on which irrigation has been practised in Victoria Yield of irriup to the present time is too small to admit of comparisons between unirrigated the results obtained from land which has and which has not been irrigated being of much value, and as in the year to which the figures relate there was an abundant supply of rain in most of the shires in which irrigation was practised, its beneficial effects were apparent in the case of a few only of the crops. Indeed, in some instances, it appears to have been positively injurious, and it is stated that in the Swan Hill District a number of the irrigated crops were partially destroyed by rain, flood, and rust. The only crops grown on irrigated land which gave better returns than those on land which had not been irrigated, in 1887-8, were potatoes, mangel-wurzel, and grapes.

1155. Of the grapes gathered from unirrigated vines, 6,629 cwt. were Irrigation of made into wine, producing 42,847 gallons; and of those gathered from irrigated vines, 900 cwt. were made into wine, producing 6,200 gallons, the average being between 6 and 7 gallons to the cwt. in both instances. Thus, while irrigation is shown largely to increase the crop of grapes, the wine made from grapes grown on irrigated land appears to be no greater in quantity than that made from an equal weight of grapes

1156. Chiefly, no doubt owing to the abundant rainfall which in Irrigation, many parts of the country rendered irrigation unnecessary, the extent of land subjected to irrigation in the year under review was not half as much as was so subjected in 1886-7, and was less by a third than that so subjected in 1885-6. The following table contains a statement of

grown on unirrigated land.

1884 to 1888.

the acreage under the various crops returned as under irrigation in each of the last four years:—

IRRIGATION, 1884 TO 1888.

Crops subjected to		Number of Acres subjected to Irrigation.							
Irrigation.	1883-4.	1884–5.	1885–6.	1886-7.	1887-8.				
Wheat	4,968	3,322	8,109	14,034	7,206				
${f Oats} \qquad \dots \qquad \dots$	94	187	502	1,416	297				
$ Barley \qquad \dots \qquad \dots$	49	41	237	349	•••				
Maize	•••	19	10	1	•••				
Pease and Beans		3	11	3	1				
Potatoes	30	29	22	93	12				
${f Turnips} \qquad \dots \qquad \dots$	•••	•••	5	7	1				
$f Mangel-wurzel egin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	14	11	13	6	1				
Beet, Carrots, &c	•••	18	15	11	•••				
$ \text{Onions} \qquad \dots \qquad \dots$	•••	•••	•••	1	1				
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	18	30	28	30	20				
Ĥay	781	1,924	3,939	4,633	1,172				
Green Forage	16	33	89	155	37				
Artificial Grasses		1,003	206	251	108				
Hops	398	357	254	60	48				
${f Tobacco}$	7	•••	••••	52	1010 0				
Pumpkins	•••	•••	•••	4	•••				
Tomatoes		1	2	2	1				
$f Vines \dots \dots \dots$	103	20	•••	56	37				
Gardens and Orchards	42	48	37	178	51				
Total	6,935	7,046	13,479	21,342	8,993				

Statute for promoting irrigation.

1157. Towards the close of 1883, a measure * was passed with the view of promoting national irrigation on a large scale. To accomplish this object, it was provided that certain areas might, at the request of the residents, be proclaimed "Irrigation Areas," to which trusts might be appointed to carry out the irrigation scheme proposed for the district. The commissioners of these trusts were granted power, under certain restrictions, to borrow money for the purpose of constructing the works included in the scheme, for the repayment of which a sinking fund is to be provided; also to levy rates upon all lands capable of irrigation within the area under their jurisdiction, in order to provide the annual interest on the loan and the necessary payment to the sinking fund; also to defray the current expenses attendant upon the operations of the trust.

Irrigation

1158. This measure was repealed on the 16th December, 1886, by "an Act to make better provision for the supply of water for irrigation,

^{*} Victorian Water Conservation Act 1883 (47 Vict. No. 778).

and also for mining, manufacturing, and other purposes." The principal provisions of this Act, which is entitled The Irrigation Act 1886,* have been described as follows by an officer of the Water Supply Department:

"THE IRRIGATION ACT 1886.

"This measure repeals all previous legislation dealing with the question of irrigation, except as to acts done and irrigation trusts heretofore constituted.

"It also contains the important declaration that the right to use the waters of the rivers, streams, &c., of the colony shall be deemed to be vested in the Crown until the contrary is proven by establishing any other right.

"Provision is likewise made for the construction of 'national works' by the

Government.

"National works are declared to be such by the special Act authorizing their being proceeded with. They are defined as works that, in the opinion of the Minister of Water Supply, 'are of such magnitude, affect such sources of water supply, and command such large areas of country, that it is advisable that they should be constructed by and retained under the direct control of the State.'

"Some important enlargements have been made in the powers which may be exercised by trusts under this Act as compared with those given to trusts pre-

viously constituted.

"To enable the necessary funds to be raised to carry out schemes of supply, the issue of debentures by trusts is provided for, whilst loans of Government moneys for a like purpose may, with the approval of Parliament, be granted."

1159. Under this Act Trusts have been created, some of which con-waterworks serve water for the use of towns and some for the use of rural districts. under trusts (urban). The following is a statement of the waterworks which have been constructed by Trusts for the use of towns, showing also the capacity and cost of each work:-

WATERWORKS UNDER CONTROL OF TRUSTS.—URBAN DISTRICTS.

Name of Trust.		Name	of Town	n supplied.		Capacity of Water tank or Service Reservoir.	Cost.
	-	*,-				Gallons.	£
Seymour Shire		Avenel	•••		•••	50,000	1,800
Bacchus Marsh	•••	Bacchus M	arsh aı	nd Maddi	ngley	120,000	2,700
Bet Bet Shire	•••	Bealiba	•••	•••		1,000,000	1,858
Benalla		Benalla	•••	•••	•••	40,000	9,715
Avoca United	• • •	Charlton	***	•••	•••	20,000	8,500
Wimmera United	\	Dimboola	•••	•••	•••	1,075,225	3,000
··· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ··	l	Donald	•••	•••	•••	30,000	3,654
Echuca Borough	•	Echuca	•	•••		f 70,000 \	17,000
			•••	•••	•••	50,000	•
Horsham Borough	•••	Horsham	•••	• • •	•••	30,000	15,855
Swan Hill Shire	•••	Kerang	•••	•••	•••	25,000	$8,\!200$
Kyneton Shire	40.0	Kyneton	•••		•••	600,000	24,940
Maryborough	•••	Maryborou		. •••	•••	1,000,000	55, 000
Mooroopna	•••	Mooroopna		•••	•••	20,000	2,000
Wimmera United		Murtoa	***			40,000	1,230
Upper Macedon	•••	Upper Mac	cedon	•••	•••	•••	948
Nagambie	•••	Nagambie	•••	•••	•••	10,000	1,500

WATERWORKS UNDER CONTROL OF TRUSTS.—URBAN DISTRICTS—
continued.

Name of Trust		Name of Town	Name of Town supplied.					
					Gallons.	£		
Lowan Shire		Nhill		•••	40,000	3,850		
Shepparton Shire	•••	Numurkah			40,000	7,500		
Romsey Shire		Romsey	•••		250 ,000	4,700		
Shepparton		Shepparton	•••		60,000	9,417		
Swan Hill Shire	•••	Swan Hill	**,	•••	20,000	5,500		
Bet Bet Shire	•••	Timor	•••		•••	80		
Wimmera United		Warracknabeal	•••		40,000	460		
Woodend	•••	Woodend	• • •		•••	8,000		
Yarrawonga Shire	•••	Yarrawonga	•••	•••	50,000	6,100		
	.•	Total	•••	•••	4,680,225	203,507		

Waterworks under trusts (rural). 1160. The following is a list of the trusts which carry on their operations in rural districts, also a statement of the cost of the works under their control:—

WATERWORKS UNDER CONTROL OF TRUSTS.—RURAL DISTRICTS.

Name of Trust.	Cost.	Name of Trust.		Cost.
	£	;		£
Avoca United	19,938	St. Arnaud Shire		20,801
Bacchus Marsh	6,221	Stawell Shire		1,915
Bet Bet Shire \dots	5,056	Twelve-Mile		2,800
Benjeroop and Murrabit	1,605	Tragowel Plains		135,170
Cohuna	3,131	Swan Hill Shire	•••	36,036
Echuca and Waranga	130,002	Wimmera United		167,333
Kara Kara	8,782	Wimmera Shire		74,490
Koondrook	1,700	Yarrawonga Shire		14,648
Loddon United	43,162			•
Lowan Shire	18,982			
Shepparton Shire	17,815	Total		709,587

Note.—In the case of the Trusts operating in rural districts, the capacity for water storage is not given, except in the case of the reservoir of the Wimmera Shire, which is said to be capable of containing 3,067,881,000 gallons. It is also stated that these waterworks have in the aggregate 77 weirs, 7 head sluices, 474 tanks, 64 wells with windmills, 424 mills, 27 chains of main channels, and 9 09 miles 18 chains of branch channels.

Waterworks under Government. 1161. Besides the waterworks constructed or controlled by Trusts extensive works for the storage and supply of water for domestic, mining, and irrigation purposes have been constructed by the Government and by Local Bodies in various parts of the colony. The most important of these is the Yan Yean reservoir, together with the subsidiary reservoirs at Jack's Creek, Morang, Preston, Essendon, Caulfield, and Kew, by means of which Melbourne is provided with a supply of fresh water at a high pressure. The Yan Yean is an artificial lake

situated 22 miles from the city, and 595 feet above its level, which covers an area of 1,360 acres, or rather more than two square miles. To meet the increased demand for water consequent upon the growth of the city and suburbs, a new channel has been formed for the purpose of turning into the reservoir other considerable streams of pure water, by which means all fear of the supply becoming exhausted in seasons of drought will be at an end. The following table contains a list of such of these works as are under Government control; also a statement of the estimated storage capacity of each work, and its cost.

WATERWORKS UNDER GOVERNMENT CONTROL.

Name of Town or District	Reservoir or Sou	rce o	f Supply.		
supplied.	Where situated.		Storage Capacity.	Cost.	
			gallons.	£	
	Yan Yean	•••	6,400,000,000	1	
i - 1	Jack's Creek	•••	60,000,000		
	Morang (pipe head)	•••	3,000,000	/	
Melbourne and suburbs	Preston (storage)	•••	15,000,000	0 440 000	
Methodine and subdibs	Essendon (storage 1)	•••	6,000,000	2,440,000	
	,, (,, 2)	•••	1,000,000		
	Caulfield (,,)	•••	10,000,000	•	
L	Kew	•••	3,000,000	J	
COLIBAN SCHEME.					
Taradale {	Malmsbury	•••	3,255,000,000)	
Taradare	Taradale	•••	65,000		
	Expedition Pass	•••	120,000,000		
	Red Hill	•••	1,250,000		
Castlemaine & Chewton \(\)	Old Post Office Hill	•••	2,000,000		
	Barker's Creek	•••	629,135,000	1 1	
	Specimen Gully	•••	2,618,000	1	
Fryerstown	Crocodile Gully	•••	5,407,000		
Maldon	Green Gully	•••	1,500,000	4	
	Big Hill	•••	68,000,000	1 1	
S 30	Bill Hill Tank	•••	300,000	1,064,050	
Sandhurst \langle	Crusoe Gully	•••	320,00 0,000	-,000,000	
	New Chum Tank	•••	23,000		
}	Solomon's Gully	•••	1,250,000		
Complement District	Spring Gully	•••	150,000,000	11	
Sandhurst District	Upper Grassy Flat	•••	58,860,000		
Eaglehawk (Lower Græsy Flat Sparrow Hawk	•••	26,800,000		
	Lightning Hill	• • •	1,500,000 7,000,000		
Raywood {	Raywood	•••	2,500,000	1	
Sebastian	0.1	•••	239,200]]	
Taslemand and Manager	Green Gully	• • •	3,500,000	1 1	
Lockwood and Marong	- Green Guily	···			
(Upper Stony Creek	•••	354,000,000	1)	
<u></u>	Lower Stony Creek		143,000,000	11	
Geelong and suburbs \langle	Anakie (pipe head)	•••	900,000	356,965	
1	Lovely Banks	•••	6,000,000	11	
	Newtown Tank	•••	500,000)	
	Total	•••	11,659,347,200	3,861,015	

Waterworks under local bodies. 1162. The following is a list of the waterworks under the control of Local Bodies, also a statement of their capacity for water storage and their cost:—

WATERWORKS UNDER CONTROL OF LOCAL BODIES.

Name o	f Town, District, or Locality.	Storage Capacity.	Cost.
		gallons.	£
Amherst	Talbot	. 13,813,000	2,100
	(Langi-Ghiran	. 15,000,000	} 47,500
Ararat	" Oliver's Gully	. 24,000,000	} 47,500
	(Beale's	. 90,289,550)
Ballarat	Pincott's	. 34,550,000	294,300
Danarat	Kirk's		234,500
	Gong Gong	, , ,	<i>)</i>
Barry's Reef	Spring's Blue Mountain		•••
Beaufort	Beaufort	1 , ,	1,991
Deautori	··· Camp Hill	, , ,	3,000
${f Beechworth}$	Lake Kerferd	. 191,000,000	25,000
Blackwood	Lerderderg River		1,090
Buninyong	Buninyong		1,047
Chiltern	Barrambogie Springs		3,500
${f Clunes}$	Newlyn		70,195
Commissioner's Gu	lly Castlemaine		1,203
	(Bullarook		3
Creswick	Ashwell's Gully	. 8,000,000	3,500
Creswick	Adekate Creek	. 18,000,000	0,500
	White Hills Tank	- 1)
Daylesford	Wombat Creek	- 1	21,000
Dunolly	New Lead		7,170
Dunolly (Old)	Dunolly	. 17,200,000	1,912
Elmore	Supply obtained from Rail way Tank	-}	500
Four Posts (No. 9)	Stawell	3,100,000	802
Goldsborough	Goldsborough	4,000,000	1,000
Hamilton	Hamilton	. 20,000,000	12,000
Hepburn	Daylesford	. 31,284,000	2,527
Homebush	Avoca		328
Inglewood	New Inglewood	. 22,000,000	3,500
Inglewood (Old)	Inglewood	. 5,670,000	1,112
Kilmore	Kilmore	. 14,466,000	2,986
Korong Vale	Korong Vale Railway Tank.		600
Lamplough	Lamplough	9,262,000	1,288
Maryborough	Maryborough	. 21,000,000	1,839
\mathbf{Melton}	Melton	. 2,290,000	800
Nuggetty Gully	Timor	. 25,000,000	2,384
Opossum Gully	Ararat	. 24,621,000	2,481
Pleasant Creek (No	.3) Stawell	7,905,000	805
Quartz Reef (No. 1) Stawell		
Redbank	Redbank	. 27,100,000	2,785
Rutherglen	Rutherglen	. 27,000,000	3,288
St. Arnaud	St. Arnaud	40,000,000)
or Athauu	··· (Railway Tank	6,000,000	12,000
Sandy Creek	Yackandandah South	70,000,000	2,835
Stawell	Fyan's Creek		•••
	" Service Reservoir	2,250,000	108,506
Talbot	Evansford	200,000,000	15,000

WATERWORKS UNDER CONTROL OF LOCAL BODIES—continued.

Name of Town, District, or Locality.						Storage Capacity.	Cost.
Tarnagulla Wangaratta Wedderburn Wedderburn White Horse	•••	Tarnag Suppli Wedde Wedde Sebast	ed from rburn rburn	Railway	Tank	gallons. 8,000,000 3,100,000 3,100,000 4,831,000	£ 500 4,000 965 2,590 2,862
	Total	•••	****	•••	•••	1,988,076,550	674,791

1163. By the following summary of the total storage capacity and total Capacity cost of the waterworks named in the foregoing tables, it is shown that the former amounts to nearly seventeen thousand million gallons, and the latter to upwards of five millions sterling:-

water-

CAPACITY AND COST OF WATERWORKS.

	Waterworks t	ınder—	Storage Capacity.	Cost.	
•			Gallons.	£	
n en Weige Vi	Government Local Bodies Trusts (Urban) (Rural)	*** ***	11,659,347,200 1,988,076,550 4,680,225 3,067,881,000*	3,861,015 674,791 203,507 709,587	
	Total		16,719,984,975	5,448,900	

1164. Besides the irrigation trusts actually constituted, the Depart- Irrigation ment of Water Supply had received applications to form trusts in the supply following districts. These applications were under consideration at posed. the time of going to press:-

PROPOSED IRRIGATION AND WATER SUPPLY TRUSTS, 1888.

Salahan de teber 15. dari beraha da 19. gar Basil dari Salah dari	Area of p	proposed Trust.	Amount of
Name of proposed Trust.	Total.	Capable of being beneficially Irrigated.	Loan proposed to be raised.
	Acres.	Acres.	£
Echuca Shire, No. 1 Rodney Shire	6,400 129,920 259,840 262,400	5,500 120,000 200,000 192,000	3,600 50,000 250,274 20,500

^{*} Capacity of the Wimmera Shire Reservoir only.

Proposed Irrigation and Water Supply Trusts, 1888—continued.

		Area of F	Proposed Trust.	
Name of Proposed Trus	t.	Total.	Capable of being beneficially Irrigated.	Amount of Loan proposed to be raised.
		Acres.	Acres.	£
Wandella		32,290	17,000	14,800
Marquis Hill		14,300	11,840	12,900
Kerang East		17,920	15,000	15,000
Lake Charm		57,600	39,540	23,000
Pine Hills		15,120	13,730	10,623
Emu Valley		3,700	2,466	4,631
Lower Avoca	•••	98,000	80,000	20,000
Echuca, No. 2	•••	270,000	230,000	207,000
Werribee		1,460	1,383	30,455
Buckley Swamp		6,900	6,600	11,000
Harcourt		640	640	657
Jeruk		24,920	15,000	3,320
Shepparton Shire		96,000	85,000	126,124
Waranga Shire		102,220	85,000	107,150
Bacchus Marsh Shire		2,150	2,150	14,900

Chaffey irrigation scheme.

1165. In 1886 the Messrs. George and W. B. Chaffey, two gentlemen, Canadians by birth, who had had considerable experience in irrigation work in the United States, visited Victoria with a view of establishing an irrigation colony therein upon an extensive scale. They submitted their proposals to the Government, which included the grant, upon certain conditions, of an extensive block of land in the Mallee country, contiguous to the River Murray. The Government looked favorably upon their undertaking, but found themselves powerless to make the concessions asked for under the then existing law. therefore introduced a Bill into Parliament, which eventually became law under the title of The Waterworks Construction Encouragement Act 1886,* giving the required powers to the Government, but prescribing that the concessions asked for by the Messrs. Chaffey should be open to public competition for a period of two months. were invited accordingly, and the Messrs. Chaffey being the only tenderers, were, in course of time, placed in possession of the land. the kind permission of the Messrs. Chaffey, the following interesting account of their scheme has been drawn up by Mr. J. E. M. Vincent, a gentleman attached to their firm, expressly for the Victorian Year-Book*:—

CHAFFEY IRRIGATION COLONY.

"The Government of Victoria, about the middle of the present year, (1887) brought to a satisfactory conclusion negotiations which had for some time been pending with Messrs. Chaffey Bros., the well known firm of irrigationists, late of Ontario, California, an irrigation colony recently established by them and named after the important province in Canada where they formerly resided, and of which they are natives. The agreement which has been entered into involves the appropriation of an extensive area of land in what is known as the Mallee country, which is situated at the western boundary of the colony, on the Murray River, and near the borders of South Australia, the Government of which colony has entered into a similar arrangement with the same firm. Messrs. Chaffey Bros., according to the terms of the deed of agreement, enter into occupation, in the first instance, of two blocks of 25,000 acres each, upon which active operations have for some time been going on, although (from unavoidable delays having taken place in completing the negotiations with the Government) the works are not so far advanced at the date of this publication as they had anticipated, and the particulars herein furnished are consequently somewhat less Briefly stated, the agreement in effect embraces the grant of 250,000 acres of land and the authority to use the Murray waters in irrigating the same for the purposes of cultivation, and includes all necessary enabling powers for the carrying out of an extensive scheme of colonization, the intention of Messrs. Chaffey being to lay out the land for such cultivation, and to construct the necessary works (the pumping machinery, &c., &c.), selling the land as they proceed in blocks of from five acres and upwards, each purchaser securing a proportionate share and interest in the irrigating works and participating in the privileges with respect to the use of the water, &c., under the agreement in question. The chief cultivation which it is intended to carry on is that of fruit (grapes, oranges, &c., &c.), but a large area will be devoted to the purposes of general agricultural production. There are certain stipulations in the agreement securing the non-disturbance of the beneficial flow of the river below the points of diversion, &c.; but as there is a similar diversion to be made lower down the river with respect but as there is a similar diversion to be made lower down the river with respect to the South Australian scheme, and the Government of Victoria reserve the right to grant further diversions for irrigation purposes in addition to that which will be made under their agreement with Messrs. Chaffey, it is to be justly inferred that the resources of the Murray are amply sufficient for these two diversions and others that may follow. The water right which will be secured to owners and cultivators of the land under the Chaffey scheme is practically, therefore, a perpetual one. The licence under which it is conferred is granted for a period of 25 years 'with the right of renewal of the same from time to time for successive similar periods of 25 years,' &c. Messrs. Chaffey Bros. undertake to expend £10,000 during the first twelve months, £35,000 during the first five years, £140,000 during the second five years, £75,000 during the third five years, and £50,000 during the fourth five years—a total of £300,000 in twenty years in irrigation works, agriculture, horticulture, &c., and the establishment of a fruit-preserving industry. &c. Any serious breach of the conditions on the part of preserving industry, &c. Any serious breach of the conditions on the part of Messrs. Chaffey Bros. involves the annulment of the agreement on the payment by the Government of 80 per cent. on the value of the irrigation works and substantial and permanent improvements then existing upon the land resumed; but any land granted in fee-simple to Messrs. Chaffey Bros. and sold by them bona fide, or conveyed in trust for the agricultural school or college which the Chaffey Bros. undertake to establish, is exempted from resumption by the Crown. improvements referred to are stated to include the construction and machinery of the irrigation works; the making of roads, railways, tramways, canals, waterraces, drains, bridges; making and laying pipes or other conduits; clearing, fencing,

^{*} A further account of the progress of this undertaking brought down to the month of November 1888, has been kindly supplied for this work by Mr. W. C. Philpot. It was received too late for insertion in the body of this volume but will be found in an appendix at its end.

preparing the ground, and planting with trees, &c.; the erection of substantial buildings, &c., &c. The carrying out of so extensive a scheme of colonization will involve the settlement upon the land of a very large number of cultivators, it not being the intention of Messrs. Chaffey to cultivate on their own account and for purposes of direct profit, but only, and to a limited extent, for experimental purposes, &c., their work being generally to co-operate in the successful and rapid development of the colony, to improve lands for sale, &c., &c. Neither is it contemplated to create a class of tenant cultivators; the lands are to be sold outright at the prices of £20 per acre for fruit growing, &c., £15 per acre for general agricultural purposes. Terms of payment extending over ten years, when desired, are allowed, 5 per cent. interest being added to the purchase money as above. As the fruit lands will take a few years to bring to profitable results, purchasers of same are offered irrigated agricultural land which will afford speedy returns, on lease, with the option of purchase, at the price of one-quarter of the produce (including water right, &c.). It is confidently anticipated, from Messrs. Chaffeys' Californian experience, and having regard also to the present productive powers of lands irrigated by the waters of the Murray, that a standard rate of yield of some 30 bushels to the acre of wheat, and, with respect to fruit, of from 1,000 to 1,500 marketable oranges per tree (in mature bearing growth and under efficient cultivation) may be steadily maintained, since the uncertainties attendant upon irregular or deficient rainfalls can here be avoided. The allotments or farms will vary in size from the minimum of 5 acres to 160 acres, which is the largest area that can be acquired direct from Messrs. Chaffey by any single purchaser. The lands which will be leased as above will only be limited in area by the cultivating abilities of the lessees. There is a large extent of land (14,000 acres) set aside for the erection, &c., of an agricultural college, which will be early proceeded with, and reserves are made for churches, schools, &c., &c. A prominent feature of the scheme is the laying out of an extensive site for a town, with numerous surrounding villa blocks each $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres in extent. A broad avenue (200 feet in width), planted with several rows of trees, and running through the centre of the town, will be constructed, &c., by Messrs. Chaffey Bros. as among the earliest contributions to the list of public improvements. The colony is to bear the name of 'Mildura,' which was that attaching to the pastoral land which forms the chief part of the great

forms the chief part of the grant.

"At the present time (October 1888) the colony is in a prosperous condition. A large area of land has been sold and the population exceeds 500. Brickmaking has been established and several buildings are in progress. A large number of fruit trees have been planted, channel making, fencing, steam-ploughing, ringbarking trees, and destroying scrub are all being carried on with vigour. Already complaints of the scarcity of workmen especially of mechanics are heard."

Leases and rental of farms.

1166. Throughout Victoria, the duration of leases of farms from private persons was returned in 1887-8 as averaging from 3 to 5 years; the extreme figures being 1 year and 14 years. The average rental of agricultural land per acre was stated to be from 5s. to 20s.; the extreme figures being 2s. and 40s. The average rental of pastoral land per acre was said to be from 2s. 4d. to 9s. 4d.; the extreme figures being 6d. and 25s. It may be mentioned that 3s. 6d. per annum for as much land as will carry one sheep is considered a fair rental; thus land capable of carrying two sheep to the acre ought to let for 7s. per acre per annum.*

 $C_{i} = C_{i}$

^{*} In certain parts of the colony, where the soil is of especially good quality—especially in the Western District—much higher rentals have been obtained. As for instance in the parish of Mortlake, 723 acres belonging to Mr. Webster were let on a grazing lease for a period of 10 years at 25s. per acre, and of this, 100 acres were sublet for agricultural purposes for 7 months for a sum of £199. At Weerangourt, 2,000 acres belonging to Mr. Anderson were let for 11 months for grazing purposes at a rental of £1 12s. 5d. per acre. Another estate in the same neighborhood was let at from 25s. to 33s. per acre for grazing only, and portion of the same estate was let as potato land at £6 per acre for 7 or 8 months. Near Colac, 2,000 acres belonging to the Hon. W. Robertson were let for 7 years at 26s. per acre for grazing only.

1167. Each collector is required to furnish a statement of the price of Prices of the principal articles of agricultural produce in his district at the time he produce. The prices, being those prevailing in the place makes his rounds. where the crops are grown, are generally lower than those obtaining in Melbourne, which are quoted in Part Interchange of this work. following is an average deduced from the returns of all the districts during each of the last nineteen years:-

PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE, 1870 TO 1888.

Februa	ring ry and rch.	w	heat.	0	ats.	Ва	rley.	M	Iaize.	Hay.	Pota	toes.	Tur	nips.	Mang	olds
*		per	bushel.	per l	oushel.	per l	oushel.	per	bushel.	per ton.	per	ton.	per	ton.	per t	on.
		8.		s.	d.	S.	d.	S	. d.	s.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1870	•••	4	. 3	3	7	4	0	4	10	77	75	0			40	0
1871		5	4	3	9	4	11	5	3	76	70	0			36	0
1872		4		.2	115	3	$6\frac{1}{4}$	4	2	64	65	6			28	1
1873		4		3	5	4	1	3	10	81	67	4			24	5
1874		5	9	5	6	5	3	5	9	88	118	3			31	4
1875		4	5	4 3	3	4	6	4	8	89	89	0			28	0
1876		4	7	3	3	3	10	4	8	82	87	0			23	8
1877		5	10	3	7	3	10	4	4	93	114	0	••		31	6
1878	•••	5	1	4	6	4	4	5	4	87	115	0	••		37	3
1879	•••	4	2	3	6	4	1	4	2	75	92	4		•	25	6
1880		4	01/2	2	$3\frac{1}{2}$	4	8	3	$6\frac{1}{2}$	63	69	11	••		24	11
1881	•••	. 4	13/4	2	3	4	111	5	0	60	46	3			24	0
1882		5	0	3	3	3	6	5	4	76	70	0	••		25	4
1883		4	9	3	1	4	1	4	7	81	75	4	••		30	5
1884		3	8	2	8	3	6	4	8	67	74	8	35	5	29	5
1885		3	4	3	0	3	6	4	5	74	80	0	40	0	34	0
1886		3	10	2	10	. 3	3	4	1	74	100	0	48	6	24	6
1887		3		2	9	3	3	4	4	73	80	0	54	0	28	4
1888	•••	3	4	2	7	3	6	4	2	59	65	0	27	0	24	0

1168. The prices of all articles of agricultural produce, were ex-Prices of tremely low in 1888, which was also the case in regard to most of the articles in the four preceding years. Wheat especially has shown a marked decline, for although the price was as high as 5s. 10d. in 1877, in the last five years it was less than 4s., falling to only 3s. 4d. in 1885 There was also a serious falling-off in the prices of hay, potatoes, and turnips; the price of the first having fallen from 73s. in 1887 to 59s. in 1888, that of the second-named varied from 100s. in 1886 to 65s. in 1888, and that of the third from 54s. in 1887 to 27s. in 1888, the latter prices being, with only one exception in the case of potatoes, by far the lowest shown in the table. Likewise the price of oats and barley was lower than in 1888 on only two previous occasions, that of maize on three, and that of mangold on only one previous occasion.

agricultural 1887-8 and previous

Years of highest and lowest prices. 1169. It will be observed that the price of wheat and hay was highest in 1877, that of oats, barley, maize, and potatoes in 1874, that of turnips in 1887, and that of mangolds in 1870; also that the price of wheat was lowest in 1885 and 1888, that of barley in 1886 and 1887, that of oats and potatoes in 1881, that of maize in 1880, that of mangolds in 1876, and that of hay and turnips in 1888.

Price of wheat in London.

1170. The wholesale price of wheat per Imperial quarter* in London during 1887 varied from 28s. 9d. in September to over 35s. in January and June—the average for the year being 32s. 5d. The price has fallen off considerably since 1881 and 1882, and in 1886 was remarkable as being by far the lowest during the last 125 years—no lower price having been recorded since 1761, when it was 26s. 9d.† Although in 1887 the price slightly recovered itself, it was lower than in any of the previous seven years except 1886, and was as much as 13s. lower than in 1881. The following statement of the average Gazette price (wholesale) during the seven years ended with 1886 has been taken from an official source,‡ and that of the average price in 1887 has been taken from the London Statist:—

AVERAGE PRICE PER QUARTER OF WHEAT IN LONDON.

Month.		18	80.	18	31.	188	32.	18	3 3.	188	34.	188	5.	18	86.	18	87.
		s.	d.	s.	\overline{d} .	s.	<i>d</i> .	s.	<u>d.</u>	8.	<i>d</i> .	s.	<i>d</i> .	s.	d.	s.	d.
Januar y	•••	45	11	42	5	45	7	40	2	38	7	33	7	29	10	35	5
February	•••	43	5	41	9	46	0	40	11	37	3	32	8	29	5	32	7
March		45	7	42	7	44	7	42	3	37	7	31	10	29	10	33	2
A pril	•••	48	1	44	6	45	11	41	11	37	5	34	1	30	7	32	6
May	•••	45	2	44	5	47	3	43	2	37	9	36	8	31	10	34	6
June	•••	45	1	44	6	47	5	42	10	37	2	33	6	31	7	35	1
July	•••	43	9	46	5	48	5	42	2	37	0	33	8	3 l	2	34	3
August	•••	43	11	48	6	50	0	43	6	36	11	33	5	32	5 `	30	10
September	•••	41	· 2	52	3	43	11	41	10	33	9	31	3	31	10	28	9
October	•••	41	9	47	1	39	7	40	5	32	3	30	11	29	11	30	1
November	•••	43	9	45	11	40	10	40	3	31	5	30	11	31	2	30	9
December	•••	44	1	44	7	4.1	2	39	6	31	1	30	6	33	2	30	9
The Yea	r	44	4	45	4	45	1	41	7	35	8	32	10	31	0	32	5

Price of highest, lowest, and wheat, barley, and average Gazette price of wheat, barley, and oats in England and oats in England. Wales as follows, during each of the eleven years ended with 1886:—

^{*} The Imperial quarter is equal to 8 bushels.

[†] See Supplement to "The Statist" for 1887.

[‡] Giffen's Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom, 1872 to 1886.

[§] Report on the Agricultural Returns of Great Britain, dated September, 1887, issued from the Privy Council Office, page 120.

AVERAGE PRICE OF WHEAT, BARLEY, AND OATS IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

							Ave	rage	Pric	e per	Quai	rter.						
Year.			Whe	at.		-			Bar	ley.					Oa	Oats.		
	High Week		Low Weel		Th Ye		Hig. Wee	hest kly.	Lov Wee		Tl Ye		High Wee	hest kly.	Lov Wee	vest kly.	Tl Ye	he ar.
	8.	d.	8.	d.	8.	<i>d</i> .	8.	d.	8.	<i>d</i> .	s.	<i>d</i> .	s.	<i>d</i> .	8.	<i>d</i> .	8.	d
1876	50	8	42	8	46	2	40	2	30	11	35	2	31	2	23	10	26	4
1877	68	9	50	1	56	9	44	2	32	5	39	8	29	0	23	4	25	1
1878	52	4	39	0	46	5	44	8	30	9	40	2	28	5	20	7	24	
1879	50	5	37	7	43	10	43	2	24	0	34	0	26	7	19	2	21	(
1880	48	4	39	5	44	4	37	7	25	7	33	1	28	2	20	2	23	
1881	52	2	40	9	45	4	35	8	26	11	31	11	24	6	19	5	21	
1882	51	3	39	2	45	1	36	11	25	10	31	2	25	9	19	- 1	21	1
1883	43	10	39	0	41	7	35	0	25	6	31	10	24	1	19	• 1	21	
1884	39	0	30	5	35	9	32	8	27	1	30	8	23	5	18	10	20	
1885	38	1	30	2	32	10	32	6	24	10	30	2	23	6	18	1	20	
1886	33	11	29	0	31	1	29	7	22	4	26	7	21	4	16	7	19	(

1172. The value of the agricultural produce raised in Victoria during value of the year ended 1st March, 1888, may be estimated at close upon $7\frac{1}{3}$ produce. millions sterling. The following table shows the means whereby such an estimate is arrived at:—

VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE, * 1887-8.

Name	e of Crop.	-	Gross	Produce a	nd P	rice).		Estimated Value.
						£	8.	d.	£
Wheat			13,328,451	bushels	@	0	3	4	2,221,409
Oats	•••		4,562,530	3 2	@	0	2	7	589,327
Barley	•••	•••	956,476	39	@	0	3	6	167,383
Other cereals	•••	•••	1,065,511	"	@	0	3	6	186,464
Potatoes	• • •		198,225		@	3	5	0	644,231
Other root cro	ops		41,138	99	<u>@</u>	3	0	0	123,414
Hay	•		624,122	32	<u>@</u>	2	19	0	1,841,160
Green forage	•••		264,457		<u>@</u>	2	10	0	661,143
Tobacco			11,853		<u>@</u>	2	16	0	33,188
Grapes, not m	ade into	wine	42,389	**	<u>@</u>	1	0	0	42,389
Wine	•••		1,167,874		<u>@</u>	0	4	0	233,575
Brandy	•••		3,352		@	0	10	0	1,676
Hops	, ,,,		5,405	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	<u>@</u>	5	. 0	0	27,025
Other crops	•••		,	acres	<u>@</u>	5	0	0	30,890
Garden and or			26,269		@	20	0	0	525,380
				Total	. •	••		•••	7,328,654

^{*} For a summary of the estimated value of agricultural produce during a series of years, see table "Value of Agricultural, Pastoral, and Mining Produce," post.

Specific weight of crops.

1173. The standard weight of crops in Victoria is reckoned to be 60 lbs. to the bushel for wheat, 40 lbs. for oats, 50 lbs. for barley, and 56 lbs. for maize. The actual weight, however, differs in different Thus wheat, during 1887-8, ranged from 50 lbs. to 66 lbs.; oats, from 35 lbs. to 48 lbs.; barley, from 45 lbs. to 56 lbs.; and maize, In the same year, taking the districts as a whole, 50 lbs. to 60 lbs. the average weight per bushel of wheat was 60 lbs.; of oats, 41 lbs.; of barley, 51 lbs.; and of maize, 55 lbs.

Rates of agricul-

1174. The following figures show the average rates paid for agricultural labour in the last two years. Rations are allowed in all cases in addition to the wages quoted, except in the case of threshers, hoppickers, and maize-pickers:-

RATES OF AGRICULTURAL LABOUR,* 1887 AND 1888.

Description of Labour.			1886-7.	1887-8.
			s. d.	s. $d.$
Ploughmen, per week	•••	•••	21 4	21 1
Farm labourers, ,,	•••	•••	18 6	18 1
Married couples, "			26 10	25 4
Females, ,	•••		10 11	11 10
Mowers, ,,	•••		30 0	33 5
" per acre "…			5 7	5 5
Reapers, per week	•••	•••	31 6	32 9
,, per acre	•••	•••	12 5	10 5
Threshers, per bushel (without	rations)	•••	$0 6\frac{1}{2}$	$0 8\frac{1}{2}$
Hon nielzora	,,		$0 \ 3\frac{1}{2}$	$0 3\frac{1}{4}$
Maira mialrona man haa	,,		$0 5\frac{1}{2}$	$0 7\frac{1}{2}$

Plant and improvements on farms.

1175. The number and power of steam engines used on farms, and the value of farming plant and improvements, were returned as follow for the year under review and the previous one:—

STEAM ENGINES, IMPLEMENTS, AND IMPROVEMENTS ON FARMS, 1887 AND 1888.

		1886-7.	1887-8.
Steam engines, number .	•••	526	605
	•••	4,059	$4,\!452$
Value of farming implements and n	machines	£2,667,671	£2,799,060
" improvements on farms.	•••	£16,418,012	£15,660,135

Machine labour.

1176. The following figures, which have been obtained by means of averages struck from the returns of the collectors in all the districts, show the rates paid for machine labour in the last two years:—

^{*} See also table of Wages at the end of Part Interchange ante.

MACHINE	TARATIR	1227	A BITTO	1 2 2 2
MAUDINE	IAADU U Ra	1001	AND	1000

Average Rates paid for—	1886–7.	1887-8.
	$\begin{bmatrix} s. & d. \end{bmatrix}$	s. d.
Machine reaping, per acre {With binding Without binding , mowing, ,,	8 10 4 9 4 6	8 1 4 8 4 10
With winnowing Without winnowing	25 3 16 0	22 6 18 8

1177. Information as to the numbers of live stock kept was obtained Live stock, at the census of 1881, and since that time the figures have been brought 1881 and on by estimates furnished by the municipal authorities. The following are the census numbers, and the numbers in March, 1888, as derived from the municipal estimates alluded to:—

LIVE STOCK, 1881 AND 1888.

gradient (1995) dans de service (1995) de servic	gir day		Cattle.			
Period.	Horses.	Milch Cows.	Exclusive of Milch Cows.	Total.	Sheep.	Pigs.
3rd April, 1881 (enumerated)	275,516	329,198	957,069	1,286,267	10,360,285	241,936
March, 1888 (esti- mated)	312,105	341,812	966,605	1,308,417	10,606,721	240,519
Increase Decrease	36,589	12,614	9,536	22,150	246,436 	 1,417

1178. Besides the live stock returned at the census, as shown in the Goats, asses, table, 68,426 goats, 135 asses, and 78 mules were then enumerated.

No attempt has been made to bring these numbers on to any later period.

1179. The estimates for 1888, as compared with the numbers Increase or returned at the census, show an increase in all kinds of stock except contrary, pigs, in which there was a slight falling-off. Too much reliance, however, must not be placed on any statement of the numbers of live stock, except such as is derived from the returns of a general census.

1180. Speaking roughly, there are now in Victoria 4 horses, 15 head stock per of cattle, 121 sheep, and 3 pigs, or, taking the different kinds together, square mile. 143 head of stock of these descriptions, large and small, to the square mile.

Poultry.

1181. Information respecting the numbers of poultry kept is not obtained except at the taking of a census. The following is a statement of numbers of the different kinds, according to the returns of the censuses of 1871 and 1881:—

Poultry, 1871 and 1881.

Year of Census.	Number of Owners of Poultry.	Geese.	Ducks.	Fowls.	Turkeys.	Pea Fowls.	Guinea Fowls.	Pheasants.	Ostriches.
1871 1881	81,347 97,152	83,025 92,654	137,355 181,698	1,636,782 2,328,521	69,756 153,078	970 1,701	3,542 2,307	199 - 40	16
Increase Decrease	15,805	9,629	44,343	691,739	83,322	731	1,235	159	16

Increase or decrease of poultry.

1182. It is seen that in ten years an increase of nearly 16,000 took place in the number of keepers of poultry, also a fair increase in all the different kinds of poultry except guinea fowls. Pheasants and ostriches, although not strictly speaking poultry, were returned in 1871, but no ostriches at the latter period; moreover, pheasants fell off in number from 199 in 1871 to 40 in 1881.

Live stock in

1183. The live stock in the United Kingdom and any British Posses-Possessions, sions, respecting which the information is available, is officially stated to have been as follows in the years named:-

LIVE STOCK IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

Possessions.		Year.		Number of—					
			Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.			
The United Kingdom	•••	1887	1,936,925	10,639,960	29,401,750	3,720,957			
Ceylon	•••	1885	3,983	951,305	46,634	•••			
Mauritius	•••	1884	12,000	15,000	30,000	30,000			
Cape of Good Hope		1885	205,985	1,111,713	10,976,663	116,738			
Natal	•••	1886	50,012	629,725	569,556	22,927			
Canada	•••	1881	1,059,358	3,514,989	3,048,678	1,207,619			
Newfoundland	•••	1884	5,436	19,884	40,326	•••			
Jamaica	•••	1885	62,845	130,532	13,390	* •••			
Australasia *	•••	1886-7	1,372,756	8,264,778	86,352,020	1,143,966			

Live stock in Foreign countries.

1184. The following table contains a statement of the number of horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs in some of the principal Foreign countries. The information has been derived entirely from official documents:—

^{*} For particulars relating to each colony, see third folding sheet at beginning, and Appendix A at end of the last volume.

LIVE STOCK IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES (000'S OMITTED).

Country.		Year.	Number of—					
		I cai.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.		
A		1000	1.469	0.504	2 0 4 1	2,721,		
Austria		1880	1,463,	8,584,	3,841,	646,		
Belgium	•••	1880	272,	1,383,	365,	1		
Denmark	•••	1881	348,	1,470,	1,549,	527,		
France	•••	1885	2,911,	13,105,	22,617,	5,881,		
Germany	•••	1883	3,522,	15,787,	19,190,	9,206,		
Holland		1884	269,	1,474,	753,	427,		
Italy	/	1882	660,	4,783,	8,596,	1,164,		
Hungary		1884	1,749,	4,879,	10,595,	4,807,		
Norway		1875	152,	1,017.	1,686,	101,		
Russia		1883	17,881,	23,628,	46,725,	9,362,		
Sweden		1885	480,	2,366,	1,442,	516,		
United States	. 1	1886	12,479,	48,034,	44,759,	44,613,		

1185. The numbers of live stock slaughtered in Victoria are furnished Live stock by the local bodies, but it is probable the returns do not in every case include the animals slaughtered by private persons, and on farms and stations, and, therefore, that more were really slaughtered than the figures show. The following were the numbers returned for 1886 and 1887, those for the latter year being larger than those for the former in the case of cattle, but smaller in the case of sheep and pigs:-

LIVE STOCK SLAUGHTERED, 1886 AND 1887.

Year.	Cattle and Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.	
1886 1887	210,775 216,345	2,252,982 2,234,730	124,003 123,023	
Increase Decrease	5,570 	18,252	980	

1186. The purposes to which the carcasses of the slaughtered animals Purposes were appropriated in 1887 were returned as follow: stock was slaughtered.

Purposes for which Live Stock was Slaughtered, 1887.

	Numbers Slaughtered for-							
Description of Live Stock.	The Butcher and Private use.	Preserving or Salting.	Boiling down for Tallow or Lard.	Total.				
Cattle and Calves Sheep and Lambs Pigs	215,895 2,217,178 58,292	450 130 64,731	17,422	216,345 2,234,730 123,023				
Total	2,491,365	65,311	17,422	2,574,098				

Stock slaughtered for preserving. 1187. In the 10 years ended with 1886, the returns show the average number slaughtered annually for preserving and salting to have been, of cattle 779, of sheep and lambs 119,300, and of pigs 41,379. These numbers, as regards pigs, are below, but as regards cattle and sheep, are much above the average numbers slaughtered for the same purposes in 1887.

Wool produced, 1886 and 1887.

1188. The quantity of wool produced in Victoria during the year 1887 may be set down as 48,420,119 lbs.,* valued at £2,413,759. These figures represent the excess of exports over imports during the year, to which is added the quantity and value of wool used in Victorian woollen mills. In the previous year, the quantity produced, similarly estimated, was 57,439,634 lbs., valued at £2,791,923.

Wool produced in Australasian colonies, 1883 to 1886.

1189. The following is a statement of the quantity and value of wool produced in the various Australasian colonies in 1886 and the three preceding years. The estimate for each of the other colonies has been made upon the same principle as that for Victoria, viz., by substituting the difference between the imports and the exports for the entry as to the origin of the wool made at the Customs, to which has been added an estimate for the quantity used for manufacturing purposes in Victoria during each of the years, but in the other colonies during the last three only:—

WOOL PRODUCED IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1883 TO 1886. (Excess of Exports over Imports.+)

					
Colony.		1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
QUANTITY.		lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Victoria	•••	65,930,000	61,369,000	53,390,100	50,439,634
New South Wales		182,873,449	171,612,279	165,857,466	171,228,430
Queensland	•••	43,231,606	35,525,977	42,472,071	28,700,546
South Australia	•••	42,254,621	47,296,784	45,329,646	40,991,388
Western Australia	•••	3,861,927	4,272,948	4,968,000	6,139,917
Tasmania		8,257,765	8,215,101	5,774,142	8,300,180
New Zealand	•••	68,123,194	82,138,718	87,470,035	92,741,733
Total	•••	414,532,562	410,430,807	405,261,460	398,541,828
DECLARED VALUE	E.	£	£	£	£
Victoria	•••	4,148,500	3,879,620	2,960,890	2,778,160
New South Wales		9,470,595	8,895,543	7,122,366	6,947,526
Queensland		2,277,878	1,889,504	1,779,682	1,413,908
South Australia		1,745,591	1,823,431	1,411,872	1,227,007
Western Australia		225,279	249,255	248,400	332,519
Tasmania	***	450,367	453,567	260,480	319,227
New Zealand	•••	3,012,171	3,342,509	3,240,630	3,200,499
Total	•••	21,330,381	20,533,429	17,024,320	16,218,846

^{*}The quantity of Victorian woolexported in 1887, according to the Customs returns, was 102,357,691 lbs. or more than twice the total quantity given above as produced in Victoria.—(See footnote to Wool, Order 24, in Table of Imports and Exports, ante.) There is no doubt, however, that, in order to obtain the higher price generally realized in England and elsewhere for Victorian wool, much wool produced outside the colony is entered at the Customs as Victorian.

† The estimated quantity of wool manufactured in Victoria has also been taken into account in each

of the four years, but that in the other colonies in the last three years only.

1190. It appears by the figures that Victoria, in 1886, did not produce wool proa third as much wool as New South Wales, and produced not much each colony. more than half as much as New Zealand. She, however, produced nearly twice as much as Queensland—in which colony the clip was a third less than in the previous year—and nearly a fourth more than South Australia; Western Australia, notwithstanding the immense extent of her territory, produced less than the island of Tasmania.

1191. The figures also show that the wool produced in the Austral- wool proasian colonies, in 1886, was less by nearly 63 million pounds than in three years 1885, and was also less by nearly 12 million pounds than in 1884; and, further, that the value of such wool was less in 1886 than in 1885 by about £800,000, and less than in 1884 by about £4,300,000.

compared.

1192. The following statement of the wool produced in one year in Wool provarious countries has been computed, except as regards Australasia, from figures given in the Third Annual Report of the Statistical Institute of Holland*:—

duced in various countries.

WOOL PRODUCED IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

					lbs.
Australasia (1885)		•••	•••	•••	405,261,460
Russia (1878)	_	•••	•••	•••	390,548,800
Argentine Republic	(1882)	•••	•••	•••	244,666,040
United States (1882			•••	• • •	233,073,000
United Kingdom (1	882)	•••	•••	•••	127,942,200
France (1879)	•••	•••	•••	•••	90,319,920
Spain (1878)	•••	• • •	• • •	•••	66,120,000
Germany (1881)		•••		•••	54,879,600
Cape Colony (1881)		•••	•••	•••	42,427,000
Uruguay (1880)			•••	•••	41,369,080
Hungary (1880)			• • •	•••	35,682,760
British India (1881	-2)	•••	•	•••	21,400,840
Italy (1874)			•••		21,378,800
Asiatic Turkey and	Persia	•••	•••	•••	13,224,000
Natal (1881)	* '	•••	•••	•••	12,496,680
Austria (1881)		•••	•••	•••	10,909,800
Portugal	•••	•••	· :	•••	10,358,800
Belgium (1865)	•••		•••	•••	4,408,000
British North Amer	rica (1881)	• • • •		3,570,480
Sweden (1870)		•••	***	•••	3,306,000
Other countries	•••	•••	•••		96,976,000
			, , , , ,		
${f T}_0$	otal	• • •	•••	\dots 1,	,930,319,260

1193. The average price per lb. of Victorian wool in 1887, based Fall in price upon its declared value before leaving this colony, as obtained from the Customs returns of exports, was 107d., as against 111d. in 1886, 1s. $1\frac{3}{8}$ d. in 1885, and 1s. $5\frac{3}{4}$ d. in 1884. There was thus a fall of $\frac{5}{8}$ d. per lb. as compared with 1886, of 2½d. per lb. as compared with 1885,

^{*} See Bijdragen van het Statistich Instituut, Amsterdam, 1887, page 19; there given in kilogrammes, each of which has been assumed to be equal to 2.204 lbs.

and of $6\frac{7}{8}$ d. per lb. as compared with 1884. This would depreciate the wool produced in Victoria during 1887 by £126,094 as compared with a similar quantity in 1886, by £504,376 as compared with a similar quantity in 1885, and by £1,387,000 as compared with a similar quantity in 1884.*

Price of wool in Melbourne

1194. In the foregoing paragraph, the price given is the average for all descriptions of wool included in the one total, so that it is possible that a variation in the quality may to a certain extent account for the difference in the declared value. The fall in the price of wools of like quality will, however, be readily recognised by means of the figures in the following table, which have been kindly supplied for this work by Messrs. R. Goldsbrough and Co. (Limited), Melbourne:—

AVERAGE PRICE OF WOOL IN MELBOURNE, 1885 TO 1888.

		Average Price per lb. during the years—						
Description of Wo	Description of Wool.		1884–5.		1885-6.	1886-7.	1887-8.	
Greasy—		d.	d.	<i>d</i> .	<i>d</i> .			
Merino	•••	10½ 9	8 <u>1</u> 8	101	9 1 8			
Fleece or washed †	•••	20	16	17	15½			
Scoured †	•••	19	15	18	16			

Price of Australian wool

1195. The average price of Australian wool in London, as officially in London. computed from the returns of imports by the Agricultural Department! of the Privy Council, was $1\frac{1}{4}$ d. lower in 1886 than in 1885, and $3\frac{1}{4}$ d. lower than in the three previous years, 1882 to 1884, and 5½d. lower than in any other previous ones. The following are the results obtained for the 22 years ended with 1886:—

AVERAGE PRICE OF AUSTRALIAN WOOL IN LONDON, 1865 TO 1886.

			per lb.	f				p	er lb.
			s. d.	1				8.	d.
1865	•••	•••	$1.7\frac{3}{8}$		1876		•••	1	$3\frac{1}{4}$
1866		•••	$18\frac{13}{16}$	ł	1877		•••	1	3
1867	•••	•••	$17\frac{1}{2}$	ı	1878	•••	•••	1	$2^{\scriptscriptstyle 1}_{\scriptscriptstyle 2}$
1868	•••	•••	$1 \ 3\frac{1}{16}$		1879	•••	•••	1	$2\frac{1}{2}$
1869			$1 \ 2\frac{15}{16}$	ł	1880	•••	•••	1	$2\frac{2}{4}$
1870	•••		$1 \ 3\frac{1}{4}$	1	1881			1	$2\frac{1}{2}$
1871		•••	$1 \ 2^{\frac{1}{4}}$	1	1882	•••	•••	1	$0\frac{1}{2}$
1872	•••	•••	13		1883		•••	1	$0\frac{1}{2}$
1873	•••	•••	$1 \ 3\frac{1}{4}$	l	1884	•••		1	$0\frac{1}{2}$
1874		•••	$1 2^{\frac{7}{3}}$		1885		•••	0	$10\frac{1}{2}$
1875	•••	•••	$14\frac{1}{4}$	- 1	1886	•••	•••	0	$9\frac{1}{4}$
			*	,					4

^{*} See also Part Interchange, ante, where the export value of all wool-not Victorian wool only-is dealt with.

[†] Comprising both merino and crossbred. ‡ Report dated September, 1887, page 121.

1196. The Supplement to the Statist (London journal) of the 11th Price of wool February, 1888, gives the following quotations of the price of greasy Australasian wool produced in four of the Australasian colonies during the eight years London. ended with 1887. The wool is described as "good average greasy" in the case of Victoria; "average greasy" in the case of New South Wales and South Australia; and "superior greasy" in the case of New The average price of "good to superior" Victorian wool is also given :-

AVERAGE PRICE OF THE WOOL OF EACH AUSTRALASIAN COLONY IN LONDON, 1880 TO 1887.

	•		Prices per lb. on 31st December.								
	Year.			Good to Superior							
			Victoria.	New South Wales.	South Australia.	New Zealand.	Australia Crossbred (Superfine).	Wool, the Produce of Victoria.			
			d.	d.	<i>d</i> .	<i>d</i> .	d.	<i>d</i> .			
1880	•••	•••	13	11	10	$13\frac{1}{2}$	141	$23\frac{1}{2}$			
1881	• • • •		12	101	$9\frac{1}{2}$	$12\frac{1}{2}$	14	$22^{\mathtt{z}}$			
1882	•••		$12\frac{1}{2}$	101	9~	$12\frac{1}{2}$	$13\frac{1}{2}$	$22\frac{1}{2}$			
1883	•••	•••	$12\frac{1}{2}$	10	9	$12rac{ ilde{1}}{2}$	$13\frac{1}{2}$	22			
1884	•••		$11\frac{1}{2}$	$9\frac{1}{2}$	8	12	$13\frac{1}{2}$	$22\frac{1}{2}$			
1885	***	•••	$9\frac{7}{2}$	8	$6\frac{1}{2}$	10	112	17			
1886	•••		10	8	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$10\frac{1}{2}$	12	18			
1887	•••	•••	10	8	$6\frac{1}{2}$	11	121	18			

1197. The average prices of English wool from sheep of different Price of Engbreeds, and of South African wool, during the four years ended with 1886 have been published by the Agricultural Department of the Privy Council,* the former being got from the prices given weekly in the Economist newspaper, and the latter having been computed from the Customs returns of imports. The figures are as follow:—

Cape wool

AVERAGE PRICE OF ENGLISH AND SOUTH AFRICAN WOOL IN LONDON, 1883 TO 1886.

Description of Wool.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
English Leicester ,, Half-breds ,, Kent ,, Southdown South African	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

^{*} Report dated September 1887, page 121.

Price of other wools in London.

1198. The prices of the leading descriptions of wool in London at the close of each of the seven years ended with 1887, are thus quoted by Messrs. Helmuth, Scwartze, and Co. in the supplement to the London Statist of the 11th February, 1888:—

AVERAGE PRICE OF WOOL OF DIFFERENT KINDS IN LONDON, 1881 TO 1887.

To	Average Price per lb. at end of—							
Description of Wool.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	
Cape, Eastern, extra super.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	
snow white	21	21	$20\frac{1}{2}$	$19\frac{1}{2}$	16	18	17½	
,, average fleece	12	$11\frac{1}{2}$	11	$10\frac{1}{2}$	81	$9\frac{1}{2}$		
Buenos Aires, average fleece	7	$\begin{array}{c} 6\frac{3}{4} \\ 9\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	6	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{9\frac{1}{2}}{5\frac{3}{4}}$	8½ 5¼ 8 7	
Peru, middling	11	$9\frac{1}{2}$	10	74	7	8	8	
Donskoi, average white carding	$9\frac{1}{2}$	$\begin{array}{c c} 8\frac{3}{4} \\ 9\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	8	$7\frac{1}{4}$	74	$rac{8rac{1}{2}}{6rac{3}{4}}$	7	
East India, Ferozepore, yellow	$10\frac{\tilde{1}}{4}$	$9\frac{2}{2}$	9	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{4}$	$6\frac{3}{4}$	74	
Lincoln, hogs	13	$10\frac{1}{2}$	10 1	$10\frac{3}{4}$	10	$11\frac{1}{4}$	$10\frac{1}{2}$	
Alpaca, Islay, super. fleece	$16\frac{1}{2}$	15	$16\frac{1}{2}$	$14\frac{1}{2}$	13	$12\frac{1}{2}$	12	
Mohair, Turkish, fair average	22	20	19	$18\frac{1}{2}$	15	14	$13\frac{1}{2}$	

Value of pastoral produce.

1199. The following is an estimate of the gross value of pastoral produce raised on holdings of all descriptions in 1887-8:—

VALUE OF PASTORAL PRODUCE, 1887-8.

Nature of Produce.	Value.
	£
Milk, butter, and cheese, from 345,104 milch cows kept, @ £8 10s	2,933,384
Estimated value of stock produced in 1887:—	
Cattle, 345,104, viz., 230,069, @ £8, and 115,035 (calves), @ 30s.	2,013,104
Sheep, 2,655,996, @ 7s. 6d	995,998
Pigs, 73,038, @ £2 10s	182,595
Horses 15 750 @ f8	126,000
E-come of ownerts over imports of weel Orestones welve	2,294,567
Estimated value of wool used in the colony for manufacturing purposes, 1,589,266 lbs., @ 1s. 6d.	119,195
Total	8,664,843

Note.—The principle on which the numbers of "stock produced" have been estimated is as follows:—It has been assumed that the increase of cattle amounted to one to every milch cow, and that one-third of the calves born were slaughtered for veal, the remainder taking the place of the older cattle slaughtered. The increase of sheep has been reckoned at 25 per cent. on the total number of both sexes over six months old in the colony, that being the proportionate increase ascertained by Mr. A. J. Skene, the late Surveyor-General of Victoria, to have taken place during a series of years on nearly 3\frac{3}{4}\text{ millions of sheep on 34 stations situated in various parts of the colony. The increase of pigs and horses has been arbitrarily estimated at 30 and 5 per cent. respectively upon the total numbers of such stock. The value per head set down for the different kinds of stock is intended to represent the average value per head of all the stock of each kind in the colony, young and old; for although the stock born in the year would be only six months old, on the average, when the year terminated, and would, consequently, not be of so high a value as the figures indicate, yet all the growing or fattening stock may be considered to have become more valuable during the year, and the increase of bulk, and consequently of value, of such stock may fairly be set down as part of the year's produce as much as the stock actually born therein, the numbers of the latter being taken as a basis whereto such values may be applied. The quantity of wool manufactured in Victoria has been ascertained from the various woollen mills. No estimate has been made of the value of meat, tallow, lard, hides, skins, horns, hoofs, bones, &c., as this is supposed to be included in the value of stock produced.

1200. Australian-killed fresh meat was delivered in London for the Australasian fresh meat first time in the year 1880, when the supply consisted of 60 carcasses of in London. beef and 555 of mutton. New Zealand fresh meat was first delivered in 1882. The following, according to the Agricultural Department of the Privy Council,* are the quantities delivered from Australasia in the five years ended with 1887:—

Australian and New Zealand-killed Fresh Meat delivered in London, 1881 to 1886.

					cwt.
1881	•••		•••	• • • •	11,300
1882	•••	•••	•••	•••	34,540
1883	4	•••	•••	•••	93,420
1884	•••	•••	•••	•••	222,560
1885	•••	•••		•••	230,400
1886	•••	•••	•••	•••	294,220

1201. In the same six years the average prices of beef and mutton Price of meat in London, by the carcass, are quoted as follow†:—

Average Wholesale Price of Beef and Mutton in London, 1881 to 1886.

		Beef per lb.		Mutton per lb.
1881		$4\frac{1}{2}$ d. to $7\frac{1}{2}$ d.	•••	5d. to 9d.
1882	• • •	$4\frac{3}{4}$ d. ,, $8\dot{d}$.	•••	$5\frac{1}{2}$ d.,, $9\frac{1}{2}$ d.
1883	•••	5d. ,, 8d.	•••	$5\frac{3}{4}$ d. ,, $9\frac{3}{4}$ d.
1884	•••	$4\frac{1}{4}$ d.,, $7\frac{3}{4}$ d.		$5d. , 8\frac{3}{4}d.$
1885	•••	$3\frac{3}{4}$ d. ,, $6\frac{3}{4}$ d.	•••	$4\frac{1}{4}d., 7\frac{1}{2}d.$
1886		3⅓d. ,, 6⅓d.	•••	4d. ,, 8d.

1202. Tame rabbits were kept in Victoria during the early years of Rabbits. the colony, but rabbits were first turned out upon an extensive scale by a landed proprietor in the Western district. They bred rapidly, and for several years there was a demand for specimens in most districts of the colony for breeding purposes. At that time no one seems to have thought of the nuisance they might eventually become, and of the large expenditure which would be necessary to keep down their numbers. There are now few parts of Victoria which are not infested with them, although, in consequence of the vigorous efforts which have been made by the Government, by Shire Councils, and by private individuals, to suppress the evil, there are not so many as formerly. It is found, however, that if efforts are relaxed they breed so rapidly that they soon become as numerous as ever. Some persons have advocated the introduction of animals hostile to rabbits, such as ferrets, weasels, or the mangouste

^{*} Report dated September 1887, page 108.

[†] Ibid., pages 114 and 115.

(Indian ichneumon*), but where this has been tried it has been found that the introduced animals have been so destructive to poultry that the rabbits were the lesser evil of the two. The most successful way of destroying rabbits has been found to be poisoning either with phosphorized oats or wheat, or with arsenic mixed with bran or chaff, or else with the fumes of bisulphide of carbon, which, being placed in their burrows, speedily effects its object if all the entrances are properly stopped. They are also largely trapped and shot, in which case, their flesh is available for food. The following account of the steps which have been taken to exterminate the rabbits has been supplied by the branch of the Department of Crown Lands under which the Rabbit Suppression Acts are administered:—

RABBIT EXTERMINATION.

The first Rabbit Act came into force on the 28th December, 1880. Its principal provisions are:—

Owners or occupiers are liable for destruction of rabbits on their land.

Licensees, part 2 Land Act 1869 and section 49 Land Act 1869, deemed owners.

Pastoral tenants not deemed owners or occupiers, and were exempted (altered

Crown liable for all unoccupied Crown land and land held under pastoral licence, but not liable to be served with notice by shire council to destroy rabbits, nor to

be summoned in default of compliance (altered by Act 813).

The enforcement of the provisions of the Act (re the destruction of vermin on all private lands) entrusted to the shire councils with power to compel destruction of log, brushwood fencing, and stone walls when deemed to be harbour for vermin. Occupier failing to clear land after notice, council to clear and recover expenses in any court of competent jurisdiction.

The second Act No. 721 in force on the 24th December, 1881, repealed section 7 of Act 683 conferred power on inspectors of the councils to serve notices and to

enter and destroy (if not complied with after 14 days) and recover costs.

Under the third Act No. 813 in force the 12th December, 1884:—

All licensees are owners and liable to be served with notices to destroy and be summoned in default of compliance after 14 days, shire to do the work and recover. It also places the Board of Land and Works in the same position, rendering it liable to be called upon to clear unoccupied Crown lands of rabbits, dead timber, and other harbour.

Gives power to Board of Land and Works to arrange with any shire to destroy

rabbits on Crown lands on terms to be agreed upon.

Enables shires to recover expenses incurred in clearing private holdings before two justices in lieu of court of competent jurisdiction.

Authorizes shire council inspector to act on his own authority in lieu of waiting

directions of shire council.

Provides that any person having a live rabbit in his possession be liable to a

penalty up to £100 on conviction.

Provides that it shall be the duty of every shire council to take simultaneous action to destroy vermin on any day appointed by the Governor in Council, and continue such action till district is certified as clear. Any shire not complying may be proclaimed an infested district by Governor in Council, and a local committee appointed to attend to the matter, with power to perform all duties. Expenses not recoverable from an owner to be a debt due by council, and if not paid may be satisfied out of municipal subsidy.

^{*} Herpestes mangos of Desmarest.

Gives power to proclaim any animal a natural enemy of the rabbit and protect it.

The foregoing is a brief extract of the principal features of the present Rabbit Acts, and for further information it may be stated there are about 85 shires and boroughs in the colony of Victoria more or less infested with rabbits, but in many of them the pests have not, up to the present, increased to a sufficient extent to cause any damage. Active operations to destroy the vermin on Crown lands were not taken until towards the latter end of 1881. During the first two years the operations extended to only about 20 shires; but to such an extent had the evil spread, that it was early found imperative to extend the scope of operations, and at the present time the Department is working Crown lands in upwards of 60 shires.

The amounts expended on rabbit extermination are as follow:-

1879-80		•••	£1,280	1884-5			£22,177
1880-81			£2,600	1885-6	,	• •••	£24,833
1881-2		•••	£12,890	1886-7	•••	•••	£24,509
1882-3	•••		£9,883	1887-8	•••	•••	£21,143*
1883–4	• • •		£10,063				,

These amounts include expenditure on labour, inspection, materials, cartage, &c., and for working unoccupied Crown lands; the administration and clerical portion of the work entail in addition a cost of less than £150 per annum.

The pests have of late years been largely diminished, and operations on the whole attended with marked success. The greatest obstacle in the way of effectually clearing land of the pest is found in the difficulty of enforcing simultaneous and continuous action; when once this difficulty is overcome by the whole operations being placed in the hands of the Government, with sufficient powers to enforce the working of all the infested lands at one time, the rabbits will soon be effectually destroyed, and a moderate expenditure suffice to keep them within a very small limit.

A few years ago, on one estate alone, upwards of £15,000 was expended in efforts to clear the land from the pest.

During the past eleven years it is estimated that, including the expenditure of private individuals, shire councils, and the Government, loss by depreciation in grazing capabilities of land and destruction to crops, the colony has sustained a loss of about three millions by the introduction of these four-footed rodents; but the damage has been immensely reduced during the last three years, and at present is not great, though any relaxation of efforts would in two or three years result in the animals being as numerous as ever. Phosphorized wheat and oats, bran and chaff and arsenic, strychnine water, arsenic and carrots, have been amongst the most successful poisons, but where burrows abound, and can be got at, bisulphide of carbon is the most deadly and effective enemy of the rabbit, and never fails to destroy them when properly used, unless the soil be of too porous a nature to hold the gas; in this case digging out is the best remedy. In concluding, it may interest some persons who are not fully aware of the prolific nature of rabbits, to state that in three years, under favourable circumstances, two pairs of rabbits, if undisturbed in any way and sufficient food abounded, would increase to the enormous number of five millions, which fully shows the necessity that exists for continuous and vigorous action to destroy them.

1203. In the eleven years ended with 1887, over 31 millions of rabbit exports of skins, valued at £225,000, have been exported from Victoria. In addiskins. tion to these, many have been used in the colony by hat manufacturers and others, and large numbers have doubtless been destroyed or allowed to decay. The following are the exports of rabbit skins in the period referred to:—

^{*} Nearly £400 of the amount goes toward defraying expenditure incurred in 1886-7.

EXPORTS OF RABBIT SKINS, 1877 TO 1887.

	_	•		Rabbit Skin	s Exported.
Year.			Number.	Value.	
					£
1877	•••	•••		700,565	5,790
1878	•••	•••		711,844	6,206
1879	•••			1,036,372	7,322
1880	•••	•••		3,309,408	21,674
1881	•••	•••		4,473,108	32,217
1882	•••	•••		4,929,432	37,538
1883				4,245,596	30,364
1884	•••	•••		4,963,371	37,243
1885	•••	•••		3,424,259	23,548
1886	•••	•••		910,609	6,800
1887	•••	•••	•••	2,663,314	16,294
	Total			31,367,878	224,996

Rabbits sent to market in

1204. The number of couples of rabbits received at the Melbourne Melbourne. fish market, the number sold, and the number condemned during the last two years, was as follows:-

RABBITS SENT TO MELBOURNE MARKET.

***			Numbe	r of Couples of	Rabbits.
Y	ear. 	· ·	Sold.	Condemned.	Total.
1886–7	• • •		346,856	4,460	351,316
1887–8	•••	:••	418,618	2,272	420 ,8 90
Total	•••	•••	765,474	6,732	772,206

Destruction of rabbits by disease.

1205. For some time past experiments have been in progress in various parts of Australia upon a method of destroying rabbits by disease. proposition now under consideration is that of M. Pasteur, the eminent French physician, which is to infect the rabbits with the rabbit itch or scab, a complaint which results from the presence of a parasite called sarcoptes cuniculi. It is believed that there is no danger of the complaint being communicated to human beings or live stock; and it is even stated that infected rabbits, if trapped or shot during the earlier stages of the disease, would not be unwholesome as food, since the germs could not go into the circulation, as the bodies of the eggs are larger than the capillary vessels. It is admitted that a lengthened course of experiments would be desirable before setting at large the The Government of New South Wales has appointed infected rabbits. a Royal Commission, which has had numerous sittings and has taken a large amount of evidence upon the subject, but this Commission has not yet concluded its labours, nor has it given publicity to any of the results of its enquiries.

1206. With the view of keeping the rabbits and wild dogs on the Fence be-South Australian side of the border from crossing into Victoria, a fence toria and of wire netting is in course of erection by the Victorian Government, Australia. commencing at about 36° 45' south latitude, and extending to the Murray, a distance of 163 geographical miles. About two-thirds of this has been completed, and the remainder is being rapidly proceeded From the commencing point of this fence, the Government of South Australia has fenced south for about 45 miles along the Victorian frontier, but it is not known whether they intend to continue the fencing to the sea. It may be remarked that the distance from the Murray to the sea is 242 miles, so that the portion undertaken by Victoria covers two-thirds of the whole.

South

1207. In 1888, as compared with 1887, an increase of 2 occurred in Flour mills. the number of mills; at the same time the wheat operated upon increased by 680,000 bushels, the flour made by over 14,000 tons,* the other grain operated upon by 57,000 bushels, and the hands employed by 74. The pairs of stones were fewer by 14, but the sets of rollers in use increased by 78. An increase of £54,248 took place in the estimated value of machinery, lands, and buildings:-

FLOUR MILLS, 1887 AND 1888.

Year ended		Number	Mills em	ploying—	Amount of Horse-power	Number of Pairs	Number of sets of Rollers.	
	March. Wills		Steam-power.	Water-power.	of Steam Engines.	of Chanca		
1887	•••	120	112	8	2,840	392	131	
1888	•••	122	116	6	3,120	378	209	
Incre Decr	- 1	2	4	2	280 	14	78 	

Year ended	Number of	Grain opera	ted upon.	Flour	Approximate Total Value of—			
March.	Hands employed.	Wheat. Other.		made.	Machinery and Plant.	Lands.	Buildings.	
1987 1888	743 817	bushels. 7,644,657 8,324,092	bushels. 373,171 429,779	tons.* 163,015 177,225	£ 240,400 272,990	£ 67,859 83,205	£ 163,810 170,122	
Increase	74	679,435	56,608	14,210	32,590	15,346	6,312	

^{*} A ton of flour is considered to be equivalent to 2,000 lbs.

Value of materials used and produced. 1208. In 1881 the statistics were collected by the census subenumerators, and consequently it was possible to obtain more complete information than is supplied in ordinary years by the collectors employed by the local bodies, especially in regard to the values of materials operated upon and articles produced, which, in the case of the flour mills, were as follow:—

FLOUR MILLS, 1880-81.

Value of materials operated upon ... £1,412,099

Value of articles produced ... 1,651,351

Increased value ... £239,252, or 17 percent.

Breweries.

1209. The number of breweries returned in 1888 was less by 4 than that in 1887; but the hands employed in breweries increased by 26, and considerable increases took place in the sugar, malt, and hops used. The beer brewed in the year under review exceeded by 13/4 million gallons that in the previous year, and a higher value by £234,000 was set down for the machinery, plant, lands, and buildings:—

Breweries, 1887 and 1888.

				Brew mploy			r of		Materials used.			
Year end March		Number of Breweries.	Steam- power.	Water- power.	Gas-power.	Manual Labour only.	Amount of Horse-power of Steam Engines.	Number of Hands employed.	Sugar.	Malt.	Hops.	
1887	•••	72	51	2	1	18	502	1,037	lbs. 14,605,024	bushels. 667,478	lbs. 891,294	
1888	•••	68	50	2	•••	16	512	1,063	15,002,848	746,519	998,775	
Increa	se	•••	•••	•••		•••	10	26	397,824	79,041	107,481	
Decrea	ıse	4	1	•••	1	2	•••	•••	•••	•••		

			Approximate Total Value of—					
Year ended March.		ended March. Beer made.		Lands.*	Buildings.			
1887	•••	gallons. 16,088,462	£ 140,170	£ 198,596	£ 252,135			
1888	•••	17,828,453	149,490	393,050	282,428			
Increase		1,739,991	9,320	194,454	30,293			

^{*} The figures in this column apply to purchased lands only. Three breweries in 1887 and two in 1888 were upon Crown lands; in these cases no valuation of the land has been given.

1210. The value of the sugar, malt, and hops used, and of the beer value of made, were returned for the census year, but not since. The following used and produced. are the figures given :-

Breweries, 1880-81.

	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *				${m \pounds}$
Value o	of materials used	•••	•••	•••	442,885
,, (of beer made	•••	•••	•••	780,501
	Increa	sed value	•••	•••	337,616, or 76 per cent.

1211. The beer made in Victoria during 1887-8 amounted to Consump-17,173,957 gallons; and the quantity imported, after deducting ex- tion of be per head. ports, was 1,173,959 gallons. These numbers give a total consumption of 19,002,412 gallons or an average of $18\frac{2}{3}$ gallons per head. consumption of beer per head in 1886-7 was only 17½ gallons and in the two previous years no more than 16 gallons.

1212. The following is a statement of the quantity of beer brewed Beer brewed in one year in the United Kingdom, four countries of Europe, and the countries. United States:-

BEER BREWED IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES* (000's OMITTED).

		gallons.			gallons.
United Kingdom (1885)	•••	989,890,	Austria-Hungary (1884)	. • •	272,624,
Holland (1884)					206,074,
United States (1885)	•••	594,063,	France (1883)	• •	189,618,

1213. The average annual consumption of malt liquor per head in Consumption various countries may be set down as follows, the figures being generally various calculated over a series of years:-

countries,

Annual Consumption of Beer per Head in Various COUNTRIES.

	· (25)	allons.				gallons.
United Kingdom	2	8.74	Tasmania	•••	•••	10.00
Germany	1	9.38	Queensland	***	Ø.0.b	9.55
Holland	1	9.05	Switzerland			8.15
New South Wales	1	6.70	Austria-Hungar	y	•••	6.83
Victoria		6.41	France		• • •	4.53
United States	1	0.74	Sweden	•••	•••	$2 \cdot 52$

1214. The brickyards and potteries were more numerous by 12 in Brickyards 1888 than in 1887, and the increase of hands employed was 246; and potteries. whilst the increased value of plant, lands, and buildings was set down as £25,135. The number of bricks made was larger than in the previous year by $9\frac{1}{4}$ millions; and there was an increase of £5,500 in the value of pottery made. The following are the comparative figures of the two years:

^{*} Computed, in most cases, from figures given in the Bijdragen van het Statistisch Instituut, 1887, page 15, there stated in hectolitres, each of which has been assumed to be equal to 22 Imperial gallons.

BRICKYARDS AND POTTERIES, 1887 AND 1888.

* * * *	N	Number of		Brick	yards em	oloying—	Amount	
Year ended March.	Number of Brick- yards and Potteries.	For tempering	For making		nines d by—	Manual	of Horse- power of Steam	Number of Hands employed.
	Totteries.	or crushing Clay.	Bricks or Pottery.	Steam.	Horses.	Labour.	Engines.	
1887 1888	226 238	225 236	106 102	58 57	103 108	65 73	1,203 1,159	2,271 2,517
Increase Decrease	12	11	 4	. 1	5	8	44	246

				Approxima	ate Total Va	lue of—	
Year ended March.		Number of Bricks made.	Bricks made.	Pottery made.	Machinery and Plant.	Lands.*	Buildings.
And the second s	 .		£	£	£	£	£
1887	•••	174,979,670	349,960	45,400	185,369	228,662	133,995
1888	•••	184,211,300	368,420	50,850	157,365	280,161	135,635
Increase	•••	9,231,630	18,460	5,450	•••	51,499	1,640
$\mathbf{Decrease}$	•••	•••	•••	•••	28,004	•••	

Tanneries, fellmongeries, &c. 1215. The establishments for tanning and wool-washing were more numerous by 1 in 1887-8 than in 1886-7, but the returns show a decrease of 38 in the hands employed, and of £31,000 in the value of plant, lands, and buildings connected with that industry. The work done was on the whole less than in the previous year; for although the hides and skins tanned were more in number by 270,000, the skins stripped were fewer by 236,400, and the wool washed less by 3,300,000 lbs. The following are the particulars for the two years:—

Tanneries, Fellmongeries, and Wool-washing Establishments, 1887 and 1888.

			ents.		Establi	shments	employir	ng—	r of nes.		
Year e	Number of Establishments.		Number of Establishm	Steam- power. Wind- power.		Water- power. Horse- power.		Manual Labour only.	Amount of Horse-power of Steam Engines	Number of Hands employed.	Number of Tan Pits.
1887 1888	•••	•••	140 141	66 62	•••	1 1	2 0 10	53 68	773 682	1,546 1,508	3,458 3,390
	ease rease	•••	1			•••		15	91	38	68

^{*} The figures in this column apply to purchased lands only. Twenty-nine of the brickyards in 1887 and twenty-six in 1888 were on Crown lands.

TANNERIES, FELLMONGERIES, AND WOOLWASHING ESTABLISHMENTS, 1887 AND 1888—continued.

					Approxim	ate Total	Value of—	
Year ended Mai	ch.	Number of Hides and Skins Tanned.	Number of Skins Stripped of Wool.	Other Wool Washed.	Machinery and Plant.	Lands.†	Buildings.	
				lbs.	£	£	£	
1887		1,754,473	1,923,009	10,497,303	106,420	79,555	134,008	
1888	•••	2,024,817	1,686,609	7,157,273	84,587	88,740	115,347	
Increase Decrease	•••	270,344	236,400	3,340,030	21,833	9,185	18,661	

1216. An estimate of the value of the materials used and articles Value of produced in tanneries, fellmongeries, and wool-washing establishments was obtained at the census of 1881, but no later information exists respecting these values. The following are the figures:—

used and produced.

TANNERIES, FELLMONGERIES, AND WOOL-WASHING ESTABLISHMENTS, 1880-81.

Value of materials used £1,008,531 articles produced ... 1,406,274 Increased value ... £397,743, or 39 per cent.

1217. The same number of woollen mills was returned for both woollen 1886-7 and 1887-8, but the value of plant, lands, and buildings was set down as nearly £42,000 more in the former than in the latter year. An increase of 80 took place in the number of hands employed, and a small increase in the number of blankets and shawls manufactured, but a falling off of 96,000 in the number of yards of tweed cloth, flannel, &c., made :-

Woollen Mills, 1887 and 1888.

of	Number of	Horse- Quantity Goods Manufacture Quantity of—				ou :
Woollen Mills.	Spindles.	Steam Engines.	Wool used.	Tweed, Cloth, Flannel, &c.	Blankets.	Shawls.
Q	20.466	866	lbs.	yards.	pairs.	number.
8	22,900	894	1,589,266	898,688	3,121	580
•••	2,434	28			614	352
-	8 8	8 20,466 8 22,900 2,434	8 20,466 866 8 22,900 894 2,434 28	Mills. Engines. used. 8 20,466 866 1,651,458 8 22,900 894 1,589,266 2,434 28 69,192	Mills. Engines. used. Tweed, Cloth, Flannel, &c. 8 20,466 866 1,651,458 995,026 8 22,900 894 1,589,266 898,688 2,434 28	Mills. Engines. used. Tweed, Cloth, Flannel, &c. Blankets. 8 20,466 866 1,651,458 995,026 2,507 8 22,900 894 1,589,266 898,688 3,121 2,434 28 614

^{*} The figures in this column apply to purchased land only. Four of the establishments in 1887, and five in 1888 were on Crown lands. In these cases no valuation of the land is given.

Year ended		Hands e	employed.	Approximate Total Value of—					
March.		Males.	Females.	Machinery and Plant.	Lands.	Buildings			
	,			£	£	£			
1887	•••	387	317	146,036	7,768	63,300			
1888		399	385	185,636	7,367	65,900			
Increase	•••	12	68	39,600	:	2.600			
Decrease	•••				401				

Woollen Mills, 1887 and 1888—continued.

Value of articles used and produced. 1218. The value of the raw material used in woollen mills, and of the articles produced, was returned for the census year, but not since, the difference in favour of the manufactured articles being then £79,298. The following are the figures:—

Woollen Mills, 1880-81.

Value of materials used ... £89,412 ... 168,710 ... Increased value £79,298, or 89 per cent.

Soap and candle works.

1219. The same number of soap and candle works was returned in 1887 and 1888, and the hands employed in the two years were about equal. The weight of soap made in the year under review was less by 5,411 cwt. than that in the previous year, but the weight of candles made was greater by 7,705 cwt. than in 1887, whilst the valuation placed upon the machinery, lands, and buildings was higher by £64,052 than in that year:—

SOAP AND CANDLE WORKS, 1887 AND 1888.

ents.	me	blish- ents	er of Ines.						otal
Number of Establishm	Steam- power.	Manual Labour only.	Amount of Horse-powers	Number of Hands employed.	Soap made.	Candles made.	Machinery and Plant.	Lands.*	Buildings.
					cwt.	cwt.	£	c	£
34	22	12	481	408	1	1			36,720
34	25	9	470	407	125,198	54,419	81,376	84,109	49,621
	3	3			5.411	7,705	8,018	43,133	12,901
	34	Steam- Steam- Steam- Steam- 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	34 22 12 34 25 9 3	Number of Establishments Steam- Steam- Steam- Steam- Steam- Steam- Steam- Steam- Steam- Steam Engines.	Number of Establishments Steam- Gample of Establishments Steam- Labour Labour Labour Capabour Capa	Number of Establishments Steam Establishments Establishments Steam Establishments Steam Cape Steam Steam Cape Steam Cape Steam Cape Steam Cape Steam Cape Manual Soap Candles Candl	Manual Soap To ments employing - Formal property The manufacture of the manu		

Note.—In addition to the other manufactures, 9,600 cwt. of soda crystals were made in 1887-8.

^{*} The figures in this column apply to purchased land only. Two of the establishments in 1887 and one in 1888 were on Crown lands. In these cases no valuation of the land is given.

1220. The value of the raw material used, and of the articles produced, value of in soap and candle factories was returned for the twelve months preceding the census, with the following result. No later information exists on these points:

used and

manufac-

SOAP AND CANDLE WORKS, 1880-81.

£288.340 Value of raw materials used articles produced 450,924

> Increased value ... £162,584, or 56 per cent.

1221. Thirteen tobacco manufactories were returned in 1888, as Tobacco against 11 in 1887, and the hands employed in the first exceeded those in the last named year by 113; there was an increase of 166,195 lbs. in the quantity of tobacco manufactured, of 1,806 lbs. in the quantity of snuff, and of 1,349,540 in the number of cigars made. The value of lands, buildings and plant in use was set down as greater by £28,435 in 1888 than in 1887:—

Tobacco Manufactories, 1887 and 1888.

	. "	ţ.	me	nts	ish- em- g—	Horse-	H	nber of ands cloyed.			Number	V	oximate alue of	
Year end March		Number of Establishments	Steam- power.	Gas-power.	Manual Labour.	Amount of Horspower of Steam Engines.	Males.	Females.	Tobacco Manufactured	Snuff Manufactured.	of Cigars Manu- factured.	nery lant.	Lands.	Buildings.
1887	••	11	3	1	7	43	460	196	Ibs. 1,181,283	lbs. 2,365	7,293,460	£ 31,225	£ 29,200	£ 20,515
1888	••	13	3	ı	9	47	548	221	1,347,478	4,171	8,643,000	1 -	42,300	30,215
Increase	• •	2		-	2	4	88	25	166,195	1,806	1,349,540	5,635	13,100	9,700

Note.—In addition to the other manufactures, 1,500,000 cigarettes were made in 1886-7 and 2,118,000 in 1887-8.

1222. According to the census returns, the value of the articles pro- value of duced in tobacco manufactories in 1880-81 showed an excess over that of the raw materials used of £72,870, which is equivalent to an increase of value by the process of manufacture amounting to 58 per The following are the figures: cent.

raw and manufactured materials.

Tobacco Manufactories, 1880-81.

Value of materials used £126,450 articles produced 199,320

> Increased value £72,870, or 58 per cent.

Distilleries.

1223. Nine distilleries were returned in 1888, as against eight in 1887; and an increase took place of 47 in the number of hands employed, of 29,131 gallons in the quantity of spirits made, and of £70,500 in the value of plant, lands, and buildings. The following are the figures for the two years:—

DISTILLERIES,	1887	AND	1888.
---------------	------	-----	-------

-	-	•	it of power of Engines.	r of employed.		Appro	oximate Val	ue of—
Year end March		Number of Distilleries.	Amount of Horse-power Steam Engin	Number of Hands emp	Spirits made.	Machinery and Plant.		Buildings and Improve- ments.
					gallons.	£	£	£
1887	•••	8	108	56	239,344	29,050	52,410	24,075
1888	•••	9	158	103	268,475	50,050	83,910	42,075
Increase	•••	1	50	47	29,131	21,000	31,500	18,000

Consumption of spirits in various countries.

1224. According to the following figures, the consumption of spirits per head is greatest in Holland, next in Queensland, Western Australia, New South Wales, the United States, and Sweden in the order named. In all of these countries the consumption per head appears to be greater, whilst in Switzerland, Germany, New Zealand, France, South Australia, Tasmania, Austria-Hungary, and the United Kingdom it appears to be less, than in the colony of Victoria:—

Annual Consumption of Spirits per Head in Various Countries.

		Gallons.	Į G	allons.
Holland	•••	2.08	Germany	.95
	•••	1.85	New Zealand	$\cdot 92$
••••	•••	1.46	France	·85
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	•••	$1 \cdot 39$	South Australia	•70
	•••	1.34	Tasmania	. 69
	•••	1.27	Austria-Hungary	•63
	•••	1.12	United Kingdom	• 59
Switzerland	•••	1.04	1	

Other manufactories, works, &c.

1225. The manufactories and works, exclusive of those of which mention has already been made—viz., flour mills, breweries, distilleries, brickyards, potteries, tanneries, fellmongeries, wool-washing establishments, woollen mills, soap works, candle manufactories, and tobacco manufactories—were more numerous by 70 than those returned in

It will be observed that the establishments employing manual labour decreased by 1, whilst there was an increase of 71 in those worked with the aid of machinery. The males employed increased by 2,112, and the females employed by 652; whilst the value of lands, buildings, and plant shows an increase of £1,078,903. The totals of the two years are subjoined:—

Manufactories, Works, etc., 1887 and 1888.

(Exclusive of Flour Mills, Breweries, Distilleries, Brickyards, Potteries, Tanneries, Fellmongeries Wool-washing Establishments, Woollen Mills, Soap, Candle, and Tobacco Manufactories.)

	Number of	Manufactories, &c., employing—						Amount of
Year ended March.	Manufactories, Works, &c.	Steam.	Water.	Gas.	Wind	Horse- power.	Manual Labour only.	Horse-power employed.
1887	2,151	921	13	208	2	30	977	14,203
1888	2,221	948	16	243	2	36	976	14,665
Increase	70	27	3	35	•••	6	•••	462
Decrease	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	. •••	1	•••

Year ended	. ,	of Hands loyed.	Approximate Total Value of—				
March.	Males.	Males. Females.		Lands. *	Buildings.		
			£	£	£		
1887	32,545	5,807	3,834,829	2,480,283	2,267,434		
1888	. 34,657	6,459	4,087,821	3,076,901	2,496,727		
Increase	. 2,112	652	252,992	596,618	229,293		

Note.—Exclusive of stone-breaking and tar-pavement works, which numbered 15 in 1887 and 17 in 1888. These works being carried on in connexion with quarries, it is found impossible to separate them therefrom.

1226. By summarizing the returns of manufactories and works of all Manufacdescriptions, including not only such as are embraced in the foregoing table, but also those excluded therefrom—viz., flour mills, breweries, distilleries, brickyards, potteries, tanneries, fellmongeries, wool-washing establishments, woollen mills, soap works, candle manufactories, and tobacco manufactories—it is found that during 1887-8 the total number

all descriptions.

^{*} In the case of establishments standing upon Crown lands no estimate of the value of the land is given. The number of such establishments was 172 in 1887, and 167 in 1888.

of establishments increased by 84, those of them which use steam or gas by 63, at the same time the hands employed increased by 3,311; the amount of horse-power by 688, and the value of machinery, lands, and buildings by £1,565,830. The returns of the two years are contained in the following table:—

Manufactories, Works, etc., 1887 and 1888.

(Including Flour Mills, Breweries, Distilleries, Brickyards, Potteries, Tanneries, Fellmongeries, Wool-washing Establishments, Woollen Mills, Soap, Candle, and Tobacco Manufactories, as well as all other Manufactories, Works, &c.)

Year ended March.	Total Number of Establish- ments.	Number of Establish- ments using Steam or Gas Engines. Horse-power of Engines.		Number of Hands employed.	Approximate Value of Lands,* Buildings, Machinery, and Plant.	
1887	2,770	1,459	21,019	45,773	£ 11,068,158	
1888	2,854	1,522	21,707	49,084	12,633,988	
Increase	84	63	688	3,311	1,565,830	

Note.—Exclusive of stone-breaking and tar-pavement works, which numbered 15 in 1887, and 17 in 1888. These works being carried on in connexion with quarries, it is found impossible to separate them therefrom.

Names of manufactories.

1227. The manufacturing establishments of all kinds respecting which returns are obtained are named in the following table, and their numbers are given for 1880-81 and 1887-8. For the former, which was the census year, are also given the approximate values of the materials used and articles produced, and for the latter the number of hands employed and the approximate value of lands, buildings, machinery, and The establishments are for the most part of an extensive character, the only exception being in cases where the existence of industries of an unusual or interesting nature might seem to call for notice. attempt is made to enumerate mere shops, although some manufacturing industry may be carried on thereat. Were this done, the "manufactories" in the colony might be multiplied to an almost indefinite extent. It is customary to note all establishments where machinery worked by steam, gas, water, wind, or horse-power is used. It is believed that a different system prevails in some of the neighbouring colonies, and that particulars of many establishments which, in Victoria, would not be considered worthy of notice find place in their returns:—

^{*} In the case of establishments standing upon Crown lands no estimate of the value of the land is given. The number of such establishments was 210 in 1887, and 201 in 1888.

MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, ETC., 1881 AND 1888.

	ř .	1880-81	•	1887–8.		
Description of Manufactory, Works, &c.	Number of Establish- ments.		nate Value f— Articles produced.	Number of Establish- ments.	Hands employed.	Approximate value of Machinery, Plant, Lands, and Buildings.
Books and Stationery. Account-book manufactories, manufacturing stationers Printing establishments*	7	£ 62,386 202,475	£ 100,057 569,797	9	760 3,564	£ 219,700 866,116
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. Organ-building establishments Pianoforte manufactories	2 5	3,500 1,700	8,050 4,150	4 3	36 11	6,300 2,300
Carving Figures, etc. Statuary works	68 b	•••	•••	1	· ig ig • •••••	•••
Designs, Medals, and Dies. Die-sinkers, engravers, medalists, trade-mark makers	6	3,350	9,200	5	65	34,700
Indiarubber stamp manufactories † Type foundry	2 1	35 0	1,700 	•••	•••	•••
PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS, ETC. Electric-lighting apparatus manufactory	•••	• • •		ı	•••	•••
Philosophical instrument manufactories	1	•••	***	3	14	5,360
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS. Surgical instrument, truss—manufactories	6	2,400	5,600	4	17	10,735
ARMS, AMMUNITION, ETC. Blasting powder, dynamite, &c.— manufactories	3	9,964	16,737	6	75	41,410
Fuze manufactory Shot manufactories	1 	•••	•••	$egin{array}{c} 1 \ 2 \end{array}$	••• 4	 5,080
Machines, Tools, and Implements. Agricultural implement manufactories Boiler and pipe-covering manufac- tories	54	91,659	20 2, 535	62 1	1,051	151, 608
Cutlery, tool—manufactories Domestic implement manufactories	3 2	800	2,400	6 10	28 66	13,375 28,830
Evaporating apparatus manufactory Iron foundries and engineering estab- lishments§	147	329,395	723,919	1 156	6,100	1,240,366
Nail manufactories Pattern-makers Refrigerating machine manufactory	•••	•••	•••	2 · 5 · 1	13 21	2,700 5,095
Sheet-iron and tin works	61	143,000	 247,299	47	668	156,000
CARRIAGES AND HARNESS. Carriage lamp manufactories Coach, waggon, &c.—manufactories Perambulator manufactories Saddle, harness—manufactories	3 132 3 47	900 99,415 1,750 35,792	2,950 212,615 5,000 81,130	2 195 2 57	15 2,720 8 465	6,450 361,690 2,710 97,592
Saddle-tree, &c., manufactories Whip manufactories	4 3	2,400 940	6,860 - 2,950	4 3	22 16	4,5 00 2,4 60

^{*} Including paper-bag manufactories.
† Indiarubber stamps are now generally made by manufacturing stationers. See Books and Stationery above.
‡ Including bellows, churn, washing-machine, &c., makers.
§ Including brass-founders and pattern-makers.

Manufactories, Works, etc.—continued.

		1880-81.	•		1887-8	3.
Description of Manufactory, Works, &c.	Number of Establish- ments.		Articles produced.	Number of Establish- ments.	Hands employed.	Approximate Value of Machinery, Plant, Lands, and Buildings.
SHIPS AND BOATS.	10	£	£		. 94	£ 8,150
Ship, boat—builders Ships' wheels, blocks, &c.—manufactories	10	3,570 505	14,614 1,100	8		•••
Floating-dock	1	•••)			100 100
Graving-docks Patent slips	3 2	•••	}	8	180	432,431
•	_		,			
Houses, Buildings, etc. Architectural modelling works	11	3,584	8,900	14	81	24,200
Patent ceiling ventilator manufactories	2	250	1,600	3	41	5,220
Lime works	21	6,560	17,216	37	351	18,793
Roof-covering composition manufac-	2	944	2,180	•••	•••	•••
tories Venetian blind manufactories	12	5,500	11,750	9	103	19,023
T						}
FURNITURE. Bedding, flock, and upholstery manufactories	15	13,350	26,880	22	214	59,369
Cabinet works, including billiard-table makers	63	131,000	258,188	67	1,302	219,196
Chandelier manufactory		•••		1	•••	
Bedstead manufactory			•••	1	•••	
Earth-closet manufactories	1		•••	3	23	8,200
Iron-safe manufactories	2	670	970	2	17	4,160
Looking-glass manufactories	2	400	1,300	3	31	5,950
Picture-frame makers, &c Wood-carving and turnery works	13 10	5,627 4,965	11,550 10,800	5 15	19 63	12,380 16,585
		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	,			
CHEMICALS.		07.100	40.000		700	22.212
Chemical works	6	25,160	43,600	11	136	83,910
Dye works Essential oil manufactories	6 4	1,130 1,825	7,150	9	68	19,660
Ink, blacking, blue, washing-powder,	12	37,280	3,900 58,560	9 7	63 161	5,955
&c.—manufactories	12	01,200	30,300	'	101	28,290
Ironfounders—charcoal manufactory			•••	1	•••	
Japanner			•••	1	•••	
Paint, varnish—manufactories	1		•••		•••	
Printing ink manufactories			•••	2	18	9,450
Salt works	8	4,882	10,810	8	36	5,840
TEXTILE FABRICS.			-			
Woollen mills	10	89,412	168,710	8	784	258,903
$\mathbf{Dress.}$						
Boot manufactories	105	355,418	686,922	97	3,886	199,228
Clothing factories	63	370,181	761,401	77	4,344	340,046
Fur manufactories	3	4,300	6,900	4	30	6,845
Hat, cap—manufactories	22	34,753	66,264	15	457	61,951
Hosiery manufactories	1	•••		3	75	3,960
Oilskin, waterproof-clothing—manu-	5	900	5,700	5	61	9,310
factories Umbrella and parasol manufactories	9	13,180	24,825	6	101	14 650
Wig manufactory	1 1	10,100	24,829	1		14,650
		1		•••	•••	•••

MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, ETC.—continued.

		1880-81.			1887-	8.
Description of Manufactory, Works, &c.	of h-		nate Value f—	r of th-	ed.	Approximate Value of
Description of Manufactory, works, &c.	Number of Establish- ments.	Materials used.	Articles produced.	Number of Establish- ments.	Hands employed.	Machinery, Plant, Lands, and Buildings.
FIBROUS MATERIALS.		£	£			£
Rope, twine, mat, bag, sack—manu- factories	18	66,975	102,280	13	298	102,031
Sail, tent, tarpaulin—manufactories	12	28,860	47,250	9	63	20,620
Animal Food.						
Butterine factory	•••	•••	•••	1	•••	•••
Cheese factories	28	17,733		17	69	19,015
Meat-curing establishments	16	192,150	258,790	23	257	57,850
VEGETABLE FOOD.						
Arrowroot, maizena, oatmeal, starch —manufactories	5	5,620	8,000	3	183	77,300
Biscuit manufactories	13	106,110	181,840	9	566	92,830
Confectionery works	8	61,600		11	364	69,660
Fruit evaporating works	•••			1		
Flour mills	144	1,397,099	1,637,351	122	817	526,317
Jam, pickle, vinegar, sauce—manu- factories	25	84,430		22	349	71,369
Macaroni works	2	125	230	1	•••	•••
DRINKS AND STIMULANTS.*			* 2 ×			-
Aërated waters, gingerbeer, liqueur, &c.—works	114	91,849	196,810	149	937	273,956
Breweries	81	442,885	780,501	68	1,063	824,968
Coffee, chicory, cocoa, mustard, spice —works	12	235,355		12	156	83,530
Distillaries	e e	96 269	44,500	9	103	176 025
Malthouses	6	26,368		1 .	1	176,035
	14	67,635	98,000	16	109	109,130
Sugar, treacle—refineries		100 450	100 200	3	206	208,800
Tobacco, cigars, snuff—manufactories	16	126,450	199,320	13	769	109,375
Animal Matters.						
Boiling-down, tallow-rendering—establishments	15	28,303		19	138	42,221
Bone mills and bone manure manufactories	15	50,225	70,845	11	53	18,380
Brush manufactories	8	15,700	27,800	9	151	19,688
Comb manufactory	1		•••	•••		•••
Catgut manufactories	2	800		1		•••
Curled hair manufactories	- 3	1,700		2	17	4,006
Glue, oil—manufactories Leather belting (machinery) manu-	7	8,200	12,700	4	22	8,525
factory				1		
Morocco, fancy leather—manufactories	3	2,480		3	18	1,580
Portmanteau, trunk—manufactories	7	5,680		7	32	14,110
Soap, candle—works	38	288,340		34	407	215,106
Tanneries, fellmongeries, and wool- washing establishments	151	1,008,531	1,406,274	141	1,508	288,674

^{*} Places where wine is made are not included. The number of wine presses returned in 1887-8 was 489. VOL. II.

MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, ETC.—continued.

		1880-81	•		1887-	-8.
Description of Manufactory, Works, &c.	Number of Establish- ments.		mate Value	Number of Establish- ments.	Hands employed.	Approximate Value of Machinery,
	Nun Esta men	Materials used.	Articles produced.	Num Esta men	Hane	Plant, Lands, and Buildings.
VEGETABLE MATTERS.		£	£			£
Bark mills	8	17,000	25,650	3	19	3,880
Basket-making works	9	1,670		12	73	13,620
Broom manufactories *	2	6,200		1	•••	
Chaff-cutting, corn-crushing—works †		357,232		205	862	234,020
Cooperage works	24	17,829		26	156	36,755
Cork manufactories	2	2,100		1	***	
Fancy-box, hat-box—manufactories	5	3,080		8	125	25,650
Paper manufactories	3	24,300	1	2	166	97,800
Saw mills, moulding, joinery, &c.—works	174	552,463	973,127	272	5,496	816,441
COAL AND LIGHTING.	10	07 200	996 116		507	7 697 900
Gasworks	19	97,392	1 -	24	597	1,627,309
Electric-light works	•••		•••	1	•••	•••
Stone, Clay, Earthenware, and Glass.			· .			
Artificial stone manufactory	•••		•••	1		
Asbestos works	•••	•••	•••	1	•••	•••
Brickyards and potteries	165	•••	137,834	238	2,517	573,161
Cement tile works	•••	•••	•••	1	•••	•••
Filter manufactories	1	•••		2	7	1,515
Glass manufactories, works	9	12,705		5	190	20,560
Stone-breaking, asphalte, tar-pave- ment—works‡	9	10,640	27,783	•••	•••	•••
Stone and marble sawing, polishing—works	43	50,583	104,614	46	598	111,296
WATER. §		!				
Ice manufactories	2	2,000	7,000	4	38	42,442
GOLD, SILVER, AND PRECIOUS STONES.						
Goldsmiths, jewellers, and electro- platers (manufacturing)	28	62,020	109,650	22	318	109,300
Royal mint	1	•••	•••	1	•••	
METALS OTHER THAN GOLD AND SILVER.					·	
D - 11 f J	1					
Brass and copper foundries		•••	•••	19	363	112,370
Lead, pewter, and zinc—works	5	17,850	23,800	4	39	29,450
Pyrites works	1		20,000	1		23,400
Smelting works	7	32,396	48,610	$\hat{\overline{3}}$	70	24,000
Wire-working establishments	10	3,650	9,800	8	68	18,475
Total where only one return was	•••	257,910	400,080		309	154,136
received for each of certain descriptions			, ,	:		
	2,468	7 007 745	13,370,836	9 954	49,084	12,633,988
Total	2,700	1,001,140	10,070,000	2,004	13,004	12,000,000

^{*} See also Brush factories under "Animal Matters" ante.
† All these establishments used machinery worked by steam, wind, or horse power. They must not be confounded with chaff-cutting and corn-crushing machines in use on farms, which numbered about 18,200.

[†] Now included under the head of Stone Quarries—post.

§ Works for the storage and supply of water are not included in the manufacturing tables. For tables relating to these, see paragraph 1159 et seq.

| The particulars of these been combined, in accordance with a promise made that the contents of individual

schedules would not be published.

1228. The difference between the value of materials used and articles value of produced in 1880-81, as shown by the table, indicates an increase in the used and value of the former by the process of manufacture of over $5\frac{1}{3}$ millions sterling, or 67 per cent. The following are the exact figures:—

produced.

Value of Raw and Manufactured Materials, 1880-81.

Value of materials operated upon 7,997,745 articles produced 13,370,836 Increased value ... 5,373,091, or 67 per cent.

1229. By comparing the particulars respecting these manufactories, Summary of as returned in 1888 and in the first year of each of the two previous quinquennia, considerable increases at each successive period will be periods. found in all the columns. The number of establishments increased by 10 per cent. between 1878 and 1883, and by 9 per cent. between 1883 and 1888; the hands employed increased by 40 per cent. and 7 per cent. in those intervals respectively; and the value of machinery, plant, lands, and buildings increased by 28 per cent. in the first, and by 48 per cent. in the second, interval. The following is the comparison referred to:—

SUMMARY OF MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, ETC., 1878, 1883, AND 1888.

Year ended March.	Total Number of Establishments.	Number of Establishments using Steam or Gas Engines.	ments Horse-power Hands of Engines.		Approximate Value of Lands, Buildings, Machinery, and Plant.
1878	2,370	929	12,698	32,688	£
1883	2,612	1,248	16,612	45,698	6,665,540 8,519,486
1888	2,854	1,522	21,707	49,084	12,633,988

1230. The stone quarries, stone-crushing, and tar-pavement works stone returned in 1888 were more numerous by 11 than in 1887, and the output of stone increased by 162,828 cubic yards, and the hands employed The following are the figures for the two years:—

STONE QUARRIES,* ETC., 1887 AND 1888.

	Number		Cubic Yard	Steam Engines in use.				
Year ended March.	of Quarries, &c.	Bluestone.	Slate and Flagging.	Sandstone and Freestone.	Granite.	Other.	Number.	Horse- power.
1887 1888	155 166	530,380 689,207	2,007 3,943	7,833 9,398	1,500 1,000	12,800 13,800	22 24	855 461
Increase Decrease	11	158,827	1,936	1,565	500	1,000	2	 394

^{*}Including stone-crushing and tar-pavement works formerly included in the table of "Manufactories, works, &c."

† Also 120,000 roofing slates in 1888.

STONE QUARRIES,* ETC., 1887 AND 1888—continued.

Year	Number of	Approximate Total Value of—						
ended March.	Hands employed.	Stone raised.	Machinery and Plant.	Lands.†	Buildings.			
1887	1,458	£ 167,210	£ 52,119	£ 49,605	£ 8,705			
1888	1,498	174,839	55,771	51,330	11,179			
Increase	40	7,629	3,652	1,725	2,474			

Discovery of gold.

1231. Gold was first discovered in Australia by the Rev. W. B. Clarke, of Sydney, who, in 1841, found the precious metal in the mountainous regions to the west of the vale of Clwyd, in New South Wales, and in 1844 exhibited a specimen of gold in quartz to the then Governor, Sir George Gipps, and others. But the subject was not followed up, "as much from considerations of the penal character of the colony as from general ignorance of the value of such an indication." In 1850, however, Mr. E. H. Hargreaves returned to Sydney from California for the express purpose, as he states, of searching for gold; and on the 12th February, 1851, he succeeded in finding gold at Summer This discovery afterwards led to Hill Creek, in New South Wales. gold being found at other places in that colony, and to the discovery of the gold-fields of Victoria. The following is a short statement of the order in which a Select Committee, appointed in 1853‡ by the Legislative Council to consider claims for rewards for gold discoveries in Victoria, placed the various claimants:—The Hon. W. Campbell discovered gold in March, 1850, at Clunes; concealed the fact at the time from the apprehension that its announcement might prove injurious to the squatter on whose run the discovery was made, but mentioned it in a letter to a friend on the 10th June, and afterwards on the 5th July, 1851, which friend, at Mr. Campbell's request, reported the matter to the gold-discovery committee on the 8th July. Mr. L. J. Michel and six others discovered gold in the Yarra Ranges, at Anderson's Creek, which they communicated to the gold-discovery committee on the 5th Mr. James Esmond, a Californian digger, and three others, obtained gold in the quartz rocks of the Pyrenees, and made the discovery public on the 5th July. Dr. George Bruhn, a German physician,

^{*} Including stone-crushing and tar-pavement works formerly included in the table of "Manufactories, works, &c."

[†] The figures in this column apply to purchased land only. Thirty-eight of the stone quarries in 1887 and 1888 were on Crown lands, and in these cases no valuation of the land has been given.

‡ The report of this Committee was dated 10th March, 1854.

found indications of gold in quartz "two miles from Parker's station" in April, 1851, and forwarded specimens to the gold committee on the 30th June. Mr. Thomas Hiscock found gold at Buninyong on the 8th August, and communicated the fact to the editor of the Geelong Advertiser on the 10th of the same month. This discovery led to that of the Ballarat gold-fields. Mr. C. T. Peters, a hutkeeper at Barker's Creek, and three others, found gold at Specimen Gully on the 20th July, worked secretly to the 1st September, then published the account. This led to the discovery of the numerous gold-fields about Mount Alexander.

1232. According to the estimate of the Mining Department, the gold gold raised, raised in Victoria in 1887 was 617,751 oz., which is less than the 1887. quantity obtained in 1886 by 47,445 oz., representing, at £4 per oz., a diminished value of £189,780. The following are the figures for the two years:—

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF GOLD RAISED IN 1886 AND 1887.

Year.		Gold raised in Victoria.				
i cai.		Estimated Quantity.	Value, at £4 per oz.			
		oz.	£			
886	•••	665,196	2,660,784			
	•••	617,751	2,471,004			
Decrease		47,445	189,780			

1233. From 1871 to 1879 the quantity of gold raised from year to Gold raised, year had been steadily diminishing, but in the next three years an 1871 to improvement took place, which, however, has not since been sustained, the yield having again gradually fallen off since 1882, and being less in 1887 than in any other year since 1851. The subjoined figures give an estimate of the quantity of gold raised in 1871 and each subsequent year:—

ESTIMATED QUANTITY OF GOLD RAISED, 1871 TO 1887.

			oz.	1			oz.
1871		•••	1,355,477	1880	•••	•••	829,121
1872	•••	•••	1,282,521	1881	•••	•••	858,850
1873		•••	1,241,205	1882	•••	•••	898,536
1874	•••	•••	1,155,972	1883	•••	•••	810,047
1875	•••	•••	1,095,787	1884	•••	•••	778,618
1876		•••	963,760	1885	•••	•••	735,218
1877	•••		809,653	1886	•••	•••	665,196
1878	•••	•••	775,272	1887	•••	•••	617,751
1879		•••	758,947				,

Gold raised, 1851 to 1887. 1234. Carrying on to the end of 1887 the calculations given in previous years, the following may be estimated as the total quantity and value of the gold raised in Victoria from the period of its first discovery about the middle of 1851. The figures give an average per annum during the whole period of about 1,507,000 oz., which is about two and a half times the quantity raised in 1887:—

ESTIMATED TOTAL QUANTITY AND VALUE OF GOLD RAISED IN VICTORIA, 1851 TO 1887.

Gold raised in Victoria.		Estimated Quantity.	Value, at £4 per oz.		
Prior to 1887 During 1887	•••	oz. 54,393,182 617,751	£ 217,572,728 2,471,004		
Total	•••	55,010,933	220,043,732		

Gold raisedin Australasian colonies. 1235. Since the first discovery, in 1851, of gold in Australasia, 82½ million ounces have been raised in the various colonies, two-thirds of which was got in Victoria. The following is a statement of the quantity recorded as having been raised in the respective colonies during each year. No column is assigned to Western Australia, as, although during the last two or three years some gold has been raised in the Kimberley district of that colony, all that is known of the quantity obtained is that in 1887 4,873 ounces passed through the Customs:—

GOLD PRODUCE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1851 TO 1887.

Year.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand
	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	OZ.
1851	145,137	144,121	•••	•••		
1852	2,738,484	818,752	•••	•••	•••	
1853	3,150,021	548,053			•••	
1854	2,392,065	237,911		•••	•••	
1855	2,793,065	170,146	•••		•••	
1856	2,985,735	183,946	•••	•••	•••	
1857	2,761,567	161,043	•••	•••	•••	10,437
1858	2,528,227	280,558	•••	•••	•••	13,534
1859	2, 280,717	323,984	•••	•••	•••	7,336
1860	2, 156,700	381,614	4,127	•••	•••	4,538
1861	1,967,453	459,879	1,077	•••		194,031
1862	1,658,281	616,910	190	•••	•••	410,862
1863	1,627,105	467,399	3,937	•••	•••	628,450
1864	1,545,437	341,954	22,037	•••		480,171
1865	1,543,188	364,541	25,339	•••	•••	574,574
1866	1,478,280	287,534	22,916		348	735,376

Gold Produce in Australasian Colonies, 1851 to 1887—continued.

Year.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
	OZ.	OZ.	oz.	oz.	oz.	OZ.
1867	1,433,246	269,407	49,092	• • • .	1,363	686,905
1868	1,634,200	258,774	165,801	•••	692	637,474
1869	1,337,296	252,130	138,221	•••	137	614,281
1870	1,222,798	240,402	136,773	•••	964	544,880
1871	1,355,477	321,469	171,937	•••	6,005	730,029
1872	1,282,521	424,100	186,019	2,494	6,9 69	445,370
1873	1,241,205	360,850	194,895	98	4,661	505,337
1874	1,155,972	270,710	375,586	8,351	4,651	376,388
1875	1,095,787	229,386	391,515	13,742	3,010	355,322
1876	963,760	155,166	374,776	9,857	11,107	322,016
1877	809,653	122,629	428,104	11,811	5,777	371,685
1878	775,272	117,978	310,247	10,746	25,249	310,486
1879	758,947	107,640	288,556	14,250	60,155	287,464
1880	829,121	116,751	267,136	13,246	52, 595	305,248
1881	858,850	145,532	270,945	16,976	56,693	270,561
1882	898,536	129,233	224,893	15,669	49,122	251,204
1883	810,047	122,257	212,783	15,939	46,577	248,374
1884	778,618	105,933	307,804	21,455	42,340	229,946
1885	735,218	100,667	310,941	18,327	41,241	237,371
1886	665,196	98,446	340,998	26,315	31,014	227,079
1887	617,751	108,101	425,923	36,569	42,609	203,869
Total	55,010,933	9,845,906	5,652,568*	235,845	493,279	11,220,598

SUMMARY OF GOLD PRODUCE OF AUSTRALASIA 1851 TO 1887.

					OZ.
Victoria	• •	• • •	•••	•	55,010,933
New South Wales	•••		•••	• • •	9,845,906
${f Queensland}$	•••	•••	•••	•••	5,652,568*
South Australia	•••	•••	•••	•••	235,845
Western Australia	•••	•••	• • • •	•••	4,873
Tasmania			• • ,•	•••	493,279
New Zealand	. • • •		•••	•••	11,200,598
					82,444,002
					02, 111,002

1237. The average value of the gold raised varies in the different value of colonies. If it be estimated at £4 per ounce, the total value would be in Austral-£329,776,008, or if at £3 15s. per ounce it would be £309,165,008.†

1238. According to Mr. Mulhall, the value of the gold produced in Gold produce the different countries of the world during the 50 years ended with 1830 to 1880. 1880 was as follows:—

‡ Dictionary of Statistics, page 220.

^{*} This estimate, which has been carefully compiled from the Queensland Statistical Register, is higher by 45,426 ounces than that furnished by the Registrar-General of Queensland and published in the "Australasian Statistics, 1887," for which see Table XIX. in Appendix A at end of the last volume.

† Pure gold is worth £4 4s. 11½d., and standard gold (22 carats fine) £3 17s. 10½d.

Gold	PRODUCE	\mathbf{OF}	THE	WORLD.	1830	то	1880.
$\alpha \omega \omega$	LICUOUS	OT.	7 77 73	TT OLUMN	1000	10	1000

Co	untries.		Value of Gold raised. (000,000's omitted.)	Percentage.
Spanish Am United State Australia Russia Brazil Africa Austria Other count	es 		£ 310, 286, 258,* 173, 145, 104, 65,	21·5 19·7 17·8 12·0 10·0 7·1 4·4 7·5
Total		•••	1,448,	100.0

Gold produce

1239. This would give an average of nearly £29,000,000 per annum. of the world, 1851 to 1885, which is considerably higher than the following estimate of the world's produce of gold between the years 1851 and 1885, taken from L'Almanach de Gotha 1887†:—

GOLD PRODUCE OF THE WORLD, 1851 TO 1885.

					UZ.		<i>a</i>
1851 to 1860	•••	Annual average	•••		6,446,689	\mathbf{or}	25,786,756
1861 to 1870	• • •	, ,	•••				24,433,320
1871 to 1880	•••	**	•••				22,262,708
1881 to 1885	•••	22	•••	•••	4,793,690	,,	19,174,760

Gold produce

1240. By the following table, which, with the exception of the of the world, 1888 to 1886. figures for Australasia, has been taken from the report for 1887 of Mr. James P. Kimball, Director of the United States Mint, it appears that during the four years ended with 1886 the world's annual production of gold has averaged something under 5 million ounces, the largest quantity being produced in the United States, the next largest in Australasia, and the next in Russia:—

GOLD PRODUCE OF EACH COUNTRY, 1883 TO 1886.

Countries.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	
Australasia	oz 1,430,501	oz. 1,502,543	oz. 1,442,437	oz. 1,389,048	
Ruggio	1,450,890 973,003	1,489,589 1,057,890	1,537,930 1,225,414	1,692,6 94 992,288	
Mexico	46,220	57,213	41,913	29,699	

^{*} According to an estimate made in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne, the value of gold raised in Australia during the period named amounted to £282,980,000, or about 25 millions sterling in excess of this estimate.

Page 1065, where only the quantities have been given, in kilogrammes, which have been converted into ounces on the assumption that a kilogramme is equal to 32 142 oz. troy. The values have been calculated at a uniform rate of £4 per oz.

[‡] When the figures for any year were not given by Mr. Kimball, those for a previous year have been inserted.

GOLD PRODUCE OF EACH COUNTRY, 1882 TO 1886—continued.*

Countries.		1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
		oz.	oz.	OZ.	oz.
Germany		14,721	17,839	44,292	34,231
Austria-Hungary		52,649	53,291	53,484	53,484
Sweden	•••	1,189	643	1,511	2,154
Italy	•••	4,564	4,564	4,564	4,564
Turkey		321	321	321	321
Argentine Republic	•••	3,793	3,793	3,793	3,793
Colombia	-	186,488	186,488	120,918	120,918
Rolinia	•••	3,504	3,504	3,504	3,504
Chili		16,071	16,071	8,357	8,357
Brazil	•••	30,599	30,599	38,699	48,277
Tanan .	•••	9,321	9,514	8,518	10,703
A frica	•••	34,649	40,177	66,952	69,523
Vonognola	•••	161,449	226,055	226,055	161,353
Canada	•••	46,124	46,124	34,713	32,142
	•••	5,786	5,786	7,264	
Peru	•••		•		5,464
China	•••	258,968	300,913	224,898	176,524
The World		4,730,810	5,052,917	5,095,537	4,839,041

1241. According to the figures, the gold raised in the world during value of the 1886, if valued at £4 per ounce, would be £19,356,164; or if at £3 15s. per ounce, it would be £18,146,404. During the four years the value of the whole quantity raised would be £78,873,220 at the former, or £73,943,644 at the latter valuation.

world's gold produce, 1883–1886.

1242. Some years since, a silver mine was worked at St. Arnaud, in Silver raised Victoria, but after a time it ceased to be remunerative, and the workings were abandoned. Since the establishment of a branch of the Royal Mint in Melbourne, a certain quantity of silver has been extracted annually from the crude gold lodged there for coining, and latterly the whole quantity of silver produced in Victoria has been from It is difficult to obtain reliable information respecting silver produce, as in consequence of the silver being generally associated with lead and other metals, it is found economical to send the ore in a concentrated form to Europe for smelting. For Queensland and South Australia† no definite returns are available; and little or no silver has been raised in Western Australia and Tasmania. following, so far as is known, are the quantities raised in Victoria, New South Wales, and New Zealand during each of the twenty-five years ended with 1887:-

in Australasian colonies.

^{*} When the figures for any year were not given by Mr. Kimball, those for a previous year have been inserted.

[†] It is known that in Queensland 2,183 tons of silver lead ore, valued at £80,092, were raised in 1887; 1,631 tons valued at £52,797 in 1886; 2,377 tons, valued at £49,922, were raised in 1885; and 15,519 tons, valued at £224,669, were raised in the previous six years; also that in South Australia 1,620 tons of silver lead ore, valued at £23,349, were raised in the previous ten years ended with 1884.

SILVER PRODUCE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1863 TO 1887.

•	Year.		Victoria.*	New South Wales.	New Zealand
7000			0Z.	oz.	oz.
1863	• • •	• • • •	1,098	••• •	•••
1864	• • •	•••	5,688	•••	•••
1865	•••	•••	3,379	••••	• • •
1866	•••	•••	2,348	•••	•••
1867	•••	•••	78	* ••••	•••
1868	•••		5,761	•••	•••
1869	•••	•••	•••	753	11,063
1870	•••		•••	13,868	37,123
1871	• • •	•••	•••	71,311	80,272
1872	•••	•••	8,011	49,544	37,064
1873	•••		14,347	66,997	36,187
1874	•••		11,906	78,027	40,566
1875	•••		21,842	52,553	29,085
1876	•••		$26,\!355$	69,179	12,683
1877	•••		19,717	31,409	33,893
1878	•••		22,995	60,563	23,018
1879	•••		23,728	83,164	20,645
1880	•••	•••	23,247	91,419	20,005
1881	•••		20,957	57,254	18,885
1882	•••	,	20,343	38,618	5,694
1883	•••		$22,\!121$	77,065	16,826
1884			27,070	93,660	24,914
1885			28,951	794,174	16,624
1886	• •		$26,\!422$	1,015,433	12,108
1887	•••	•••	26,321	177,308 †	20,809
Tot	tal		362,585	2,922,299 †	497,464

Value of silver raised in Australasia.

1243. The total quantity of silver raised in the three colonies, according to the table, was 3,782,348 oz., which would represent a value at 4s. per ounce of £756,470; or, at 3s. 6d. per ounce, of £661,392.

Broken Hill silver mines. 1244. The bulk of the silver raised in Australasia is from the Broken Hill mines, situated in New South Wales, at or near the Barrier Ranges, close to the eastern frontier of South Australia. The principal mine is that of the Broken Hill Proprietary Company, which has a capital of £320,000 in 16,000 shares of £20 each, paid up to £19. From the time of the formation of this company on 13th August, 1885 to the 19th October, 1888, the ore treated amounted to 137,997 tons, the total yield of which was 6,500,346 ounces of silver, and 25,233 tons of lead. The dividends and bonuses paid, together with additional shares allotted to shareholders since the commencement, have amounted to a total value of £2,856,000. For the six months ended with October, 1888, the mine

^{*} In Victoria and New Zealand, nearly all the silver produced has been extracted from crude gold.
† Exclusive of silver obtained in the form of silver-lead ore, of which 12,530 tons, valued at £541,952, was raised in 1887; 4,802 tons, valued at £294,485, in 1886; and 11,792 tons, valued at £306,941, in the ten previous years. If allowance should be made for the silver extracted therefrom, the quantity in 1887 would probably be not less than 3 million ounces, and the total up to the end of 1887 not less than 10 million ounces. The Broken Hill mine alone has produced over 6 million ounces. See paragraph 1244.

has paid a dividend of £2 per £20 share (£19 paid up) monthly. manager of the mine reports that there are more than 700,000 tons of ore in sight, averaging 31 ounces of silver to the ton, and the directors anticipate the time when the present dividends will be doubled.

1245. The next table, with the exception of the figures for Austral-Silver proasia, has also been taken from Mr. Kimball's Mint report for 1887, and country. shows that the world's production of silver during the four years ended with 1886 was 392,367,408 oz., the largest quantity being raised in the United States, the next largest in Mexico, and the next in Bolivia:—

duce of each

SILVER PRODUCE* OF EACH COUNTRY, 1883 TO 1886.

Countries.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
Australasia †	116,012	oz. 145,644	oz. 839,749	oz. 1,053,963
United States .	35,730,526	37,741,329	39,906,800	39,442,766
Duggio	321,099	300,849	499,808	408,428
Morioo	22,868,390	21,080,974	24,835,159	25,521,809
Commons	7,415,159	7,971,216	7,403,588	7,855,505
A righnia Warn gange	1,565,315	1,584,601	1,617,064	1,617,064
C-modon	50,881	58,370	74,762	99,030
Norway	181,441	205,291	231,422	231,422
Ttoler	940,443	940,443	940,443	940,443
Cl	1,746,436	1,746,436	1,746,436	1,746,436
Transcore	42,524	42,524	42,524	42,524
Great Britain .	273,207	259,065	244,504	325,406
Argentine Republic,	369,633	369,633	369,633	369,633
Colombia	587,781	587,781	309,367	309,367
Bolivia	12,374,188	12,374,188	12,374,188	12,374,188
Chili	5,142,720	5,142,720	5,796,553	5,796,553
Brazil	••	•••	84,855	4,532
Japan	415,917	754,051	741,998	798,889
Africa	14,432	7,650	40,949	101,729
	204,295	189,798	1,639,242	1,639,242
Peru	1,475,607	1,475,607	1,537,673	3,093,539
The World‡ .	91,836,006	92,978,170	101,276,717	103,772,468

1246. At 4s. per ounce, the quantity of silver raised in the world value of the during 1886 would be worth £20,754,494; or, at 3s. 6d. per ounce, it silver would be worth £18,160,182. The quantity raised in the four years 1883-1886. ended with 1886 would be worth £77,972,672 at the former, or £68,226,088 at the latter valuation.

oroduce.

^{*} See U.S. Mint Report, 1887, pages 266 and 267, where the quantities are given in kilogrammes, which have been converted into ounces on the assumption that a kilogramme is equal to 32·142 oz.

troy.
† Exclusive of silver-lead ore, in which the proportion of silver included was not stated. In 1886, the quantity so included probably amounted to not less than 1,000,000 ozs.

[†] British India, which, according to another authority, produced silver to the value of £914,367 in 1883, does not appear to be included.

§ In 1887, according to the 18th Annual Report of the Deputy-Master of the Royal Mint London,

page 20, the highest average monthly market price per ounce of standard silver was 46 13d., and the lowest was $43\frac{9}{16}$ d., the average price for the year being $44\frac{6}{16}$ d., or $\frac{6}{16}$ d. lower than the average price for 1886, and 4d. lower than that for 1885. The silver in the table, taken as a whole, was probably considerable. considerably below the standard.

Gold derived from alluvial and quartz workings.

1247. Of the gold which was raised in Victoria during 1887, 388,857 oz. was obtained from quartz reefs, and 228,894 oz. from alluvial These figures, as compared with those for the previous year, show a decrease of 27,983 oz. in the yield of quartz reefs, and of 19,462 oz. in that of alluvial workings. The respective proportions of quartz and alluvial gold raised were 63 and 37 per cent. both in 1886 and in 1887.

Value of gold per miner.

1248. The value of gold raised in Victoria in proportion to the number of miners at work* fell to its lowest point in 1879, when it only amounted to £76 1s. 2d. per head; but since then it went on increasing until 1885, when it reached to £108 15s. 9d. per head. average was £3 17s. 5d. less, and in 1887 £11 18s. 7d. less, than in The following figures, which have been calculated from the figures supplied by the Secretary for Mines, express this proportion for the last seventeen years:-

VALUE OF GOLD PER MINER,† 1871 TO 1887.

			£	s.	d.		•		£	s.	d.
1871	•••	•••	93	6	11/2	1880	•••	•••	81	18	113
1872	•••	•••	93	17	$1\frac{1}{2}$	1881	•••		95	11	$9\bar{i}$
1873	•••		93	16	$2\frac{1}{2}$	1882	•••	•••	95	19	7₹
1874	•••	•••	99	8	3	1883	•••	•••	95	6	$3\frac{1}{2}$
1875	•••	•••	104	4	4	1884	•••	•••	106	14	6 1
1876		•••	89	19	6 3	1885	•••		108	15	9 1
1877	•••	•••	82	6	$1\frac{3}{4}$	1886	•••	•••	104	18	4
1878		•••	82	12	$11\frac{1}{2}$	1887	•••	•••	96	17	2
1879	•••	•••	76	1	$2\frac{1}{4}$					-	
					-	•					

Value of gold per alluvial and quartz miner.

1249. In proportion to the number of miners engaged in alluvial and quartz mining, the yield of gold from the latter has frequently been more than twice as large as that from the former. The following are the figures for the last ten years:—

VALUE OF GOLD PER ALLUVIAL AND QUARTZ MINER, 1878 TO 1887.

			Alluvial Miners.				Quartz Miners.		
			£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1878	•••	•••	47	3	6골	1.0 0	138	7	$7\frac{1}{4}$
1879	•••	•••	48	10	$1\frac{1}{2}$	•••	118	8	7
1880	•••	•••	49	14	2^{-}	•••	129	11	$7\frac{3}{4}$
1881	•••	• • •	62	0	$9\frac{3}{4}$	•••	141	19	$2\frac{1}{2}$
1882	•••		68	14	11		131	19	$5\overline{\frac{1}{2}}$
1883	•••	•••	66	4	4	•••	132	13	2
1884	•••	•••	7 6	4	2	•••	144	9	10
1885		•••	75	17	2	•••	148	19	11
1886		•••	72	11	$2\frac{1}{2}$	•••	144	13	$11\frac{1}{2}$
1887	•••	•••	68	5	4	•••	125	12	0

^{*} For the number of gold miners at work in 1887, see paragraph 115, Volume I.
† These amounts are sometimes incorrectly spoken of as the "average earnings" of the miners. It has been pointed out on former occasions that, as a very large proportion of the miners are working on wages, the gold they raise no more represents their individual earnings than do the products of a manufactory represent the earnings of its operatives. For wages of miners, see Part Interchange ante.

1250. The estimated yield of gold in the first half of 1888 was Estimated Twice gold yield, 307,010 oz., as against 291,237 oz. in the first half of 1887.* the first quoted amount would give 614,020 oz. as the estimate for the whole of 1888, or 3,731 oz. more than the quantity actually raised in 1887, and 51,176 oz. less than the quantity raised in 1886.

1251. Exclusive of dividends paid by a few private companies, Dividends of respecting which the Mining Department was unable to obtain in- companies. formation, the following are the amounts of dividends paid by gold mining companies in Victoria, in the last two quarters of 1887 and the first two quarters of 1888:—

DIVIDENDS OF GOLD MINING COMPANIES, 1887-8.

Quart	er end	ed September, 1887		•••		£105,726
	"	December, 1887		•••	•••	132,403
)) .	March, 1888	•••	•••		111,149
	,,	June, 1888	•••	•••	•••	117,215
	•,	Total in 12 me	onths	•••	•••	£466,493

1252. Of the steam engines employed in connexion with gold mining, steam about a fifth are used on alluvial and four-fifths on quartz workings. The following is the number of engines in use and their horse-power in each of the last fourteen years:-

mining.

STEAM ENGINES USED IN GOLD MINING, 1874 TO 1887.

				Number.		Horse-power.
1874		•••	•••	1,141	•••	24,866
1875	•••	•••		1,101	•••	24,224
1876	•••	•••	•••	1,081	•••	23,947
1877	•••	•••	•••	1,067	•••	23,416
1878	•••	•••	•••	1,036	•••	22,711
1879		• • •	•••	1,024	. • • • •	22,509
1880	•••	•••	•••	1,030	•••	22,499
1881	***	•••	• • •	1,034	• • •	23,379
1882 ·	•••	•••	•••	1,074		24,692
1883	•••		•••	1,087	•••	25,933
1884	•••		•••	1,104	•••	26 ,228
1885	•••		•••	1,085	•••	26,627
1886	•••		•••	1,072	•••	26,920
1887	•••	•••	•••	1,080	•••	27,218

1253. The value of gold mining machines of all descriptions, as Mining estimated by the Department of Mines, decreased from £1,797,925 in 1886 to £1,783,406 in 1887. In the latter year, the value of those used in quartz mining was £1,472,874, whilst that of those used in alluvial mining was only £310,532.

1254. The number of quartz reefs proved to be auriferous, as re-Auriferous turned by the mining surveyors and registrars, was 3,831 in 1886, and

^{*} See "Mining Registrars' Reports" for first two quarters of 1887.

3,856 in 1887. It has been pointed out, however, that these cannot in every case be distinct reefs, as parts of the same reef in different localities are held to be independent veins, and named accordingly; and, moreover, as the lines of reef are further explored, it is found that what were supposed to be separate reefs are in reality not distinct.

Extent of auriferous ground.

1255. The approximate area of auriferous ground worked upon during the last quarter of 1887 was stated to be 314 square miles. The figures are derived from estimates, not from actual surveys, and they vary from year to year. As the different gold-workings are abandoned by the miners, they are excluded from the returns, which only take into account the ground on which gold mining operations are actually being carried on.

Average yield of quartz.

1256. It is impossible to obtain an exact statement of the yield o auriferous quartz in any year, owing to the fact that many of the owners of machines for crushing quartz are unable to give, or are precluded from giving, information respecting their operations. The officers of the Mining Department, however, succeeded in obtaining particulars respecting the crushing of 831,375 tons in 1886, and 780,733 tons in 1887. The average yield per ton of these crushings was 9 dwt. 10·31 gr. in the former, and 9 dwt. 9·95 gr. in the latter, year. From similar estimates, extending over a long series of years, and embodying information respecting the crushing of nearly 23,400,000 tons of quartz, an average is obtained of about 10 dwt. 11 gr. of gold to the ton of quartz crushed.

Gold from various matrices. 1257. The following is the estimate of the Mining Department* of the gross and average yield of nearly $39\frac{1}{2}$ millions of tons of the various minerals and drifts from which gold is obtained in Victoria. The quantity of gold included in the estimate is about a fourth of the total yield of the Victorian gold-fields from the period of the first gold discoveries to the end of 1887:—

GOLD FROM VARIOUS MATRICES.

,		Yield of Gold.			
Matrix.	Quantity treated.	Total.	Average per ton.		
From Quartz Reefs.	tons.	oz.	oz. dwt. gr.		
Quartz	23,386,935	12,234,063	0 10 11 09		
Tailings and mullock	2,187,540	344,370	$0 \ 3 \ 3.56$		
Pyrites	119,364	252,241	$2 \ 2 \ 4.70$		
From Alluvial Workings.					
Washdirt	13,392,843	998,627	0 1 11.79		
Cement	380,388	88,326	0 4 15.45		
Total	39,467,070	13,917,627	0 7 1.27		

^{*} Mineral Statistics 1887, Statement No. 6.

1258. The ten deepest shafts in the colony* are those of the Magdala Deep shafts. (now Moonlight) Company, Stawell, 2,409 feet; Victory and Pandora, Sandhurst, 2,300 feet; Lansell's 180 mine, Sandhurst, 2,297 feet; Victoria Quartz Company, Sandhurst, 2,166 feet; New Chum and Victoria, Sandhurst, 2,126 feet; North Old Chum Company, Sandhurst, 2,050 feet; Great Extended Hustler's Company, Sandhurst, 2,040 feet; Newington Company, Pleasant Creek, 1,940 feet (not working); New Chum United Company, Sandhurst, 1,922 feet; and New Chum Railway Company, Sandhurst, 1,920 feet. appears that the greatest depth to which the earth's crust has been pierced in this colony is a little over 2,400 feet. This, however, as is pointed out by the Secretary for Mines, is little more than half the depth of a bore which has been put down by the Prussian Government in search for coal at Schladebach, near Leipsic, the bore in question being the deepest in the world, viz., 4,560 feet.*

1259. Since the first issue of gold-mining leases, the total number gold-mining granted has been 16,588, giving the right to mine over an area amounting in the aggregate to 315,460 acres. Of these leases, 534, for 12,372 acres, were granted in 1887, and 1,570, for 34,508 acres, were in force at the end of that year.

1260. Silver, tin, copper, antimony, lead, and iron have been mined Minerals for at different times in Victoria, but little, if any, of these ores were The silver obtained in that year was, as has already victoria. raised in 1887. been stated, extracted at the mint during the process of refining the Many attempts have been made to mine for coal, but the seams hitherto worked have been too thin to yield a profit; thicker seams, however, have been discovered at the Moe and at Mirboo, in Gippsland, and it is anticipated that valuable coal-fields will be opened up in those places.† The following metals also exist in Victoria, but up to this date have not been discovered in paying quantities: -Bismuth, cobalt, cadmium, manganese, molybdenite, osmiridum, and zinc-blende. Various limestones and marbles, as well as kaolin and other clays, also exist, and have been worked to a certain extent.

1261. At the present time, the coal-producing colonies of Australasia Coal raised are New South Wales, Queensland, Tasmania, and New Zealand.† these 3,747,693 tons of coal were raised in 1887, but four-fifths of this quantity came from New South Wales. The following are the quantities returned as brought to the surface in each of those colonies during a series of years:-

asian

colonies.

^{*} See Reports of Mining Registrars for the Quarters ended 30th June, 1887 and 1888, page 6. † So far as is known, only 16,510 tons of coal have been raised chiefly from Crown lands, in Victoria up to the present time. Of this, 3,094 tons was obtained in 1887 by the Moe Coal Mining Company.

COAL RAISED IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1876 to 1887.

				Tons of Co	al raised in—	
Year.		New South Wales.	Queensland.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.	
1876	•••	•••	1,319,918	50,627	6,100	•••
1877	•••		1,444,271	60,918	9,470	•••
1878	•••		1,575,497	52,580	12,311	162,218
1879	•••		1,583,381	55,012	9,514	231,218
1880	•••		1,466,180	58,052	12,219	299,923
1881	•••		1,769,597	65,612	11,163	337,262
1882	•••		2,109,282	74,436	8,803	378,272
1883	•••		2,521,457	104,269	8,872	421,764
1884	•••		2,749,109	129,980	7,194	480,831
1885	•••		2,878,863	209,698	5,334	511,063
1886	•••		2,830,175	228,656	10,391	534,353
1887	•••	•••	2,922,497	238,813	27,763	558,620

Coal raised in various countries. 1262. The following is a statement of the quantity of coal raised in various countries during one year, the returns being generally those for 1884, 1885, or 1886:—

Annual Production of Coal in various Countries.*

						Tons.
United Kin	$\operatorname{\mathbf{gdom}}$	• • •		•••		157,518,482
United Stat	es			•••	•••	106,780,033
Germany	•••	•••	• • •	•••	•••	58,020,612
	•••	•••	•••	•••		20,014,597
U	•••	•••		• • •	•••	17,253,144
Austria-Hu	ngary	••••	•••	•••	•••	17,191,500
Russia	•••	•••	• • •	• • •	•••	4,500.000
British Indi	ia	•••		•••	•••	4,000,000
China				•••	• • •	4,000,000
Australasia	(1887)	• • •	•••	•••	•••	3,747,693
Canada	•••	•••	• • •	•••	•••	2,091,976
Spain	•••	• • •		•••	• • •	1,000,000
Japan		• • •	•••	•••	•••	900,000
	•••	•••		•••	•••	$250,\!600$
Italy	•••	• • •	•••	•••	•••	220,000
Chili	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	50,000
Other Coun	itries (es	timated)	•••	•••	•••	8,000,000
	Tota	1	•••	•••	•••	405,538,637

Leases for other minerals.

1263. During 1887, 17 leases of Crown lands were issued, conferring the privilege of working for minerals and metals other than gold; whilst at the end of the year the number and area of leases in force in Victoria were as follow:—

^{*} The figures in this table, except those for Australasia and Canada, have been derived from the American Almanac and Treasury of Facts, 1888, p. 40, by Ainsworth R. Spofford, Librarian of Congress.

LEASES FOR MINERALS AND METALS OTHER THAN GOLD, 1887.

				Leases in fo	rce at end of 1887.
Metals and					
A Company				Number.	Area.
and the second s					acres.
Antimony	•••	- •••		2	61
Coal	•••	•••		20	9,393
Copper and the ores of co	pper	•••		3	275
Copper, silver, and lead	^ · · ·	•••		1	138
Infusorial earth	•••			1	94
Ironstone	•••	•••	•••	1	320
Lead	•••			2	241
Lead, copper, and coal				ī	233
Lignite	•••	•••		1	415
Slate	•••			10	926
Tin and the ores of tin	•••	•••	•••	9	1,058
Total	•••	•••	•••	51	13,154

1264. The leases in force at the end of 1887, as shown in the table Leases for were greater by 7, and the area comprised therein was greater by 2,827 acres, than at the end of 1886. The leases for coal mining 1887. increased from 15 to 20, those for tin mining from 6 to 9, but those for copper mining fell from 6 to 3. It should also be mentioned that besides leases there were 167 licences issued during the year to search for metals and minerals other than gold, of which 148 were for coal.

1886 and

1265. According to the estimate of the Mining Department, the fol- Minerals lowing are the values of metals and minerals other than gold raised in gold raised. Victoria from 1851 to the end of 1887:—

VALUE OF MINERALS AND METALS OTHER THAN GOLD, 1851 to 1887.

	4 · *	Estimated Value.				
Name.		1851 to 1886.	Year 1887.	Total.		
		£	£	£		
Silver*	•••	77,325	4,600	81,925		
Tin	•••	665,290	420	665,710		
Copper and copper ore	•••	190,922		190,922		
Antimony	•••	169,295	• • •	169,295		
Lead	• • •	5,326		5,326		
Iron		12,535	•••	12,535		
Coal	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	17,506	4,230	21,736 [,]		
Lignite		3,542		3,542		
Kaolin		7,444	•••	7,444		
Flagging	•••	67,177	3,427	70,604		

^{*} Of late years the silver produced has been extracted from gold in the process of refinement at the Melbourne branch of the Royal Mint.

[†] The quantity of coal raised was 16,510 tons, inclusive of 3,094 tons raised by the Moe Coal Mining Company on private lands in 1887.

VALUE OF MINERALS AND METALS OTHER THAN GOLD, 1851 TO 1887—continued.

			Estimated Value.			
	Name.		1851 to 1886.	Year 1887.	Total.	
				£	£	£
Slates	•••	•••		4,356	3,105	7,461
Gypsum	•••	•••		7	•••	7
Magnesite	•••	•••		12	***	12
Ores, mineral	earthy	clays, &c.	•••	10,901	•••	10,901
Diamonds	•••	•••		108	•••	108
Sapphires, &c.	•••	•••	•••	630	•••	630
Total	•••	•••	•••	1,232,376	15,782	1,248,158

Miners for minerals other than gold.

1266. The following, according to the estimate of the Mining Department, is the number of men engaged in mining for various kinds of minerals or metals other than gold* at the end of 1887. shows a falling-off of 10 as compared with 1886:—

MINERS FOR MINERALS OTHER THAN GOLD, 1887.

							Number of Miners.
Coal	•••	••	•••	•••	•••	•••	3 5
Granite	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	12
Infusorial	earth	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	${f 2}$
Iron	•••	•••		•••		•••	4
\mathbf{K} aolin	•••	•••	••	***	•••	••	8
Lead	•••	•••	•••		•••	•••	3
Lignite	•••	•••		•••	•••	•••	6
Silver and		••	•••	•••	•••	•••	2
Slate and	flag	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	72
Tin	•••		•••	•••	•••	•••	26
		${f r}$	otal	•••	•••	•••	170

Revenue from goldfields.

1267. The revenue derived from the gold-fields amounted to £17,055 in 1885-6, and £14,584 in 1886-7. The amount in the latter year was made up of the following items:-

REVENUE FROM GOLD-FIELDS, 1886-7.

						£
Miners' rights	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	5,309
Business licenc		•••	•••	•••	•••	248
Rents for leases				al lands	•••	6,531
" minin	g on priv	ate pr	operty		•••	1,397
Water-right and	d searchin	ig lice	nces	•••	•••	1,099
	Total	•••	•••	•••	•••	14,584

State aid to mining.

1268. The State aid to the mining industry during the year 1886-7, including the cost of the Mining Department, may be set down at £103,654, as compared with £71,462 in 1885-6.† The former sum is

^{*} For number of gold miners, see paragraph 115, Vol. I. † See page 155 of the first volume of this work.

made up of £24,805, cost of the Mining Department and Mining Boards; £72,369 to assist miners in prospecting operations, and including the cost and working expenses of diamond drills; and £6,480 for coalboring, geological and underground surveys, cutting tracks in unexplored regions, &c. The most important of these is the second item, usually known as the "Prospecting Vote," as it is a direct encouragement to those engaged in mining operations. A few years ago the expenditure under this head was only £20,000; but it has since been £100,000—the actual expenditure in 1887-8 being £99,180.

1269. During the period from 1875-6 to 1879-80, the sum of £21,050 Leans to was lent to mining companies, but only £1,237 has since been repaid. mining companies. Of the balance outstanding (£19,813), as much as £15,813 has been written off as non-recoverable.

1270. In 1885-6, £29,944, and in 1886-7, £21,000, was expended on Diamond the purchase and working (including office expenses) of diamond drills, as against which no set-off whatever appears in the revenue returns of the latter, and only six shillings—"for the use of boring rods"—in those of the former, year.

1271. Of the fourteen diamond drills belonging to the Mining Operations Department, eight were engaged in alluvial prospecting, four in coal drills. prospecting, one in boring for water, and one was idle at the end of At the same date the two Tiffin water augers belonging to the Government were engaged in alluvial prospecting.

1272. An Act to legalize mining for gold and silver on private pro- Mining on perty,* and to compensate the owner and occupier thereof for the property. damage sustained by reason of the land being taken, or of their being deprived of possession of the surface thereof, in consequence of mining operations, came into force on the 24th November, 1884. Between that date and the 31st December, 1886, 435 leases were issued under it, covering an area of 85,080 acres; and during the year 1887, 124 leases were issued, covering an area of 23,090 acres.

1273. The estimated value of the produce raised from Victorian value of mining mines and quarries in 1887 is summarized as follows:produce.

VALUE OF MINING PRODUCE, 1887.

	Total		***	•••	£2,661,625
Stone from quarries	•••	• • •	•••	•••	174,839
Other metals and mi	nerals	•••		••,•	15,782
Gold	•••	•••	•••	•••	2,471,004
					£

Agricultural. pastoral, and mining produce.

1274. The estimated value of the agricultural, pastoral, and mining produce raised in Victoria, during each of the last fourteen years, is given in the following table. It should be borne in mind that the prices of agricultural and pastoral produce, on which the value mainly depends, fluctuate from year to year.* In several of the years the value of the pastoral produce was greater than that of the other two industries combined:

VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL, PASTORAL, AND MINING PRODUCE, 1874 то 1887.

		Estimated Value of—					
Total.	Mining Produce.‡	Pastoral Produce.†	Agricultural Produce.	Year.		Ag	
£	£	£	£				
18,991,67	4,740,679	9,840,562	4,410,436	• • •	1874		
18,853,32	4,475,876	9,541,551	4,835,894	•••	1875		
19,592,94	3,949,135	10,069,570	5,574,239	•••	1876		
17,767,63	3,322,264	8,652,471	5,792,898	•••	1877		
16,485,00	3,211,990	8,360,265	4,912,745	•••	1878		
15,387,80	3,136,527	6,375,965	5,875,313	•••	1879		
18,648,48	3,397,661	9,855,800	5,395,021	•••	1880		
18,111,78	3,533,658	8,684,218	5,893,874	•••	1881		
19,419,02	3,681,245	9,297,812	6,439,972	•••	1882		
20,933,30	3,357,252	10,203,914	7,372,143		1883		
19,681,49	3,228,738	9,887,229	6,565,527	•••	1884		
19,259,31	3,091,244	9,049,679	7,118,388	• • •	1885		
19,011,19	2,839,120	8,911,336	7,260,735		1886		
18,655,12	2,661,625	8,644,843	7,328,654	•••	1887		

Agricultural pastoral, manufacturing produce.

1275. The census taken on the 3rd April, 1881, enabled an approximining, and mate return to be made of the value of articles manufactured in the twelve months prior to that date, and the net result has already been stated to be £5,373,091.\(\) On the assumption that the value of manufacturing produce has increased since the census in the same proportion as the number of establishments, or by 16 per cent., the value in 1887 would be £6,250,400, which amount being added to the figures in the lowest line of the last column in the above table, a total of the gross value of agricultural, pastoral, mining, and manufacturing produce will be obtained for that year, amounting in the aggregate to 24,905,522.

Patents.

1276. The patents for inventions applied for in 1887 numbered 676, or 191 more than in 1886, and a larger number than in any previous

^{*} For prices of agricultural produce in different years, see table following paragraph 1167 ante. † The pastoral produce referred to is that derived from the live stock kept by farmers as well as that kept by graziers and squatters.

Including the value of stone raised from quarries. See paragraph 1228 ante.

year. Since 1854 the total number of patents applied for has been 5,565.

1277. The Victorian Copyright Act (33 Vict. No. 350) came into Copyrights. force in December, 1869. Copyrights—especially those for literary productions—have been increasingly numerous during the last five years, during which period they averaged about 551 per annum; whereas prior to 1883 the largest number registered was 158. The following copyrights have been registered since the passing of the Act:—

COPYRIGHTS, 1870 TO 1887.

	Сор	yrights Registe	ered.
Subject of Copyright.	Prior to 1887.	During 1887.	Total.
Designs.			
Articles of manufacture, chiefly of—			
Metals	265	2 9	294
Wood, stone, cement, or plaster	51	7	58
Glass	9	•	9
Earthenware	6	3	9
Ivory, bone, papier-maché, &c	38	10	48
Woven fabrics	15	2	17
Miscellaneous	17	•••	17
LITERARY PRODUCTIONS.			
The state of the s	0.765	421	9 100
Literary works	2,705		3,126
	97	10	107
Musical "	95	5	100
Works of Art.			
Paintings	5	1	6
Drawings	23	3	26
Engravings	1,062	63	1,125
Photographs	1,046	4	1,050
Sculpture	. 3	2	5
Total	5,437	560	5,997

1278. Provision for the registration of trade-marks was established trade-marks Registration Act 1876 (40 Vict. No. 539), which came into operation on the 22nd September of that year. The registration of a person as the proprietor of a trade-mark is primâ facie evidence of his right to its exclusive use, subject to the provisions of the Act as to its connexion with the good-will of a business. From the period of the commencement of the Act to the end of 1887, 1,669 trade-marks were submitted for registration, and 1,181 were registered. During the year 1887, the number submitted was 236—or 7 less than in 1886, and the number registered 168—or 6 more than in 1886.

PART VI.—LAW, CRIME, ETC.

Transfer of Land Statute. 1279. The system whereby persons acquiring possession of land, either by transfer, inheritance, or other means, may receive a title thereto direct from the Crown, was introduced into Victoria in the year 1862, and continues in force to the present period.*

Lands under the Statute.

1280. All lands alienated from the Crown since the introduction of the system have come at once under its provisions; and lands alienated prior to its inauguration can be brought under them by application, provided a clear title be produced, or a title containing only a slight imperfection. In the latter case, the title is given subject to such imperfection, which is noted on the deed.

Assurance fund.

1281. The assurance and indemnity fund established under the Transfer of Land Statute, to secure the Government against possible losses, is formed chiefly by the payment of an amount equal to one halfpenny in the pound of the value of all lands which become subject to its operation. The balance to the credit of this fund on the 30th June, 1887, was £43,513,† of which £34,823 had been invested in Government stock. Eleven claims upon the fund, of which one for £68 was made in 1886-7, have been substantiated since its first formation, and sums amounting in the aggregate to £3,448 have been paid to claimants.

Transactions under the Land Statute, 1886 and 1887. 1282. In 1887, as compared with 1886, a falling off took place in the number of applications to bring land under the Transfer of Land Statute (29 Vict. No. 301) and in the extent and value of land brought thereunder. On the other hand, a moderate increase took place in the number of transfers, mortgages, leases, &c., and of miscellaneous transactions, but a slight decrease in the number of certificates of title issued and in the fees received. The following were the transactions in the two years:—

TRANSFER OF LAND STATUTE, 1886 AND 1887.

			,				
•					1886.		1887.
Applications to bring land u	ınder th	ie Act	•••	number	1,302		1,199
Extent of land included	•••	•••	•••	acres	42,622		71,368
Land brought under the S	statute-	_					•
By application	•••	•••		acres	147,226	•••	72,806
77 77			•••	value	£2,228,026	£	£1,732,860
By grant and purchase fr	om the	Crown	•••	acres	354,587		364,393
Certificates of title issued		"]	purchas	e money	£445,441	• • •	£422,095
Certificates of title issued	•••	•••	•••	number	16,068		15,013
Transfers, mortgages, leases	s, releas	es, suri	enders,	&c. ,,	38,732		
Registering proprietors	•••	•••	•••	"	14		
Other transactions‡	•••	•••	•••	"	39,460		42,889
Forms and extras	•••	•••	•••	"	292		429
Fees received	•••	•••	•••	,,	£46,565		£46,025
							-

^{*} This system was originated by the late Sir R. R. Torrens, whence it is commonly known as "Torrens's system." He first introduced it into South Australia, but it has since been adopted by all the Australasian colonies.

[†] During the last two years the Assurance Fund has been reduced by £69,878; that amount having been advanced towards the purchase of land adjoining the Titles Office (under Act 49 Vict. No. 835). On this advance the fund receives 4 per cent. per annum from the general revenue.

‡ Not including copies of documents supplied.

1283. The total quantity of land under the Transfer of Land Statute Proportion of at the end of 1887 was 11,590,948 acres, the declared value of which, the Statute. at the time it was placed under the Act, was £35,678,257. granted and sold up to the end of 1887 was 15,144,589 acres. fore, follows that at that period rather more than three-fourths of the alienated land in the colony was subject to the provisions of this Statute.

1284. Of the whole extent of land under the Statute, 1,216,651 acres, Land under valued at about $22\frac{1}{2}$ millions sterling, were brought thereunder by appliapplication cation, and the remainder, amounting to 10,374,297 acres, valued at wise. about 131 millions sterling, came under its provisions by virtue of its having been purchased from or granted by the Crown since the Act was passed.*

1285. In 1884 a Royal Commission was appointed to inquire into moral commission on the "amendment required in the Transfer of Land Statute, the working Land, Titles, and Surveys. 1285. In 1884 a Royal Commission was appointed to inquire into Royal Comof the Titles Office, and the state of the Surveys," and their Report, dated the 10th June, 1885,† contains a number of recommendations for the amendment of the Act. One of the most important of these is to abolish the practice of issuing a fresh certificate of title on the transfer of an entire block or parcel of land, and, instead, for the Registrar to endorse the Crown grant or certificate to the new proprietor. transfers, it is stated, "might easily be registered within 24 hours, and the fee of £1 for every certificate, now payable, be saved to the public." Another important recommendation is, that power be given to the Registrar to adjust boundaries, overlaps, &c.; any person injured to have his remedy against the assurance fund. For the improved working of the Titles Office, and obviating the delays complained of as occurring therein, several practical suggestions are made. With regard to the state of the territorial surveys, the Commissioners found that "the surveys made in the early days of the colony were, for the most part, extremely faulty and unreliable, and that, as a rule, the dimensions of allotments as marked out by the surveyors on the ground differ from the dimensions of the same as given in the grants," the effect of which has been "the creation or development of endless complications and difficulties from the apparent overlapping of boundaries," &c. With the view of remedying these defects, it is, amongst other things, suggested, "that an Act should be passed declaring that the boundaries as originally set out on the ground, and that are represented by the original marks, buildings, fences, or other improvements, are the true boundaries of allotments, notwithstanding any discrepancies in the measurements that may be found to exist between the boundaries so marked and the description of same in the titles"; also, that a skeleton

^{*} See paragraph 1280 ante.

survey, establishing permanent marks near the corners of all public streets and roads in Melbourne and suburbs, should be undertaken forthwith, so as to supply data for the accurate definition of properties, and for the preparation of proper record plans for the use of the Titles Office, as well as for the alignment of streets"; the cost to be defrayed out of the interest on the accumulated assurance fund.*

New Acts connected with titles to land.

1286. In order to give effect to these recommendations, two Acts were passed in 1885, viz.:—The Survey Boundaries Act 1885,† and the Transfer of Land Statute Amendment Act. The first of these provided for adjusting discrepancies between surveys and titles, and proving boundaries after the original survey marks had been removed or obliterated; and the second, amongst other matters, provided for the recovery of damages against the assurance fund by persons suffering loss by the inaccuracy of Crown surveys, and for transferring land by means of a simple endorsement made by the Registrar-General upon the certificate of title. Moreover, a model form of "General Conditions of Sale," and an amended table of fees to be charged by the Titles Office, are given in schedules to the Act.

Transactions in Equity.

1287. The business in Equity was very much lighter in 1887 than in the previous year, as will be seen by the following figures:-

Transactions in Equity, 1886 and 1887.

				1886.		1887.
Suits by bill	•••	•••	${f number}$	2	•••	
Petitions filed			,,	1	•••	
Decrees issued	•••	•••	22	3	•••	4
Orders issued		•••	27	51	•••	22
Reports issued		•••	22	9	•••	7
Rolls filed	•••	•••	99	1	•••	•••

Probates and letters of tion.

1288. In 1887, as compared with 1886, there was an increase of administra- 10 per cent. in the number of probates and letters of administration issued, and an increase of nearly 15 per cent. in the value of property The average value of each estate in 1886 was £2,131, and bequeathed. in 1887, £2,215. The following are the figures for those years:—

Probates and Letters of Administration, 1886 and 1887.

	P	Probates. Letters of Administration.				Both.
Year.	Number.	Property sworn under—	Number.	Property sworn under—	Number.	Property sworn under—
		£		£		£
1886	1,260	3,775,564	866	756,707	2,126	4,532,271
1887	1,450	4,373,035	898	828,095	2,348	5,201,130
Increase	190	597,471	32 -	71,388	222	668,859

^{*} See paragraph 1281 ante.
† Act 49 Vict. No. 855. Published as a supplement to the Government Gazette of the 24th December, 1885.

Act 49 Vict. No. 872 came into operation on the 1st January, 1886.

[§] Including those granted to the Curator of Intestate Estates.

1289. During the twenty-three years ended with 1887, the value of Value of the property respecting which probates and letters of administration bequeathed. were issued amounted to fully fifty-seven and three-quarter millions sterling (£57,773,528). During the same period the total number of deaths in the colony was 285,935, so that the average value of property bequeathed by each person who died was £202. The average value in 1885 was £300; in 1886, £303; and in 1887, £325, or £309 in the triennial period.*

1290. According to the present law,† duties are levied in Victoria on Scale of the net value of real and personal estates of deceased persons within the duties. colony upon the following scale (half duty only being paid by widows, children, or grandchildren):—

Scale of Duties on Estates of Deceased Persons.

```
£1,000 in value
Estates of less than
                                                     1 per cent.
           £1,000 to
                        £5,000
                                                     2
           £5,000 to £10,000
                                                     3
          £10,000 to £20,000
          £20,000 to £30,000
          £30,000 to £40,000
                                   ,,
          £40,000 to £60,000
£60,000 to £80,000
                                   ,,
                                                     8
                                   ,,
          £80,000 to £100,000
                                                     9
                                                           "
         £100,000 and upwards ,,
                                                    10
```

1291. The amount realized by the State in 1887 from duties on estates Amount of of deceased persons was more than in 1886 by £21,789, more than in duties. 1885 by £65,289, and much more than in any previous year. amounts fluctuate considerably from year to year, as will be observed by the following figures for the last seventeen years:—

DUTIES ON ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS, 1871 TO 1887.

			£				£
1871	•••	•••	17,069	1880	•••	•••	48,697
1872	•••	•••	37,643	. 1881		•••	78,914
1873	***		39,026	1882			78,547
1874		•••	67,998	1883	•••	•••	96,427
1875	•••	•••	50,057	1884		•••	125,697
1876		•••	33,638	1885	•••		85,979
1877	•••	•••	82,201	1886	•••		129,479
1878	•••	•••	45,470	1887		• • •	151,268
1879	•••	•••	47,607				

1292. The new intestate estates dealt with by the Curator in 1886 Intestate numbered 254; those in 1887 numbered 310. The estimated value of such estates amounted to £46,057 in the former and to £53,093 in the

^{*} See latter portion of Part VII., Accumulation, in the last volume.

[†] The Acts relating to estates of deceased persons are 34 Vict. No. 388, 35 Vict. No. 403, 36 Vict. No. 427, and 39 Vict. No. 523.

latter year.* The sums received by the Curator on these estates and on others remaining from former years were £42,776 in 1886 and £44,038 in 1887. In the seventeen years ended with 1887, the number of intestate estates dealt with was 3,888, and their estimated value £706,029. The amount received by the Curator in respect to these estates during the seventeen years was £718,009.

Divorce and matrimonial.

1293. Under the head of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes there were 18 decrees for dissolution of marriage in 1887 as against 16 in 1886. Five decrees for judicial separation were pronounced in 1887, but there was no such decree in 1886. The following was the business done in the two years:—

DIVORCE AND MATRIMONIAL, 1886 AND 1887.

				1886.		1887.
Petitions for	or dissolution of marriage		\mathbf{number}	34	•••	27
,,	judicial separation		"	10	•••	7
,,,	alimony		"	3	•••	6
Decrees for	dissolution of marriage	•••	,,	16	•••	18
, ,	judicial separation	• • •	>>		•••	5
"	alimony	•••	"	2	•••	3

Divorces in twenty-six years.

1294. Since the Act 25 Vict. No. 125—which first conferred upon the Supreme Court of Victoria jurisdiction in matters matrimonial—came into operation in 1861, 242 decrees for dissolution of marriage and 48 decrees for judicial separation have been made.

Proportion of divorces to marriages.

1295. As the marriages in 1887 numbered 7,768, the petitions for dissolution of marriage were in the proportion of 1 to every 288 marriages, and the decrees for dissolution of marriage were in the proportion of 1 to every 431 marriages. In the 16 years ended with 1886, the marriages numbered 91,110, the petitions for dissolution of marriage numbered 164. Thus, during the sixteen years referred to, there was 1 petition to dissolve marriage to every 259 marriages celebrated, and 1 marriage was dissolved to every 556 marriages celebrated.

Divorces in Victoria and England.

1296. In proportion to the number of marriages, the petitions for dissolution of marriage are about twice as numerous in Victoria as in England and Wales, the annual average per 1,000 marriages over a series of years being 3.79 in the former and 1.88 in the latter. The decrees for the dissolution of marriage are also, in proportion to the number of marriages, much more numerous in Victoria, the number per 10,000 being 18.21 as against 9.5 in England and Wales. The proportion of decrees to petitions is, however, somewhat higher in England and Wales than in Victoria, being 50 per cent. in the former, but not quite 48 per cent. in the latter.

^{*} These numbers and values are included in those given in the table following paragraph 1288 ante.

1297. The fees in Equity amounted in the aggregate to £660 in 1886, Fees in and to £150 in 1887; those on Probates amounted to £1,671 in 1886, and to £1,870 in 1887; those in Divorce amounted to £127 in 1886, and to £89 in 1887. The total amount of fees was thus £2,458 in 1886, and £2,109 in 1887.

1298. The moneys collected and appropriated in the department of collections the Master-in-Lunacy, on behalf of patients (including "percentage" and fees) increased from £17,265 in 1886 to £27,500 in 1887. It may be mentioned that the total expenditure in 1886–7 on Hospitals for the Insane was £98,347, so that, after allowing for moneys collected from private sources, the net cost to the State on account of lunatic patients in that year was about £70,000.

1299. In the twenty years ended with 1887, 14,179 insolvencies Insolvencies took place in Victoria, with liabilities amounting to $12\frac{1}{3}$ millions sterling, as against which assets were declared amounting to over $7\frac{1}{4}$ millions sterling. The following is a statement of the number of insolvencies in each year, also of the declared liabilities and assets of the estates, and of the amounts by which the latter were exceeded by the former:—

Insolvencies, 1868 to 1887.

Year.			Number	As shown by the Insolvents' Schedules.				
166			of Insolvencies.	Liabilities.	Assets.	Deficiency.		
				£	£	£		
1868	•••	•••	863	617,764	167,226	450,538		
1869		•••	818	653,614	194,251	459,363		
1870	•••	•••	996	479,491	150,170	329,321		
1871	•••	•••	631	444,117	217,841	226,276		
1872	•••	•••	804	696,868	222,770	474,098		
1873			672	330,337	188,351	141,986		
1874	•••		776	543,157	269,130	274,027		
1875	•••	•••	773	641,390	389,330	252,060		
1876	•••	•••	712	551,814	280,962	270,852		
1877	•••	•••	715	462,651	272,720	189,931		
1878	•••	•••	781	677,364	408,677	268,687		
1879	•••	•••	1,007	1,655,485	1,204,051	451,434		
1880	•••	•••	768	526,130	298,384	227,746		
1881	•••	•••	620	303,892	161,386	142,506		
1882	•••	•••	500	536,194	311,186	225,008		
1883	•••		603	782,116	423,528	358,588		
1884	•••	•••	495	479,700	264,286	215,014		
1885	•••		467	591,957	282,502	309,455		
1886	•••	•••	559	830,176	570,867	259,309		
1887		•••	619	563,894	1,009,385	+445,491		
Total	•••		14,179	12,368,111	7,287,003	5,080,708		

^{*} Surplus.

Proportion of liabilities to assets.

1300. The proportion of the assets to the liabilities, as shown by the insolvents' schedules, fluctuates considerably from year to year. In 1886, the former amounted to 69 per cent. of the latter; in 1885 and 1884 to 48 per cent., in 1883 to 54 per cent., in 1882 to 58 per cent., in 1881 to 53 per cent., in 1880 to 57 per cent., and in 1879 to 70 per cent.; whilst, strange to say, in the year under review, the declared assets exceeded the declared liabilities by £445,491, or 79 per cent.* In the whole period of twenty years, the declared assets were in the proportion of about 59 per cent. to the declared liabilities.

Insolvencies, 1887 and previous years. 1301. It will be observed that in 1887 insolvencies were more numerous by 60 than in 1886, but were fewer than in any of the years named, prior to 1882; the declared liabilities were less by £266,282 than in 1886, whilst the declared assets exceeded by £438,518 those in that year. Comparing the year under review with 1879, when insolvencies were at their maximum, the number has fallen off by 39 per cent., whilst the apparent deficiency as shown by the insolvent's schedules has been changed into a large apparent surplus.*

Insolvencies in New South Wales. 1302. In the last five years insolvencies have been much more numerous in New South Wales than in Victoria; and in 1886 and 1887 they were even more numerous than in the worst year (1880) named in the last table. In 1883, the liabilities, as shown by the insolvents' schedules, were higher in Victoria than in New South Wales, but in the last four years the liabilities similarly shown were much higher in New South Wales than in Victoria. The following are the figures for New South Wales:—

Insolvencies in New South Wales, 1883 to 1887.

				As shown by the Insolvents' Schedules.				
, Y	Year.		Number of Insolvencies.	Liabilities.	Assets.	Deficiency.		
				£	£	£		
1883	•••	•••	785	444,594	245,836	189,758		
1884	•••		918	836,165	580,194	255,970		
1885	•••	•••	929	773,212	589,359	183,853		
1886	•••	•••	1,221	989,262	723,127	256,135		
1887	•••		1,351	1,081,726	788,941	292,785		

^{*} The surplus shown by the returns of 1887 resulted from the fact that the declared assets of that year were largely made up of a debt of £570,597 set down as due by the Crown to the estate of W. R. Merry. Had this not been included, the declared assets, as compared with the declared liabilities, would have shown an apparent deficiency of £125,106.

· 1303. According to statistics issued by Mr. Richard Seyd, F.G.S.,* Failures in the following are the number of failures in the United Kingdom during Kingdom. the nine years ended with 1887:—

FAILURES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1879-1887.

			Nı	umber of Failures	3.
	Year.		In Wholesale Trades.†	In Retail Trades.‡	Total.
1879	•••		2,546	14,091	16,637
1880	•••		1,478	11,669	13,147
1881		•••	1,325	10,680	12,005
1882	•••	•••	1,314	9,705	11,019
1883	• • • • • • •	•••	1,361	9,238	10,599
1884	•••	• • •	607	3,787	4, 394
1885	:., 	i	586	4,503	5,089
1886	•••		533	5,181	5,714
1887	j lite ••• markan kata	•••	619	5,233	5,852
Tot	al	•••	10,369	74,087	84,456

1304. It will be noticed that by far the largest number of failures Insolvencies occurred in 1879, but since then a considerable falling-off has taken place in each year, but most especially in the last four years, when the numbers were fewer by about 50 per cent. than that in any of the five preceding years. This experience was very similar to that recorded in Victoria, for during the last twenty years the maximum number of insolvencies occurred in 1879; and in 1884 and 1885, notwithstanding the increase of population, the numbers were absolutely the lowest in the last twenty years.

and Victoria compared.

1305. Important duties in connexion with the registration of deeds Registrarand other documents, public companies, bills and contracts for sale; births, deaths, and marriages; and patents, copyrights, and trade-marks, are performed by the Registrar-General. In 1887, as compared with 1886, there was a considerable increase in the number of transactions and in the fees received under most of these heads. The following are the returns for the two years:—

General.

^{*} See Annual Supplement to The Statist, 11th February, 1888, page 14.

[†] Embraces the "financial, wholesale, and manufacturing branches of trade."

[‡] Consisting of "retail traders, professional men builders, publicans, the working classes, &c."

REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S TRANSACTIONS AND FEES, 1886 AND 1887.

					Trans	actions.	Fe	ees.
N	ature of T	ransaction	ı .		1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	·		·			£	£
Registry	•••	•••	•••	•••	18,731	18,976	5,411	5,45
Companies Sta	tute		•••		5,923	14,492	1,506	3,16
Bills and contr		\mathbf{sale}			7,294	7,140	365	35
Births, deaths,	and ma	rriages o	ertificates	•••	3,533	4,326	872	1,079
Patents	•••		•••		*	1,249	1,096	1,37
Copyrights	•••		•••		*	585	152	8
Trade-marks	•••		•••		*	806	232	369
Searches in con	nexion	with the	e above		16,386	22,829	1,372	1,830
Miscellaneous 1	fees	•••	•••	•••		•••	45	
Total	•••	•••	•••	•••	51,867	70.403	11,051	13,72

Offences reported

1306. The number of offences reported to the police or magistrates during 1886 and 1887 is given in the following table; those offences being distinguished:—1. In respect to which persons were brought before magistrates on summons, but were never in custody. 2. In respect to which arrests were made by the police. 3. In respect to which no person had been arrested or brought before magistrates† up to the end of the month of March of the year following that in which the offence was reported. An increase will be observed under all the heads, resulting in a total increase during the year of 6,398 offences, or about 11 per cent.:—

OFFENCES REPORTED, 1886 AND 1887.

Offences in respect to which—	1886.	1887.	Increase.
1. Persons were brought before magistrates on summons 2. ,, apprehended by the police	22,350 32,011	24,185 34,473	1,835 2,462
3. The offenders were still at large ‡	4,119	6,220	2,101
Total	58,480	64,878	6,398§

^{*} Information not furnished.

[†] It does not follow that in the remaining instances the offender escaped altogether. He may have been arrested after the date at which the returns were made up, or on other charges, even prior to that period.

[‡] It should be pointed out that the offences for which arrests have and have not been made are not strictly comparable. They are reckoned in the former case according to the individual arrests effected, in the latter according to the offences reported, although in the perpetration of many of these more than one person may have been concerned.

[§] Net figures.

1307. Nearly two-fifths of the offences dealt with consist of those summon in respect to which persons are brought before magistrates on summons but are not taken into custody. These must obviously be of a lighter character than those for which arrests are made, and therefore do not demand lengthened consideration. The offences in this category classed as against the person are principally assault cases resulting from petty quarrels; those against property are chiefly cases of wilful damage to or illegal detention of property; and the remainder consist for the most part of breaches of the Education Act, the clause in the Public Works Statute relating to railways and water supply, the Local Government Act or municipal by-laws, the Masters and Servants or Wines and Spirits Statutes, &c. Comparing 1887 with 1886, a marked decrease is shown in such of these offences as were against the person and against property, the increase being entirely confined to the The following are the figures for the two years: minor offences.

OFFENCES DEALT WITH BY SUMMONS, 1886 AND 1887.*

akterio de la Martine de <u>Labora</u> de la propieta de la composition della composition	1886.	1887.	Increase.	Decrease
Offences against the person	1,745	1,485	•••	260
" property	763	528		235
Minor offences	19,842	22,172	2,330	
Total	22,350	24,185	1,835+	•••
Cases dismissed by magistrates	5,953	7,178	1,225	•••
Offender summarily convicted or held to bail	16,397	17,007	610	

1308. Very full details are given of the offences which gave occasion charges for the apprehensions made by the police; but, in making up the returns, persons. a person arrested more than once during the year, or arrested at one time on several charges, is counted as a separate individual in respect to each arrest or charge, and this, except where the contrary is stated, must be borne in mind by those consulting the following paragraphs and tables.‡

^{*} This table does not embrace cases in which the offender was sentenced to imprisonment or was committed for trial. Although he might in the first instance have appeared before the magistrates on summons, such disposal would place him in custody of the police, and he would therefore be included in subsequent tables.

[†] Net figures.

[‡] For 1884, a table was compiled showing the number of charges on which each individual was arrested. See paragraph 1338 et seq. post.

Arrests, 1886 and 1887.

1309. The persons* who were taken in charge by the Victorian police in 1887 numbered 34,473, as against 32,011 in 1886. The increase in one year was thus 2,462, or at the rate of 7 per cent.

Arrests,1877, 1882, and 1887. 1310. The arrests in 1887, and in the first year of each of the two previous quinquennia, were as follow:—

Persons* Arrested, 1877, 1882, and 1887.†

Number of Persons—	1877.	1882.	1887.
Taken into custody	26,532	26,423	34,473
Discharged by magistrates	8,106	8,746	12,031
Summarily convicted or held to bail Committed for trial	17,832 594	17,061 616	21,622 820

Arrests:
proportion
to population.

1311. At the last period, it will be observed, arrests were much more numerous than at either of the two previous periods; and, if the numbers of the population be taken into account, the arrests at the last period will be found to have been much higher than at the middle period, but the same as at the first period. The estimated average population in 1877 was 808,605; in 1882, 890,220; and in 1887, 1,019,700. The arrests were, therefore, in the proportion of 1 to every 30 persons living at the first and third periods, but of only 1 to every 34 persons living at the middle period.

Proportion of times charge was sustained.

1312. The persons summarily convicted, held to bail, or committed for trial, were, to the whole number arrested, in the proportion of 69 per cent. at the first period, 67 per cent. at the second period, and of 65 per cent. at the third period.

Serious offences.

1313. There has been an increase in the prevalence of serious offences since 1877; this is illustrated by the fact that, as compared with the arrests, the commitments for trial have gradually increased since that year. These were in the proportion of 1 to every 45 arrests at the first period, of 1 to every 43 arrests at the middle period, and of 1 to every 42 arrests at the third period.

Males and females arrested. 1314. The sexes of the persons arrested, and of such of them as were discharged by magistrates, summarily dealt with, or sent for trial, were as follow at the same three periods:—

^{*} See preceding paragraph.

[†] A statement showing, during a series of years, the numbers taken into custody, the numbers committed for trial, and the numbers convicted after commitment, will be found in the Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet) at the beginning of the last volume.

Males and Females* Arrested, 1877, 1882, and 1887.

	1877.		1	882.	1887.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Taken into custody	20,652	5,880	20,903	5,520	28,254	6,219
Discharged by magistrates	6,131	1,975	6,860	1,886	10,027	2,004
Summarily convicted or held to bail	13,985	3,847	13,502	3,559	17,472	4,150
Committed for trial	536	58	541	75	755	65

1315. The males and females summarily convicted, held to bail, or cases in committed for trial, were, to the whole numbers of the same sexes arrested, in the proportions respectively of 70 per cent. and 66 per cent. in 1877; of 67 per cent. and 66 per cent. in 1882; and of 65 per cent. and 68 per cent. in 1887.

charge was sustained.

1316. The next table shows the relative proportions of males and Relative profemales arrested, and of those of them who were discharged, summarily dealt with, or committed for trial at the same three periods:—

male and female criminals.

MALES AND FEMALES.—RELATIVE PROPORTIONS ARRESTED, 1877, 1882, AND 1887.

	Number of Females to 100 Males.				
	1877.	1882.	1887.		
Taken into custody	28.47	26·41	22 · 01		
Discharged by magistrates	32.21	27.50	19.99		
Summarily convicted or held to bail	27.51	26.35	23.75		
Committed for trial	10.82	13.86	8.61		

1317. It will be observed that, relatively to the males taken into Relative custody, summarily convicted, or committed for trial, the proportion of females similarly dealt with was at the last period much lower than at either of the former periods. At all the periods, the proportion of periods. female to male criminals was much lower than the proportion that females bore to males in the total population; at the first period the

of male and female criminals at three

females in the colony were in the proportion of 89, and at the second of 90, and at the third period of about 88, to every 100 males.

Causes of arrest.

1318. A condensed statement of the offences for which arrests were made in the same three years, together with the numbers arrested for each offence, will be found in the following table:—

Causes of Arrest, 1877, 1882, and 1887.

Offence.	1877.	1882.	1887.
Murder and attempt at murder	20	22	28
Manslaughter	30	11	7
Shooting at or wounding with intent to do			
bodily harm	53	81	106
Assault	1,614	1,913	2,163
Rape and indecent assault on females	48	66	59
Unnatural offence, and assault with intent to			
commit	14	9	18
Minor offences against the person	95	124	136
Robbery with violence, burglary, &c	157	206	421
Horse, sheep, and cattle stealing, &c	195	219	131
Other offences against property	3,492	3,401	3,933
Forgery and offences against the currency	120	63	84
Drunkenness	12,447	11,749	15,578
Other offences against good order	6,272	6,709	9,939
Offences relating to carrying out laws	442	303	247
Smuggling and other offences against the			
revenue	74	41	101
Offences against public welfare	1,459	1,506	1,522
Total	26,532	26,423	34,473

Offences at last period.

1319. The causes in respect to which more arrests were made at the last period than at either of the former ones were murder and attempts to murder, shooting at or wounding with intent, assaults, unnatural offences, minor offences against the person, robbery with violence or burglary, miscellaneous offences against property, drunkenness, and other offences against good order; smuggling and other offences against the revenue; and offences against public welfare. But, for manslaughter, horse, sheep, and cattle stealing, and offences relating to carrying out laws, there were fewer arrests at the last than at either of the former periods. The most marked increase in 1887, as compared with previous periods, has occurred in the arrests for robbery and burglary, drunkenness, &c., the former were twice as numerous in 1887, and the latter nearly half as numerous again as in 1882. At the first period arrests for manslaughter, forgery, and offences against the currency, and offences relating to carrying out laws, were more numerous than at either of the subsequent periods.

1320. The number of arrests for drunkenness affords ample evidence Drunkenthat the efforts of those who are seeking to suppress or mitigate the evil are not uncalled for. In many cases, no doubt, the same individual was arrested over and over again; but, supposing each arrest had represented a distinct individual, there would have been taken into custody for drunkenness:-

```
In 1874, one person in every 71 living in Victoria.
                                     68
 ,, 1876,
                                    69
                  ,,
                                            ,,
                                                        ,,
   1877,
                                     65
                  "
                             ,,
                                            ,,
                                                        ,,
   1878.
                                     69
                  ,,
                             "
                                            ,,
                                                        "
                                    77
                  ,,,
                             22
                                            ,,
                                    85
                  "
                                    79
                  "
                             "
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                                    76
                  ,,
                             ,,
                                    74
                                    73
                                    72
                             "
                                            ,,
                                                        ,,
   1886,
                                    68
                                            ,,
                                                        "
   1887,
                                    65
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1321. It will be observed that 1879, 1880, and 1881, embracing the Increase of year in which the colony was in a depressed condition, as already ness. stated, and the two following years, drunkenness was less rife than at any preceding or subsequent period. Since 1880, however, as the colony has become more and more prosperous, arrests for drunkenness, in proportion to the population, have been steadily increasing, and on this basis they were 32 per cent. more numerous in 1887 than in 1880.

1322. Mr. W. G. Brett, the Inspector-General of Penal Establish-Efforts to ments and Gaols, in his Report for 1885,* page 8, mentions that sobriety in "intemperance being a fertile source of crime, the favourable attention of the governors of gaols and the chaplains has been directed to encourage, in every gaol, prisoners taking the pledge before leaving the prison, and they can hardly render more effectual benefit in this direction than by persuading offenders to avoid, by total abstinence, the chief cause of downfall." The result of this recommendation was that 374 prisoners out of 7,108 who were discharged to freedom in 1886, and 436 out of 7,509 discharged in 1887, took the pledge upon their discharge, as compared with 374 in 1886. Moreover, the Church of England chaplain at Pentridge prison reports that, out of a total of 226 prisoners of his denomination discharged during 1886 "90 took the total abstinence for longer or shorter periods, varying from life to three

criminals.

^{*} Parliamentary Paper No. 50, Session 1886.

months, the latter to strengthen against the first temptation to indulgence, believing, if that period was passed over safely, the danger of lapse would be slight; several assured me of the non-necessity to them of a pledge, as the resolve of abstinence in the future from alcoholic drink had been already formed." The chaplain also states that, of the 226 persons referred to, "there were not 40 who did not attribute drunkenness, or the being 'worse for liquor,' as the direct or indirect cause of breakage of the law."

Licensing Act, 1885.

1323. As bearing upon the subject of drunkenness it should be mentioned that an Act for the better regulating and restricting the numbers of public-houses was passed in 1885,* and came into operation on the 1st February, 1886. The principal provisions of this Act are as follow:—

Licensing Districts are created of convenient area, each of which has a Licensing Court which is presided over, in the Metropolitan, Ballarat, and Sandhurst Districts, by a County Court Judge and two Police Magistrates, and in the other districts by three Police Magistrates. The number of public-houses which may be licensed in each district is limited to 1 to each full 250 of the first 1,000 inhabitants, and a further 1 to each subsequent 500 inhabitants. This is denominated the "statutory number." Licences which existed at the time of passing the Act are not affected, but no new licences are to be issued in any district unless the number existing is below the statutory number. where the number of licences does not reach the standard, they may be increased. For the purposes of determining the statutory number for each licensing district, five times the number of ratepayers on the roll of the electoral division forming such district in the month of June preceding is considered to be the population, and one-fifth of these may petition for determination, by a poll, either for a reduction of licences to the statutory number or an increase to its limit. Grocers' licences follow the same rule, with the exception that no increase may exceed one for every 500 inhabitants, which, in the case of grocers' licences, is the statutory limit. The determination arrived at either with regard to the increase or decrease of licences is to be in force for three years, and thereafter until a fresh petition is presented. In every case of an application for a new licence the District Inspector has to furnish his report, containing full description of the premises, &c., the position and distance from other licensed premises, the fitness of the applicant, and the requirements of public convenience, &c. On Sunday, liquors are not permitted to be consumed on licensed premises by, or sold to, any except lodgers and bonâ fide travellers, under a penalty ranging from £2 to £10 for the first offence, from £10 to £20 for a second offence, and forfeiture of licence and disqualification to hold one for twelve months for a third offence. Travellers must reside not less than ten miles in a direct line from the licensed premises, and must have travelled the distance. in a direct line from the licensed premises, and must have travelled the distance on the same day. The burden of proof as to the person served being either lodger or bonâ fide traveller is cast upon the licensee, but proof is allowed that reasonable precautions are taken by him to ascertain the bonâ fides. The licensed victualler is not compelled to serve any person on Sunday; and the bar of every licensed house is to be kept locked during prohibited hours. Only one bar is allowed on any licensed premises except under the sanction of the Licensing Court. No permit for the removal of spirit manufactured in Victoria for human consumption may be granted by any inspector of distilleries or other

^{*} The Licensing Act 1885 (49 Vict. No. 857). A Bill for the amendment of this Act is now (November, 1887), under the consideration of Parliament.

officer until a period of six months has elapsed from the date of manufacture, and no spirit imported into Victoria is allowed to go into consumption within six months from the date of first shipment. All spirits are subject to examination by an analytical chemist, and all beer by an inspector of liquor. All licence and other fees, fines, penalties, and forfeitures are to be paid to the Treasurer, and by him placed to the credit of a Trust Fund, called the "Licensing Act 1885 Fund," to be applied to the purposes of the Act, and, if insufficient, a special appropriation is to be made. The equivalent of licence fees payable to each municipal body under the previous Licensing Act* is to be paid to such municipalities out of this fund, during the month of March in each year, such sums being made a first charge thereupon.

FEES PAYABLE FOR LICENCES UNDER THE "LICENSING ACT 1885."

Victualler's Licence					I	Per Annum.
In respect of prem	nises asse	ssed at the	annual	value of ${f \pounds}$	50	£15
Of more than £50	and up t	to £200		•••	•••	25
Of more than £20	0	* * * *	•••	***	•••	50
Roadside licence	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	5
Packet licence	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	20
Grocer's licence	•••	•••		•••	•••	10
Colonial wine licence		•••	•••	•••	•••	5
Railway refreshment	t-room lic	ence		•••	•••	25
Brewer's licence		•••	•••	•••	•••	25
Spirit merchant's lie		•••		•••	•••	25
Billiard-table licence	, for any	number of	tables r	ot greater	than	
		per table	•••	•••	•••	5
29 29		number o			than	
	four,	for the who	ole num	ber	•••	20
Temporary licence	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	2
				*		

1324. Drunkenness, "other offences against property," "other minor offences against good order," and "offences against public welfare," offences. although they may, and probably do-especially the first named-lead to more serious offences, may be considered as being, in themselves, comparatively speaking, minor offences, hardly amounting to crimes. Arrests for these numbered 23,670 in 1877, 23,365 in 1882, and 30,972 in 1887; and to the whole number of arrests were in the proportion of 89 per cent. at the first, 88 per cent. at the middle, and 90 per cent. at the last period. Thus only 11 per cent. of the arrests at the first period, 12 per cent. at the middle period, and 10 per cent. at the last periods, were for crimes in the strict sense of the word.

1325. It is worthy of remark that, notwithstanding the inducement smuggling which high import duties might be supposed to offer to smugglers, offences offences against the revenue have never led to many arrests in Victoria. against revenue. Only 101 persons were taken into custody for such offences in 1887, which, however, is larger than the number in 1882 or in 1877.

1326. The ages of those taken into custody in 1887, and the degree of Age and instruction possessed by them, are shown in the following table:-

education of arrested persons.

DECEPE OF	Instruction	ANT	A CF OF	PERSONS*	ARRESTED	1887
DEGREE OF	INSTRUCTION	AND	AGE OF	T EKSUNS	ARRESTED	1001

Ages.	Superior Instruction.	Read and Write well.	Read only, or Read and Write imperfectly.	Unable to Read.	Total.
Under 10 years		2	117	389	508
10 , 15 ,	1	33	501	114	649
15 , 20 ,	. 1	321	2,036	122	2,480
20 , 25 ,	21	745	4,349	242	5,357
25 , , 30 , ,	35	800	4,166	316	5,317
30 ,, 40 ,,	89	1,081	5,647	545	7,363
40 , 50 ,	47	745	4,437	626	5,854
50 ,, 60 ,,	30	448	3,332	561	4,371
60 years and upwards	17	215	1,924	418	2,574
Total	241	4,390	26,509	3,333	34,473

Education of children arrested.

1327. The returns of those under 15 years of age taken in charge by the police embrace neglected and deserted children as well as criminals. The whole number in 1887, according to the table, was 1,157, and of these only one was possessed of superior instruction; only 35, or 1 in 33, could read and write well; and 503, or nearly half, were unable to read. The number of children under 15 committed for trial was 3—2 males and 1 female—all of whom could read, and could also write more or less imperfectly.

Education of adults.

1328. Those over 15 years arrested numbered 33,316, and of these, 4,595, or nearly a seventh (including those possessed of superior instruction), could read and write well, and 2,830, or nearly an eleventh could not read. Those over 15 years of age committed for trial numbered 817, of whom 187, or a little over a fifth, could read and write well, or were possessed of superior instruction, and 39, or a twentieth, were According to these figures, the persons charged with unable to read. offences serious enough to call for their commitment for trial were somewhat better educated than the other arrested persons. Those arrested. whether committed for trial or otherwise dealt with, were on the average not nearly so well educated as the general population, for at the last census all over 15 years of age, except about a tenth, were returned as being able to read and write, and only an eighteenth were returned as entirely illiterate.

Birthplaces and religions of criminals. 1329. The following table shows the birthplaces and religions of the persons taken into custody and of those committed for trial in 1887, also the ratio of those of each country and sect to the estimated numbers of the same country and sect in the population:—

BIRTHPLACES AND RELIGIONS OF PERSONS * ARRESTED AND COMMITTED FOR TRIAL, 1887.

	Per	sons Arrested.	Persons C	ommitted for Trial.
Birthplace and Religion.	Number.	Proportion per 1,000 of the Popu- lation. †	Number.	Proportion per 1,000 of the Popu- lation. †
BIRTHPLACE.				
Victoria	10,675	17.50	320	•52
Other Australasian colonies ‡	2,040	41.85	77	1.28
Australian Aborigines	29	•••	1	•••
England and Wales	7,956	48.27	197	1.20
Scotland	2,796	52.13	38	.71
Ireland	8,596	89.68	109	1.14
China	224	18.72	14	1.17
Other countries	2,157	•••	64	•••
Total	34,473	33.81	820	.80
Religion.	,			
Protestants	19,329	26.37	488	•67
Roman Catholics	14,241	59.08	287	1 · 19
Jews	138	26.97	17	3.32
Buddhists, Confucians, &c.	200	18.17	14	1 • 27
Others	565		14	

1330. It is always found that fewer Victorians are arrested, and fewer Relative are committed for trial, in proportion to their numbers in the population, than persons of any other nationality. This, without doubt, is mainly due to the fact of a very large proportion of children being embraced within their numbers; with the increasing ages of the Victorian-born population, however, the number arrested is becoming larger. In 1877, only 4.741, and in 1882, 6,674 persons of Victorian birth were taken into custody, whereas in the year under review the number had risen to 10,675, whilst the rate in proportion per 1,000 of the Victorian-born population rose from 13 in 1882 to $17\frac{1}{2}$ in 1887. Of places outside Victoria, the country which supplies the largest number of arrested In 1887, those arrested of this nationality exceeded persons is Ireland. the English and Welsh arrested by 640, and this although natives of England and Wales in the population out-numbered the Irish by about 69,000, or over 70 per cent. The offences with which the Irish were charged, however, could not have been of so serious a nature as those in respect to which the English and Welsh were arrested, as the number of the latter committed for trial was somewhat more numerous in proportion to the numbers in the population, than that of the former; the proportion of Scotch arrested was also much above that of the English, but that of those committed for trial was below that of any others except Victorians. The proportion of Chinese arrested was below

each birthplace.

^{*}See paragraph 1308 ante.
†The estimated population of each birthplace and religion with which these calculations have been made will be found in the tables following paragraphs 51 and 68 of Volume I. ‡ Exclusive of Aborigines.

that of persons of any other nationality except Victorians, but the proportion committed for trial was nearly as high as that of the English. Arrests of natives of other Australasian colonies were, in proportion to their numbers, the least numerous after those of Chinese and Victorians, but their commitments for trial were much more numerous than those of persons of any other nationality.

Relative f numbers of [each reliligion. 1331. In proportion to their numbers in the community, the Roman Catholics supplied nearly two and a third times as many arrested persons as the Protestants or the Jews, and more than three times as many as the Buddhists, Confucians, &c. In view of a similar proportion, the Roman Catholics committed for trial were more than half as numerous again as the Protestants, but only a third as numerous as the Jews. A statement of the offences which formed the grounds for arrest will be found in the next table but one.

Religions of persons convicted and sentenced.

1332. It is generally assumed that nearly every person sent to trial is guilty of the offence for which he was committed, and, although he may subsequently be acquitted, the probability is that a conviction would have been obtained if sufficient evidence had been available. On the other hand, it may be maintained that many of those discharged had been unjustly accused, and should not be classed as criminals. latter assumption be correct, it would appear by the following tablewhich shows the number of the various religions tried and the number convicted together with the percentage of convictions obtained for different periods—that in 1886 and 1887 a somewhat larger proportion of Roman Catholics were unjustly committed than of Protestants; also that, as a rule, a smaller proportion of Jews, but a larger proportion of Pagans, Buddhists, Confucians, &c., are unjustly accused than in the case of either Protestants or Roman Catholics. It should, however, be pointed out that the number of Jews and Pagans committed for trial was so small that any proportions based thereon are but of little value:-

RELIGIONS OF PERSONS* TRIED† AND CONVICTED, 1887.

	Number	Convict	ions in 1887.	Percentage	Six
Religious.	Tried in 1887.†	Total Number.	Percentage of Number Tried.	in Year	Years, 1880–1885
Protestants	433	308	71.1	69.0	66-0
Roman Catholics	257	169	65.8	60.6	66.2
Jews	12	9	75·0	64.7	77.4
Buddhists, Confucians, &c.	10	7	70.0	75.0	54.3
Others	14	13	•••		•••
Total	726	506	69.7	66.4	65.9

^{*} See paragraph 1308 ante.

[†] Exclusive of those not prosecuted, who numbered 70 in 1887. The number "tried," moreover, differs from the number "committed for trial," since the former is inclusive of those awaiting trial at the beginning, but exclusive of those awaiting trial, at the end of the year.

1333. The religions of the persons* taken into custody in 1887 are causes of given in the following table in connexion with their offences:-

CAUSES	OF ARREST	AND RELIGIONS,	1887.

			Reli	gions.		
Offence.	Protestants.	Roman Catholics,	Jews.	Buddhists, Confucians, &c.	Others.	Total.
Murder and attempt at murder	16	10	•••	1	1	28
Manslaughter	4	3				7
Shooting at or wounding with intent to do bodily harm	50	48	1	6	1	106
Assault	1,131	960	8	27	37	2,163
Rape and indecent assault on females	37	20	1	•••	1	59
Unnatural offence, and assault with intent to commit	11	6	•••	•••	1	18
Other offences against the person	95	37	` 1	1	2	136
Robbery with violence, burglary, &c.	220	179	5	7	10	421
Horse, sheep, and cattle stealing, &c.	74	55	1	•••	1	131
Other offences against property	2,460	1,333	36	40	64	3,933
Forgery and offences against the currency	59	20	1	•••	4	84
Drunkenness	8,678	6,629	29	14	228	15,578
Other offences against good order	5,327	4,336	42	71	163	9,939
Offences relating to the carrying out of laws	142	91	2	5	7	247
Smuggling and other offences against the revenue	40	35	3	18	5	101
Offences against public welfare	985	479	8	10	40	1,522
Total	19,329	14,241	138	200	565	34,473

1334. It will be observed that 16 Protestants, 10 Roman Catholics, Causes of 1 Buddhist, &c., and 1 of other beliefs were arrested for murder and attempt at murder; 54 Protestants, 51 Roman Catholics, 1 Jew, 6 Buddhists, &c., and 1 of other beliefs were arrested for manslaughter, shooting at, or seriously wounding; 48 Protestants and 26 Roman Catholics, 1 Jew, and 2 of other beliefs, were arrested for sexual Over 8,600 Protestants, over 6,600 Roman Catholics, 29 Jews, 14 Buddhists, &c., and 228 of unspecified religions were arrested No Jew was arrested during the year for murder or for drunkenness. manslaughter, and only 1 for sexual offence.

each sect

compared.

1335. Arrests for drunkenness and other offences against good order Religions of were in the proportion of 72 per cent. of the total arrests of Protestants, of 77 per cent. of those of Roman Catholics, of 51 per cent. of those of Jews, of 42 per cent. of those of Buddhists, Confucians, &c., and of 69 per cent. of those of persons of other beliefs. These proportions vary but little from year to year.

Occupations of persons arrested.

1336. The next table shows the occupations of the males and females taken into custody in 1887:—

Occupations of Males and Females* Arrested, 1887.

Occupation	Males.	Females			
CLASS I.—GOVERNMENTAL	AND PROP	PESSIONAT	40		
Government officer		•••	•••	7	
Police, penal officer				4	
Officer of local body	•••	•••		6	1
Army, navy—officer, man	•••	•••		16	
Lawyer	•••			30	
Others connected with law	••			4	
Medical man, student	***	•••		37	
Dentist		•••		8	
Chemist and druggist		•••		51	
Others connected with medicine	•••	•••		2	
Author, editor, reporter		•••		16	
Science, connected with		•••		9	
Education, engaged in		***		32	4
Fine arts, engaged in	•••	•••		27	1 . 1
N /	•••		ŀ	21	•••
Music, teacher of, musician	•••	•••	•••	48	2
husic, teacher of, musician Theatres and exhibitions, connec	ted with	•••	•••	46 47	1
neatres and exhibitions, connec	rea with	•••	•••	41	1
CLASS II.—ENGAGED IN ENTER	RTAINING A	AND SERV	VING.		
Hotelkeeper	. 3	•••	•••	52	2
Board and lodging, connected wi	tn	•••	•••	9	5
Domestic servant, cook	•••	•••	•••	301	787
Hotel, boarding-house, &c., serve	int	•••	•••	79	2
Charitable institution servant	•••	•••	•••	8	
Nurse (not servant)	•••	•••	•••	•••	15
Attendance, engaged in	• • •	•••	•••	2	52
CLASS III.—COMMERC	HAL PURS	UITS.			
Merchant	•••	•••		18	
Auctioneer, &c	•••	•••		4	•••
Broker, agent, &c		•••		173	
Commercial clerk, &c	•••	•••		503	l
Commercial traveller, salesman				147	
Other mercantile persons		•••		31	1
Shopkeeper	***	•••		60	1
Pawnbroker				5	
Hawker, pedlar	•••	•••	***	501	10
Marine storekeeper	•••	•••	•••	1	10
Heneral dealer	•••	•••	•••	$32\overset{1}{4}$	3
Railway service	•••	•••	•••	324 17	1
omnibus, cab—driver, owner	•••	• • • •	•••	274	1
Orayman, carter, carrier	•••	. ***	•••		***
orayman, carter, carrier Others connected with conveyance	•••	•••	•••	388	•••
			•••	9	•••
Ship—owner, master, officer, sear	•	avyj	•••	987	
Ship—servant, steward, &c	•••	•••	•••	51	•••
Boatman, waterman, &c	a	***	***	6	•••
Stevedore, or otherwise connecte	a with shi	ps	•••	3	•••
Harbour, pier, pilot, lighthouse-	-service	•••	•••	2	•••
Messenger, porter, errand boy	•••	•••	•••	16	
Telegraph service				7	1

^{*} See paragraph 1308 ante.

OCCUPATIONS OF MALES AND FEMALES ARRESTED, 1887—continued.

Occupat		Males.	Females			
CLASS IV.—AGRICULTU	RAT. P	ASTOR AT.	. ETC.			
Farmer, market gardener, farm					849	6
Squatter, grazier, station serve					65	
Land, estate—agent, proprieto		, , ,			3	
Land surveyor and assistants	., wo.	•••			19	•••
Others connected with land		•••	•••		8	
Horse dealer, proprietor, &c.	•	•••	•••		5	
Veterinary surgeon, farrier		•••	•••		7	
Horse-breaker, groom, jockey	•	•••	•••		334	•••
Live stock salesman			•••		4	•••
Animal dealer, keeper	•	**,*	•••	•••	$oldsymbol{2}$	•••
	•	•••	•••	•••	$\stackrel{\scriptstyle 2}{2}$	•••
Game, rabbit catcher	-	•••	•••	•••	39	•••
risnerman Drover and others engaged abo		imala	• • • •	•••	59	
Drover and others engaged abo	out an	imais	•••		59	•••
Class V.—I		RIAL.			-	
Bookseller, newsvendor, &c		•••		•••	46	•••
Bookbinder	•	•••			7	• • •
Printer	•	•••,			226	•••
Musical instrument maker, dea	aler	•••			12	•••
Prints and pictures, connected		•••			7	
Carving and figures, connected					17	
Watch and clock maker, deale		•••	•••		30	
Philosophical instrument make					2	
Gunsmith, &c					ī	•••
Mechanical or undefined engine	eer	•••		•••	243	•••
Toolmaker, cutler, &c.	001		•••	•••	33	•••
Carriagemaker, wheelwright	•	••	•••	***	79	•••
Saddle, harness, and whip mak		lon	•••	••	92	•••
Shipwright, rigger, boatbuilder			* * *	••• -	31	•••
		•••	•••	•••		•••
Sailmaker, shipchandler, &c		•••	•••	•••	19	•••
Builder, architect		•••	•••		119	•••
Carpenter, joiner		1 - 1 -	•••	•••	842	•••
Bricklayer, mason, plasterer, s	ningiei	, slater		•••	750	
Painter, paperhanger, plumber		•••		•••	444	•••
Others connected with buildin	_	•••	•••	•••	2	•••
Cabinet, &c., maker, dealer	,	•••	•••	•••	88	•••
Undertaker		•••	•••	•••	3	•••
Chemicals, working or dealing	in	•••	•••	•••	5	•••
Draper and assistants	•	•••	•••	•••	100	•.••
$Wool ext{-} ext{classer} \qquad \dots \qquad \dots$	•	•••	***		33	•••
l'extile fabrics, manufacturer c	of, wea	ver	•••		33	1
Hairdresser, wigmaker, &c		***	•••		74	•••
Hat and cap maker		•••	•••		37	•••
Failor, tailoress, dealer in cloth	hing	•••	•••		248	37
Milliner, dressmaker	•	•••				33
Clothing manufacture, engaged						22
Boot and shoe maker					820	2
Shoeblack	-				1	
Imbrella—maker, mender				1	13	
Washerwoman, laundry man		•••	•••	•••	1	5
			•••	•••	13	
Rope, mat, sack, maker			•••	•••	7	•••
Cent, tarpaulin, maker, canvas	ucaier	***		•••	22	•••
Cowkeeper, dairyman, woman		•••	•••	•••	268	2
Butcher, &c	•	•••	•••	•••		
Poulterer, fishmonger		***	***	•••	15	3
Other dealers in animal food	•	•••	•••	•••	2	•••

OCCUPATIONS OF MALES AND FEMALES ARRESTED, 1887—continued.

Occupations.				Males.	Females.
Class V.—Industrial—	-continu	ed.			
Miller, grain and flour dealer, and as				16	•••
Baker, confectioner	SISTAILUS			282	2
Oncomerce frankomen	•••	• • •		17	
Others dealing in vegetable food		• • •		4	
Brewing, connected with	•••			16	
Distillers and rectifiers	• • •			2	•••
Gingerbeer and sodawater maker			•••	9	
Curan nofinan	•••	• • •	•••	i	
Grocer and assistants	•••	•••	•••	81	•••
Tobacco manufacture, engaged in	•••	• • • -	• • •	33	
Tobacconist	•••	•••	•••	Ĭ	1
Soapboiler, candlemaker, tallowmelte	···	•••	•••	20	•••
	71	•••	•••	61	•••
Tanner, fellmonger, currier	•••	•••	•••	6	•••
Leather articles, maker of	•••	•••	•••	12	•••
Brush and broom maker	···	•••	•••		•••
Animal matters, working or dealing	111	•••	•••	9	•••
Japanner, french polisher	· · ·	•••	•••	38	•••
Firewood—dealer, chopper, splitter,	iencer	•••	•••	35	•••
Cooper, turner	•••	***	•••	68	•••
Sawyer, sawmill owner, worker	•••	•••	•••	24	•••
Basketmaker	•••	•••	•••	12	•••
Papermaker	•••	•••	•••	4	•••
Rag and bottle gatherer	• • •	•••	•••	46	2
Billsticker	•••	•••		5	•••
Vegetable matters, others working or	r dealing	g in	•••	6	•••
Mining, engaged in				770	•••
Coal and charcoal, working or dealin	g in		•••	14	
Chimney sweep	•••	•••	•••	9	•••
Quarryman, limeburner, &c	• • •			57	•••
Brickmaker, potter		• • •		81	•••
Road and railway contractor, survey	or	•••		1	•••
Navvy	•••	•••		271	•••
Nightman, scavenger	•••			13	•••
Earth, stone, glass, &c., others worki	ng or de	ealing in		39	
Others working or dealing in water of		•••		2	
Goldsmith, silversmith, jeweller				31	
Ironfounder, blacksmith, locksmith				507	
Ironmonger		•••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	24	
Brassfounder, finisher, gasfitter	•••	••	•••	$\overline{12}$	
Other metals, working or dealing in	•••	•••		238	•••
,		•••	••• }	200	•••
CLASS VI.—INDEFINITE AND N	ON-PRO	DUCTIVE.			
Labourer	•••	•••	•••	12,751	I.
Indefinite—Mechanic, manager, appr	entice,	&c.		72	•••
Engine-driver, undescribed	•••		•••	157	•••
Independent means	• • •	•••	•••	19	•••
Pensioner, inmate of institution, &c.	•••	• • •		5	•••
Beggar, pauper, vagrant	•••			2	• • •
Criminal, thief, pickpocket	•••	•••		5	•••
Prostitute, brothel-keeper	• • •				1,696
Gambler, gaminghouse-keeper	•••	400		3	•
No stated occupation, over 15 years	of age	•••	•••	998	3,254
under	•	• • •	•••	998 841	263
,, ,, under ,,	"	• • •	•••	0#1	200
Total			-	28,254	6,219

1337. It will be observed that, of the males arrested, nearly half were chief occulabourers; and that, of other occupations, those most frequently arrested were sailors, farmers and farm labourers, carpenters, shoemakers, miners, and bricklayers, in the order named. No occupation was returned in 1,839 cases, but of these 841 were youths, and of the others it is probable that most of them belonged to the criminal classes. the females arrested, more than a fourth were set down as prostitutes or Nearly three-fifths, including 263 young girls, were brothel-keepers. of no specified occupation; and of the few returned as following regular occupations nearly two-thirds were domestic servants, and the bulk of the remainder were dressmakers and tailoresses.

persons arrested.

1338. It has been already stated that, in making up the returns, a Arrests of person arrested more than once is counted as a separate individual in individuals. respect to each arrest or charge,* but it is possible to ascertain approximately the actual numbers passing through the hands of the police by means of a close comparison of the names, ages, birthplaces, religions, occupations, residences, &c., of the individuals in question. This is too tedious and laborious—and consequently expensive—an investigation to be attempted every year, but it was done for 1884, so far as the sexes and birthplaces of the persons arrested are concerned, and the result is given in the following table:-

DISTINCT INDIVIDUALS ARRESTED, 1884.

Sex and Birthplace of Arrested Persons.	r of Charges th Arrests	of Distinct		Numl	oer c	of Cl		es wei						inc	t I	ndi	vid	lua	ls		
	Number of on which / were made,	Number of Individuals	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	19	20	28
Sex.				ĺ																	
Males	21,908		12,822	2,231	698	2 38	110	52	33	15	11	$\frac{4}{2}$	3 2	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	3 2	$egin{array}{c} 2 \\ 1 \end{array}$. 1 2	• •.	2	1
Females	5,595	3,628	2,682	518	191	118	38	34	13	13	9	2	2	• •	2	2	1	2	1	• •	••
Total	27,503	19,857	15,504	2,749	889	<u></u> -	148	86	4 6	<u>-</u> 28	20	6	5	2	3	5	3	3	1	2	1
BIRTHPLACE.									_				-			7,			_	_	_
Victoria	7,441	5,413	4,206	764	260	92	49	18	11	7	1	1	1			2	1				
Other Australasian	'				1																
Colonies	1,386	1,020	801	144	48	16	4	2 23 6 32		1	1		1			1 1	1 1				
England and Wales	6,726	4,951	3,951	640	197	72	37	23	14	6	3	1 1 3	٠.	1	1 1 1	1	1	1		2	
Scotland Ireland	2,607	1,883	1,460	274	82	40	10	6	1	2	4	1	1 1	i	1	ī	• •	.:	.:	• •	.:
Other British posses-	7,538	5,180	3,931	752	250	119	46	32	20	10	10	3	1	1	T	• •	• •	2	1	• •	1
CI ONC	153	113	84	24	9	1				7								ļ			
France	1112	83	67	7	3 6	$\frac{1}{2}$	ï	•••	•••	1	••	••	• •	•••	••	•••		• • •	•••		•••
Germany	326	277	240	30	4	2		i	••		•	• •	••	١	•						
United States	363	266	209	36	4 13	2 5		ī		1	1	•				l	::	l::			
China	195	169	152	10	5	2															
Other Countries and																					
Unknown	656	502	403	68	21	5	1	3		• •	••	• •	1	• •					•••	••	
	1		1	1	<u> </u>											<u> </u>					

^{*} See paragraph 1308 ante.

Individuals arrested more than once. 1339. The total number of charges shown in the table (27,503) corresponds with the number of persons set down as arrested in the returns for 1884, but it is seen that only 19,857 were distinct individuals, or nearly a fourth less than that number. Of these, 15,504, or 78 per cent., were only arrested once; 2,749, or 14 per cent., were arrested or charged twice; 889, or 4 per cent., three times; 356, or 2 per cent., four times; and 359, or 2 per cent., more than four times; 2 having been arrested or charged as many as twenty, and 1 as many as twenty-eight times.

Sexes of those arrested more than once. 1340. It appears that the tendency of females to be arrested over and over again, or on several charges, is greater than that of males, for whereas, in 1884, only 21 per cent. of the males who fell into the hands of the police were apprehended more than once, or were charged with more than one offence, as many as 26 per cent. of the females who fell into the hands of the police were so apprehended or charged.

Countries of those arrested more than once. 1341. Twenty-six per cent. of the natives of British possessions outside of the United Kingdom and the Australasian Colonies were taken into custody or charged with an offence more than once during the year, as also were 24 per cent. of the Irish, 22 per cent. of the Victorians, the other Australians, and the Scotch, 21 per cent. of the Americans, 20 per cent. of the English, 19 per cent. of the French, 13 per cent. of the Germans, and 10 per cent. of the Chinese.

Individuals arrested more than once for drunkenness. 1342. The distinct persons taken into custody for drunkenness during 1884 numbered 10,287 and, of these 1,520, or 15 per cent., were apprehended more than once, viz.:—994 twice, 288 thrice, 112 four times, 51 five times, 25 six times, 19 seven times, 11 eight times, 7 nine times, 1 ten times, 4 eleven times, 1 twelve times, 2 thirteen times, 1 fourteen times, 2 fifteen times, 1 twenty times, and 1 twenty-six times.

Drunkards charged with other offences. 1343. Whilst the number of individuals arrested for drunkenness was 10,287, the charges of drunkenness brought against them numbered 12,938; but these persons were charged with 2,622 other offences, so that the total number of charges of all kinds against drunkards was 15,560, as against 27,503 charges of all descriptions. Thus 57 per cent. of the offences for which persons were arrested, during 1884 were committed by persons who were arrested during the same year for drunkenness.

Results of summary disposal.

1344. The results of summary disposal of cases by magistrates in the year 1887 were as follow:—

SUMMARY DISPOSAL BY MAGISTRATES OF ARRESTED PERSONS,* 1887.

Sentence.	Males.	Females
•	13	•••
<i>,,</i>	173	110
	277	134
" 4 months	53	15
	974	456
" 2 months and under 3 months	249	55
I month and under a months	1,305	457
IK daws and under I month	114	13
9 days and under 15 days	664	208
7 days and under	4,842	1,472
Finad	7,774	844
Ordered to find bail	289	44
Sent to lunatic asylum	268	158
Sont to industrial school or reformatory	392	178
Otherwise dealt with	85	6
Total sentenced	17,472	4,150
Discharged	10,027	2,004
Total summarily disposed of	27,499	6,154

1345. Of the persons sentenced by magistrates during 1887, 45 per sentences by cent. of the males, and 20 per cent. of the females, were fined; 32 per cent. of the former, and 41 per cent. of the latter, were sentenced to imprisonment for various terms under a month, and 16 and 27 per cent., respectively, for periods varying from 1 to 12 months; about 1 per cent. of the males, and 3 per cent. of the females, were sentenced to 1 year's imprisonment or upwards; the balance, or 6 per cent. of the males and 9 per cent. of the females, were sent to Lunatic Asylums, Industrial and Reformatory Schools, ordered to find bail, or were otherwise disposed of.

1346. Corporal punishment to males may be ordered by magistrates whipping for certain offences. In such cases the offender may be sentenced magistrates. to be whipped once, twice, or thrice, at the discretion of the bench. Four offenders were so sentenced in 1887, three of whom were to receive one whipping each of fifteen, twenty, and twenty-five lashes respectively, and the fourth to two whippings of twenty lashes on each occasion.

1347. The recommendations of the Inspector-General of Penal Punishment Establishments in his report for 1885 † that whipping should be substi- of juvenile of juv tuted for imprisonment in the case of juvenile offenders, was given effect to by the passing of the "Juvenile Offenders Act 1887." This gives magistrates power to sentence boys under the age of 15, in addition to or in lieu of imprisonment, to be privately whipped with a cane or birch

^{*} See paragraph 1308 ante.

[†] See Victorian Year Book 1886-7, paragraph 1449.

rod by a constable. The same Act provides for youths over the age of 16 being subjected to solitary confinement, in addition to imprisonment, for offences involving violence, threats, indecent or insulting behaviour, and malicious injury to property.

Results of committals for trial.

1348. The results of the commitments for trial at the three periods already referred to were as follow:—

RESULTS OF COMMITMENTS FOR TRIAL,* 1877, 1882, AND 1887.†

·	·	1877.	1882.	1887.
Number for trial	•••	569	662	796
Convicted and sentenced		340	402	506
Acquitted	•••	131	184	220
Not prosecuted		98	76	70

Proportion of convictions obtained.

1349. Of those committed for trial, 471 were eventually tried in 1877, 586 in 1882, and 726 in 1887. At the first period 72 per cent., at the second period 69 per cent., and at the third period 70 per cent. of the trials resulted in convictions.

Sentences in superior courts.

1350. The following are the sentences of the prisoners tried and convicted in superior courts during the year under review:—

SENTENCES OF PERSONS TRIED AND CONVICTED, 1887.

	.	Sentence.				Males.	Females
Death Hard labour on		 blic works t	 for 10 years	 and ur		2‡	1
	rodus or pu		15 yes			1	•••
,,	> >	,,	7 years	s and w	nder		
			10 ye	ars		3	•••
,,	? >	"	4 years	s and w	nder		
			7 ye	ars	• • •	21	2
Imprisonment	for 2 years	and under	4 years	•••	•••	110	2
- "	1 year a	and under	2 years	•••	•••	109	12
> >	6 montl	ns and unde	er 1 year	•••	•••	118	6
,,	$1~\mathrm{month}$	n and under	r 6 months	•••	•••	77	9
,,	under 1	month .	••	• • •	•••	11	4
$\mathbf{Fined} $		•••	••	•••	•••	3	•••
Recognizances	estreated	•••	•• •••	•••		3	•••
To find bail to				•••	•••	8	2
Awaiting the	pleasure of	the Crown		•••	•••	***	
Sent to lunation	asylum	•••	••	••••	•••	2	
${f r}$	otal tried a	nd convicte	ed	•••	•••	468	38

^{*} Parliamentary Paper No. 50, Session 1886.

[†] Including those who were remaining for trial from the previous year, but excluding those awaiting trial at the end of the year.

[‡] Death recorded.

1351. Of males convicted in superior courts, two were sentenced to Length of death ("Death recorded") in 1887, but not one was so sentenced in the preceding year; all except 16 were sentenced to terms of imprisonment, with or without hard labour; of those imprisoned, nearly three-fourths were sentenced for periods of less than two years, and only one-eighteenth to more than four years. Of the females, I was sentenced to death, and 16 were sentenced to over one, and 19 to under one, year's imprisonment. Only one male was sentenced to be imprisoned for a longer period than Two females were sentenced to a longer period than four years.

courts.

1352. In addition to terms of imprisonment named in the foregoing solitary contable, 56* persons were ordered to be kept in solitary confinement for periods varying from a few days to 1 month per annum during the sentence. One of these had been convicted of shooting at, wounding, &c., 1 of assault; 2 of rape; 2 of unnatural offences; 1 of other offences against the person, 16 of robbery under arms or burglary; 1 of horse stealing, &c.; 21 of other offences against property; 9 of forgery; and 1 of smuggling or offences against revenue. In 1887, the sentences of this kind were not so severe as in the previous year, the longest being 8 weeks during a period of 2 years' imprisonment; whereas in 1886 one offender convicted of rape, sentenced to between 4 and 7 years' imprisonment, was ordered to be placed in solitary confinement for the first fortnight of every alternate month, and to receive during the first six months two whippings of 15 lashes each; another, convicted of a similar offence sentenced to between 4 and 7 years' imprisonment, was ordered to be kept in solitary confinement for one week in every alternate month, and to receive one whipping of 15 lashes; another, convicted of robbery with violence, was sentenced to between 7 and 10 years' imprisonment, with solitary confinement for 12 periods of 14 days, and to pass the first year in irons.

ordered by superior courts.

1353. The total number of offenders sentenced by superior courts to whippings be whipped was 6. Rape or indecent assaults on females were the crimes of five of these, for one of whom 3 whippings of 12 lashes each, for two others 2 whippings of 15 and 20 lashes respectively, for another 1 whipping of 15 lashes, and for another 1 whipping of 15 lashes were ordered. Unnatural offence was the crime of the remaining

ordered by superior courts.

^{*} Exclusive of those ordered to be kept in separate confinement. See next paragraph.

offender, who was to receive 1 whipping of 12 lashes. Judges of the Supreme Court and Courts of General Sessions can sentence males to receive corporal punishment, under Act 27 Vict. No. 233, for unnatural offences, attempts to choke in order to commit an offence, for robbery under arms, and, in the case of youths under sixteen, for several other offences; also, under Act 35 Vict. No. 399, for attempts to commit rape, or for rape itself where sentence of death is commuted. It is, moreover, recommended by the judges of the Supreme Court that power should be given to award this punishment for "all offences committed by adult males that are attended with violence to the person, except common assaults."* The greatest number of whippings an individual can be sentenced to receive for one offence is three, and the greatest number of lashes at each whipping is 50.

Whippings ordered, 1874-1887.

1354. The number of individuals sentenced to corporal punishment in 1874 was 11, viz., 6 by magistrates and 5 by superior courts; the number in 1875 was 5, viz., 2 by magistrates and 3 by superior courts; the number in 1876 was 11, viz., 1 by magistrates and 10 by superior courts; the number in 1877 was 11, viz., 5 by magistrates and 6 by superior courts; the number in 1878 was 17, viz., 2 by magistrates and 15 by superior courts; the number in 1879 was 9, viz., 4 by magistrates and 5 by superior courts; the number in 1880 was 5, 17 in 1881, 8 in 1882—all by superior courts; the number in 1883 was 14, viz., 2 by magistrates and 12 by superior courts; the number in 1884 was 17, the number in 1885 was 6, and the number in 1886 was 11—all by superior courts; and the number in 1887 was 10, viz., 4 by magistrates and 6 by superior courts. The total number of whippings directed to be administered in the fourteen years was 210, of which 31 were ordered by magistrates and 179 by superior courts. The number of persons sentenced to be whipped in 1887 was thus exceeded in 8 years since The average number of whippings per individual in the fourteen years was 1.5.

Executions.

1355. No execution took place in 1887. Since the first settlement of Port Phillip, 141 criminals have been executed within the colony, of whom only one was a female. Besides the year under review, no execution took place in 1882, or in 1878, 1874, 1850, 1849, 1846, 1845, 1844, 1843, or any year prior to 1842, but one or more executions

^{*} Report of the Council of Judges, dated 6th June, 1887. Parliamentary Paper No. 58, Session 1887.

took place in all the other years. The following table shows the birthplaces of the persons executed, the religions they professed, and the crimes they expiated on the scaffold:—

CRIMINALS EXECUTED, 1842 TO 1887.

Birthplac	e, R	teligion,	and Offe	nce.				Number
Total number executed				74 T - 4			•••	141
		7.77			, • • •			
Birthplace—Victoria		- 12 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10			•••	•••	•••	4
" Other Australian	co	lonies	•••		•••	•••		6
77 - 1 - 3				•••	10 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1	•••	•••	59
,, Wales	•••					•••	•••	2
		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	41
" Scotland	••		• • •	•••	•••	•••	•••	7
	••	1.644	•••	•••		•••	•••	1
	•••	•••	•••	•••	.: •••		•••	1
" Switzerland .	••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	1
A	• •	• • •	•••	•••	•••	466	***	1
221	••	•••	•••	•••		•••	•••	1
	••	100	•••	•••	• • • •		•••	1
United States of	\mathbf{Am}	erica	•••	***	•••	•••	•••	5
	••	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	2
", China	••		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	8
At sea	••		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	1
Religion—Church of England		r., .		2.4	÷ .		•	32
		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	5
Waslevan		•••	•••	. • • •	•••	•••		8
Rantist	u •	. •. • •	***	•••	. •••	•••	***	1
Turkhoron	••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	***	2
Drotostant undofina	 7		•••	•••	***	•••	***	30
" ¬ ~ 11 11		1 1 1	•••	***	4.0	•••	***	52
, Buddhist, Confuciar		· · · · · · ·	•••		•••	•••	• • •	6
" No Religion	1, 0				• • •	•••		5*
	••	•••	•••	***	**************************************	•••	•••	J
)ffence—Murder								105
Attempt to mundan	• •		****	; / 	* > • • • •	***	. ***	17
in in the company of		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		9
Tinnotural affance or	 	ohild	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	1
•		cmia	•••	•••		•••	•••	9
" Robbery with violence	ce		•••	• • •	•••	•••	•••	1 9

1356. It is stated† that from the accession of Queen Victoria to the Executions period of Her Majesty's jubilee, 840 criminals were executed in the Kingdom. United Kingdom, or an average of 17 per annum. In 1837 there were no less than 13 crimes subject to capital punishment, and no fewer than 671 persons had been condemned to death in twelve months; but since the Queen's accession a more humane code has prevailed, and few have been executed, except for murder.

^{*} Aborigines.

[†] See Fifty Years of National Progress, page 107.

Undetected crime.

1357. The offences in respect to which no persons were apprehended numbered 6,220 in 1887, or 2,101—or as high as 50 per cent.—more than in 1886, and were also far more numerous than in any of the nine years ended with 1885. Whilst there was a marked decrease in the offences against the person, those against property showed a striking increase. The following are the undetected offences in the last eleven years:—

UNDETECTED CRIME, 1877 TO 1887.

	.			Number of Offences.									
3	Tear.		Against the Person.	Against Property.	Other Offences.	Total.							
1877	•••	•••	457	4,431	463	5,351							
1878	•••	•••	496	4,011	385	4,892							
1879	•••	•••	503	3,763	364	4,630							
1880	•••	•••	613	3,935	350	4,898							
1881	•••	•••	461	3,770	400	4,631							
1882	•••	•••	572	3,980	433	4,985							
1883	•••,	•••	596	4,209	584 ,	5,389							
1884	•••	•••	450	3,249	350	4,049							
1885	•••		491	3,000	388	3,879							
1886	•••		523	3,160	436	4,119							
1887	•••	•••	211	5,593	416	6,220							

Offender perhaps arrested on other grounds.

1358. With reference to the offences set down as undetected, it should be remarked that in all probability the malefactors do not in all such cases escape entirely. The returns are made up in the month of April of the year following that in which the offence is reported, and he who committed it may be arrested after that date, or may even before that date be arrested, and perhaps punished, for other misdeeds.

Crime in Australasian colonies.

Australasian colonies, have been compiled in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne, from their respective Statistical Registers. The first of these gives for each colony, and for the whole of Australasia, during each of the eleven years 1876 to 1886, a statement of the number of offences for which persons were apprehended or summoned, were summarily convicted or held to bail, were committed for trial, and were convicted after commitment. In the returns of the number of cases in respect to which persons were summoned, those so dealt with on account of matters coming under the head of civil jurisdiction are omitted in all the colonies:—

CRIME IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1876 TO 1886.

	Number of Offences for which Persons were—							
Name of Colony.	Apprehended or Summoned.*	Summarily Convicted or held to Bail.	Committed for Trial.	Convicted after Commitment				
		HOX 00 2000						
	- X		200	204				
(18		27,505	680	384				
118		29,528	594	340				
18		29,452	658	458				
18		28,266	628	397				
18		26,950	680	398				
$\textbf{Victoria} \qquad \qquad \qquad 18$		29,131	591	332				
18		31,542	616	402				
18		33,480	606	350				
18		34,456	695	407				
18:		34,180	768	444				
(18	36 54,361	36,599	756	492				
(18)	6 45,105	30,404	1,391	822				
18		33,003	1,517	822 829				
18		37,92 4	1,803	959				
1 18		38,828	1,743	1,090				
18		42,205	1,743	1,148				
		51,130						
New South Wales †\ 188			1,626	1,058				
		50,126	1,724	1,065				
188	,	55,463	1,606	1,008				
188		57,897	1,550	928				
188	4 44	59,345	1,540	785				
(188		62,628	1,594	957				
	6 10,180	6,126	285	132				
	0 000	C 444	919	175				
183		6,444	312	177				
183		6,153	344	197				
18		5,762	377	185				
188		6,051	316	170				
Queensland † 188		7,253	264	126				
188		8,025	308	144				
188		9,788	427	193				
188		11,620	555	274				
188		11,451	538	267				
	6 17,640	12,841	611	· 289				
na 1940 (1941) Barangan kalangan barangan ba				7.00				
18	6 9,375	7,929	239	129				
187		8,696	240	156				
18		11,685	369	229				
181		10,970	384	223				
1/88		12,814	353	199				
South Australia 3 188		13,258	342	213				
188		12,634	339	211				
- 10년 15 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 -		11,378	305	166				
188		10,425	293	127				
.,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,, ,18 !		8,901‡	240	133				
-graferro (film) and viet in the 1. T8	8,202	6,850	228	121				

* Not including civil cases.

† Cases brought up for lunacy are not included in the returns of New South Wales, Queensland, and Tasmania. In New South Wales, 567 lunatics in 1886, and 4,660 in the previous ten years; and in Queensland, 307 in 1886, and 3,675 during the previous ten years; and in Tasmania, 44 lunatics in 1886, and 139 in the previous two years, were admitted to asylums. Probably four-fifths of these were apprehended by the police.

‡ Figures amended since last publication.

CRIME IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1876 to 1886—continued.

	grange da	Number	of Offences for	which Perso	ons were—
Name of Colony	7.	Apprehended	Summarily	Committed	
	•	or Summoned.*	Convicted or held to Bail.	for Trial.	after Commitment
	*	_			
	€1876	7,509	5,847	95	47
	1877	6,855	5,272	83	27
	1878	6,126	4,552	102	45
	1879	6,471	4,853	85	53
	1880	5,577	4,221	50	25
Western Australia	₹ 1881	5,460	4,134	109	61
	1882	5,089	3,683	90	46
	1883		3,450	72	46
	1884		3,477	64	40
	1885		3,436	86	51
	(1886	5,703	3,980	95	54
	(1876	7,523	5,659	96	51
	1877		5,140	102	49
	1878		5,131	113	54
	1879	1 '	5,641	110	67
	1880		5,418	117	73
Tasmania†	₹ 1881		4,799	90	51
	1882		5,942	93	36
	1883		5,394	88	33
	1884		4,843	70	39
	1885		4,876	71	31
	[1886		5,253	76	46
	(1876	22,141	16,100	414	249
	1877		16,293	405	250
	1878		16,370	415	292
	1879		16,088	734§	296
	1880	,	15,025	592	370
New Zealand ‡			14,079	474	235
	1882		16,573	467	· 219
	1883		16,944	459	231
	1884		17,968	509	241
	1885		17,804	428	236
·	(1886	21,662	16,705	536	286
	(1876		99,570	3,200	1,814
•	1877		104,376	3,253	1,828
	1878	, ,	111,267	3,804	2,234
	1879	,	110,408	4,061	2,311
	1880		112,684	3,825	2,383
Australasia	₹ 1881	,	123,784	3,496	2,076
•	1882	,	128,525	3,637	2,123
	1883	,	135,897	3,563	2,027
	1884		140,686	3,736	2,056
	1885	,	139,993	3,671	1,947
	(1886	195,657	144,856	3,896	2,245

^{*} Not including civil cases.

^{*} Not including civil cases.

† See footnote (†) preceding page. It is pointed out by Mr. R. M. Johnston, the Government Statistician of Tasmania, in his Report for 1886, page li, that, prior to 1884, a considerable proportion of purely civil cases, such as petty debts, non-payment of rates, &c., were improperly included in the returns of offences for which persons were apprehended or summoned in that colony.

‡ Maoris are included. In 1886, the number of cases in which they were concerned was 435—in 277 of which summary convictions were obtained, in 118 cases the prisoner was discharged, and in 40 cases committed for trial

committed for trial.

§ This large increase appears to have been owing to Maori disturbances, as 202 of that race were committed for trial in 1879, as against only 18 in the previous year.

^{||} Figures amended since last publication.

1360. By this table it would appear that crime is so much more pre-Large valent in New South Wales than in Victoria that, notwithstanding the crime in smaller population,* there has been, in every year, under all the heads, larger numbers in the former colony than in the latter. This is particularly observable in regard to serious offences, the commitments for trial and convictions thereafter being in New South Wales, as a rule, more than twice as numerous as in Victoria. In the former colony, however, offences of this character have not been so numerous during the last three years as formerly. In 1886, the apprehensions and summonses in New South Wales exceeded those in Victoria by 50 per cent., and the summary convictions by 71 per cent. It must, moreover, be remembered that the returns of the latter are swelled by the apprehensions of lunatics, whilst these are not included in the returns of the former.

New South Wales.

1361. The position of the different colonies in respect to crime will Proportion of be better ascertained by means of the next table, which shows the proportion that the number of apprehensions and summons cases,† of summary convictions, of commitments for trial, and of convictions after commitment, occurring in each colony during the last eleven years, bore to the average population of the same colony; also, the proportion in each colony of summary convictions to apprehensions and summons cases, and of convictions after commitment to commitments:-

crime in

Proportion of Arrests, Commitments, and Convictions in Australasian Colonies to Population, etc., 1876 to 1886.

			Proportion of the Popu	per 1,000 lation of—	Proportion of the Popu		Proportion per Cent. of—		
2000 (2 1000 (2) 1000 (2) 1000 (2)	ime of Colo	ny.	Apprehensions and Summons Cases.†	ry ions.	iments 1.	ions after ment.	ry Con- i to Ap- dons and ns Cases.†	Convictions after Commitment to Commitments.	
			Appreh and Su Cases.	Summary Convictions.	Commitments for Trial.	Convictions a Commitment.	Summary Control of Authors of Authors of Summons Carrier Carrier of Summons Carrier of Su	Convictions al Commitment Commitments	
		(1876 1877	53·10 56·69	34·53 36·52	8·54 7·35	4·82 4·20	65·03 64·40	56·47 57·24	
* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	。 名名文章 名名/建立	1878 1879	54·47 52·68	35·85 33·89	8·01 7·53	5·58 4·76	65·82 64·33	69·60 63·22	
Victoria		\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	49·13 51·48	31·69 33·52	8·00 6·80	4·68 3·82	64·51 65·13	58·53 56·18	
	A CONTRACTOR	1882 1883	53·05 53·76	35·43 36·75	6·92 6·65	4·52 3·84	66.78 68.36	65·26 57·76	
145 (1 - 480 (1) - 441)		1884 1885 1886	55·03 54·84 55·08	36·89 35·66 37·08	7·44 8·01 7·66	4·36 4·63 4·98	67·04 65·02 67·34	58·56 57·81 65·08	

^{*} Up to the last year named in the table, the estimated population of New South Wales was smaller than that of Victoria. The population of the former is now believed to be somewhat the † Not including civil cases. larger.

Proportion of Arrests, etc., 1876 to 1886—continued.

	Proportio of the Pop	n per 1,000 ulation of—	Propertion of the Pop	per 10,000 ulation of—	Propo per Cen	rtion t. of—
Name of Colony.	ns ns		72	Convictions after Commitment,	Summary Convictions to Apprehensions and Summons Cases.*	Convictions after Commitment to Commitments.
	Apprehensions and Summons Cases. *	Summary Convictions.	Commitments for Trial.	ns ient	C C A	ns eneme
	her *	ctio	la i.	etio	ary ns t nsio	otto litm litm
	d Sies	nam	Tr	nvi m m	mm Sher	
	Ca A D	So	S 2	පිපි	Su vic	වීවීවී
(187	1	50.32	23.02	13.60	67.40	59.10
1877		52.52	24.12	13.18	69.13	54.65
1878		57.66	27.41	14.58	71.12	53.19
1879		56·23 58·16	25·24 23·66	15·78 15·83	72·08 73·04	62.54
New South Wales < 1881		67.25	21.39	13.92	76.77	66.86 65.07
1882		63.07	21.69	13.40	76.02	61.77
1883		66.48	19.25	12:08	76.79	62.76
1884		65.73	17.60	10.53	76.50	59.87
1885		63.75	16.54	8.43	76.98	53.51
[1886		63.91	16.27	9.77	76:84	60.04
(1876	55-27	33.26	15.47	7.17	60.10	40.00
1877		33.03	15.99	9.07	60·18 64·90	46·32 56·73
1878		29.75	16.63	9.53	64.34	57.27
1879		26.90	17.60	8.64	63.61	49.07
1880		27.26	14.24	7.66	66.25	53.80
Queensland \(\) 1881		32.82	11.95	5.70	72.08	47.73
1882		33.77	12.96	6.06	68*89	46.75
1888	1	36.54	15.94	7.20	70.90	45.20
1884		39.42	18.93	9.29	74.88	49.38
1888		37.08	17.42	8.65	72.64	49.63
\ 1886	53-05	38.62	18:38	8.69	72.79	47:30
(1876	42.99	36.36	10.96	5.92	84.58	53.97
[1877		37.60	10.38	6.75	84.31	65.00
1878	56:34	48.12	15.20	9.43	85.40	62.06
1879		43.17	15.11	8.77	85.48	58.07
1880		48.63	13.40	7.55	85.07	56.43
South Australia 1881		45.94	11.81	7.38	86.39	62.28
1882		43.58	11.69	7.28	86.11	62.24
1883 1884		38.05	10.20	5.55	86.82	54.43
1885	1	33·78 25·84	9·49 7·67	4.11	86.96	43.34
1886		21.88	7.28	4·25 3·86	77·76 83·52	55·42 53·07
		2100	120	000	00 02	33 01
(1876		216.43	35.17	17:40	77.87	49.47
1877	1	191.16	30.09	9.79	76.90	32.53
1878	1	162.56	36.43	16.07	74.31	44.11
1879		170.78	29.91	18.65	75.00	62.35
Western Amstralia / 1880	,	146.34	17.33	8.67	75.69	50.00
Western Australia 1881	1	138.50	36.52	20.44	75.71	55.96
1883		121·19 110·46	29.62	15.14	72:37	51.11
1884	. ,	107.55	23·05 19·80	14.72	72.80	63.89
1885	l l	107.55	25.27	12.37 14.97	71·97 70·12	62·50 59·30
1886		107:04	25.55	14.52	69.80	56.84
	1				0.00	JU 04

^{*} Not including civil cases.

Proportion of Arrests, etc., 1876 to 1886—continued.

ang si Angles (1984). Ang ang dagang manang sa	Proportion of the pop	n per 1,000 ulation of—	Proportion of the Pop	n per 10,000 ulation of—	Proportion of	per Cent.
Name of Colony	Apprehensions and Summons Cases.*	Summatry Convictions.	Commitments for Trial.	Convictions after Commitment.	Summary Con- victions to Ap- prehensions and Summons Cases:**	Convictions after Commitment to Commitments.
(1876 1877 1878	71·94 62·15 61·22	54·11 48·37 47·28	9·18 9·60 10·41	4·88 4·61 4·98	78:29 79:97 79:00	53·12 48·04 47·78
Tasmania † { 1879 1880 1881 1882 1883	64.60 60.80 53.11 63.09 64.65	50.73 47.69 40.91 49.23 43.37	9·89 10·30 7·67 7·70 7·08	6.02 6.43 4.35 2.98	81.08 80.19 78.64 78.73	60.91 62.40 56.67 38.71
26 2-16 27 20 21 1884 27 2-16 27 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	48.86 45.27 48.60	37.72 36.89 38.77	5·45 5·37 5·61	2·65‡ 3·04 2·35 3·39	80·80 77·20 81·50 79·91	37·50 55·71 43·66 60·53
1876 1877 1878 1879	57·14 53·76 52·74 50·19	41.55 39.90 38.82 35.90	10.68 9.92 9.84 16.38§	6:43 6:12 6:92 6:61	72·72 74·22 73·62 71·53	60·14 61·73 70·36 40·33
New Zealand 41881 1882 1883	44.66 40.11 44.49 43.62	31.68 28.52 32.54 32.01	12·48 9·60 9·17 8·67	7·80 4·76 4·30 4·36	70·94 71·12 73·14 73·38	62·50 49·58 46·90 50·33
1886 1886 1886	42*94 40:80 37:21	32·73 31·45 28·53	9·27 7·56 9·21	4·39 4·17 4·91	76·23 77·06 76·67	47·35 55·14 53·63
1876 1877 1878 1879	62.06 62.02 62.73 60.39	42:87 43:37 44:73	13.78 13.51 15.29	7·81 7·49 8·98	69·35 70·10 71·32	56·70 56·19 58·73
1879 1880 1881 1882 1883	58.77 60.52 60.86 61.38	42.77 42.07 44.53 44.73 45.34	15·73 14·28 12·57 12·65	8·94 8·89 7·46 7·38	71.06 71.73 73.68 73.57 74.50	56.91 62.30 59.38 58.37 56.80
1883 1884 4885 1886	60.47 58.51 58.10	45°34 44°97 42°91 42°96	11.88 11.94 11.09 11.57	6.76 6.57 6.00 6.67	74·30 74·33 73·32 74·04	55.06 54.12 57.62

1362. In regard to the proportion of offences for which appre-order of hensions were made or summonses issued, Western Australia and New South Wales have stood at the head of the list throughout the eleven

^{*} Not including civil cases.

† See footnote (†) on page 310 ante.

‡ This small proportion is in consequence of the large number of cases not prosecuted.

§ See footnote (§) on page 310 ante.

¶ This small proportion of convictions is owing to the fact that the Maoris committed for disturbances of a political nature were leniently dealt with.

years named, and Tasmania stood next until 1884,* when Victoria and Queensland rose above that colony. New Zealand stood lowest on the list until 1884, since which year that place has been occupied by South Australia, the depression in which colony has been accompanied by a reduction in the amount of crime. The following is the order of the various colonies in this respect in 1886, the colony with the highest proportion of persons apprehended or summoned on criminal charges being placed first, and that with the lowest last:—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO NUMBERS APPREHENDED OR SUMMONED IN PROPORTION TO POPULATION, 1886.

- 1. Western Australia.
- 2. New South Wales.
- 3. Victoria.
- 4. Queensland.

- 6. New Zealand.
- 7. South Australia.

Order of colonies in respect to summary

1363. As regards the persons summarily convicted, in proportion to population, Western Australia, and New South Wales have always convictions, been at the top of the list. In 1886 Tasmania again occupied its usual position—the third place—although in the previous two years the proportion in Queensland, where it has been increasing, was somewhat higher than in Tasmania, where it has been considerably falling off.† Victoria has for years past occupied the fifth position, showing a smaller proportion of summary convictions than the four colonies The following is the order in which the colonies stood in this particular, the colony with the highest proportion of summary convictions being placed first and the rest in succession:-

> ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO SUMMARY CONVICTIONS IN Proportion to Population, 1886.

- 1. Western Australia.
- 2. New South Wales.
- 3. Tasmania.
- 4. Queensland.

- 5. Victoria.
- 6. New Zealand.
- 7. South Australia.

Order of colonies in respect to commitments for trial.

1364. In every year prior to 1884 Victoria showed, relatively to population, a much smaller number of persons committed for trial than any other colony, but since then the proportion having fallen in some of the other colonies in 1886 it was higher in Victoria than in Tasmania or South Australia. Western Australia has been at the head of the list throughout the period, and New South Wales stood second until 1884, when, for the first time, Queensland rose above it. In respect to the

^{*} It is stated that, prior to 1884, some petty debt cases were improperly included in the returns of offences for which persons were apprehended or summoned in Tasmania.

[†] See footnote (†) on page 310 ante.

proportion of commitments for trial to population, the colonies stood in the following order in 1886:—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO NUMBERS COMMITTED FOR TRIAL IN PROPORTION TO POPULATION, 1886.

- 1. Western Australia.
- 2. Queensland.
- 3. New South Wales.
- 4. New Zealand.

- 5. Victoria.
- 6. South Australia.
- 7. Tasmania.

1365. In respect to convictions in superior courts, Victoria, which order of formerly had—with the exception of Tasmania—the smallest number respect to in proportion to population, occupied a medium position in the last two years. Western Australia, New South Wales, and Queensland were at the top of the list, a position they have occupied during most of the last eleven years:-

convictions in superior courts.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO CONVICTIONS IN SUPERIOR Courts in Proportion to Population, 1886.

- 1. Western Australia.
- 2. New South Wales.
- 3. Queensland.
- 4. Victoria.

- 5. New Zealand.
- 6. South Australia.
- 7. Tasmania.

1366. Either more persons are apprehended unjustly in Victoria than Order of in the other colonies, or punishment for minor offences does not follow their commission with such certainty in the former as in the latter, since the number of summary convictions obtained in proportion to the apprehensions is lower in this colony than in any of the others. The following is the order of the colonies in respect to convictions of this kind in 1886, the colony in which the rate of summary convictions to apprehensions is highest being placed first, and that in which it is lowest last:—

colonies in summary convictions obtained.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTION OF SUMMARY Convictions to Arrests and Summonses, 1886.

- 1. South Australia.
- 2. Tasmania.
- 3. New South Wales.
- 4. New Zealand.

- 5. Queensland.
- 6. Western Australia.

1367. In regard to the proportion of convictions to commitments for order of trial, Victoria was at the head of the list in 1886, and Tasmania, which respect to was at the bottom in the previous year, occupied the next place; New obtained in South Wales rose from the fifth place in 1885 to the third place in 1886, superior and Western Australia in the same interval fell from the first to the

colonies in convictions superior

fourth position. In the subjoined statement the colonies are placed in order, the one in which the convictions, in 1886, bore the highest proportion to commitments being placed first:—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTION OF CONVICTIONS IN SUPERIOR COURTS TO COMMITMENTS FOR TRIAL, 1886.

- 1. Victoria.
- 2. Tasmania.
- 3. New South Wales.
- 4. Western Australia.

- 5. New Zealand.
- 6. South Australia.
- 7. Queensland.

Incomplete returns in some colonies. 1368. It is to be regretted that the information as to the offences for which persons are arrested or summoned is very incomplete in several of the colonies. In Queensland, the only specific offence mentioned in the returns is drunkenness, the balance being grouped as offences against the person, offences against property, or as other offences. This, except that drunkenness is not separated from "other offences," is likewise the grouping adopted in Western Australia, as also in Victoria in respect to the summons cases where the offender is never in custody of the police, the exact offence being entered only when an arrest takes place.

Arrests, &c., for various offences in Australasian colonies.

1369. Notwithstanding New South Wales has hitherto possessed a smaller population than Victoria, arrests for offences of all descriptions have always been much more numerous in the former colony than in the latter. Thus, in 1886, arrests for homicide in New South Wales numbered 73 against only 34 in Victoria; arrests for rape and other sexual offences numbered 163 against 51; arrests for other offences against the person numbered 9,899 against 4,105; arrests for horse, sheep, and cattle stealing, &c., numbered 307 against 154; arrests for miscellaneous offences against property numbered 6,787 against 4,340; arrests for drunkenness numbered 27,722* against 14,528; and arrests for other offences numbered 36,291 against 31,867. A single exception occurred in the last two years in regard to arrests for robbery, burglary, &c., which in 1886 numbered 261 in New South Wales as against 282 in Victoria; but, as a rule, these crimes also are more prevalent in the former than in the latter. The following table shows the offences for which apprehensions were made or summonses issued in the various Australasian colonies during the eleven years 1876 to 1886, so far as the information can be gathered from their respective Statistical Registers:—

^{*} Contrary to statements which have frequently appeared in the press of an adjacent colony, the law relating to drunkenness is the same in Victoria as in New South Wales. In both colonies a drunken person is liable to be arrested even although not guilty of disorderly conduct.

Apprehensions and Summonses for various Offences in the Australasian Colonies, 1876 to 1886.

				Number of Arrests or Supported for—						
			Number of Arrests or Summonses for—							
* Colony.	Year.	Murder, Attempts at Murder, and Manslaughter.	Rape, and other Offences against Females.	Other Offences against the Person.	Robbery with Violence, Burglary, &c.	Horse, Sheep, and Cattle Stealing, &c.	Other Offences against Property.	Drunkenness.*	Other Offences.	
Victoria	1876 1877 1878 1879 1880 1881 1882 1883 1884 1885 1886	34 50 36 29 36 32 33 38 39 31 34	86 48 54 60 81 71 66 52 70 57	4,083 4,316 4,456 4,174 4,376 4,526 4,340 3,785 3,539 4,071 4,105	136 155 187 203 245 195 206 262 205 287 282	178 195 173 154 171 153 169 158 130 149 154	3,956 4,167 4,274 4,160 3,880 4,383 4,853 4,146 4,038 3,797 4,340	11,624 12,447 11,825 10,859 10,056 11,065 11,749 12,408 12,938 13,580 14,528	24,466 23,737 24,297 22,933 24,305 25,818 28,125 30,438	
A (1886) A (1876 1877 1878	man to the state of the state o	7,578 8,539 9,398			5,898 6,130 6,807		16,171 16,696 17,224	15,458 16,374 19,896	
New South Wates	1879 1880 1881 1882 1883 1884 1885	63 75 68 54 76 98 50 73	85 95 104 110 109 119 1,15 163	9,102 9,364 9,031 9,080 10.484 9,842 9,353 9,899	266 245 231 274 203 263 230 261	472 469 465 529 348 482 403 307	6,126 6,154 6,237 6,643 6,343 6,415 6,576	17,713 18,777 22,560 22,280 23,178 25,428 27,493 27,722	33,033	
Queensland	1876 1877 1878 1879 1880 1881 1882 1883 1884 1885 1886		1,226 1,550 1,273 1,238 1,320 1,304 1,532 2,369 2,543 2,230 2,091			1,238 1,201 1,191 1,175 1,186 1,146 1,140 1,327 1,687 1,748 1,956		3,679 3,019 3,215 2,997 2,867 3,275 3,771 4,505 5,117 5,508 5,748	4,037 4,159 3,884 3,648 3,760 4,338 5,206 5,603 6,171 6,277 7,845	
South Australia	1876 1877 1878 1879 1880 1881 1882 1883 1884 1885 1886	5 11 10 5 13 7 5 5 5 24 9 8	19 31 32 29 37 33 16 17 41 36 32	735 810 941 857 1,026 862 934 767 711 598 530	30 24 50 46 52 45 55 61 45 28 27	27 31 12 15 51 23 19 15 13 19	544 636 824 890 971 1,009 652 653 708 679	4,166 3,840 4,325 5,298 4,713 4,533 3,938 3,361	7,054 6,563 5,647	

^{*} See footnote to preceding page.

Apprehensions and Summonses for various Offences in the Australasian Colonies, 1876 to 1886—continued.

. '										
Colony.	Year.	Murder, Attempts at Murder, and Manslaughter.	Rape, and other Offences against Females.	Other Offences against the Person.	Robbery with Violence, Burglary, &c.	Horse, Sheep, and Cattle Stealing, &c.	Other Offences against Property.	Drunkenness.*	Other Offences.	
	-	Muj at 1 Maj	Rar Offe Fer	Oth	Rot Vio Bui	Hon	Oth	Dr	Oth	
			-			~~~			\	
	1876 1877 1878 1879		515 470 619 462			537 493 515 387	:	5,8 4,9	457 892 992 622	
Western Australia	1880 1881 1882		331 418 365			355 354 459		4,8 4,6 4,2	891 688 26 5	
	1883 1884 1885 1886	la di di di di di di di di di di di di di	455 410 403 474			372 335 323 414		4,0 4,1	912 086 174 815	
	1876	13	11	876	61	18	903	1,807	3,834	
	1877 1878	25 6	16 30	636	58 60	26 35	854 862	1,345 1,374	3,646	
_ • •	1879	2 2	14	616 651	45 103	35 37	7998	1,504 1,543	3,930 3,835	
Tasmania†	1881	5	8 20	528 621	35 36	17 27	691 842	1,446	3,499 4,237	
	1883 1884	3	17 21	701 533	25 22	28 25	702 616	1,890 1,577	4,674 3,476	
	1885 1886	3 4	13 18	544 489	34 16	22 20	565 647	1,470 1,507	3,332 3,885	
· ·	1876	31	51	1,743	54	43	1,776		11,290	
	1877 1878	18 16	41 43	1,899 1,890	66 38	61 44	1,855 1,684		10,56 11,41	
	1879 1880	14 29	51 56	1,869	100 99	67 65	2,563 2,272	6,672	11,15 10,38	
New Zealand	1881	13	59	1,937	73	85	2,146	5,770	9,71	
	1882 1883	10 16	47	1,920 1,605	93 71	62 50	2,226 2,358		11,30	
	1884	25	35	1,652	102	66	2,270	7,154	12,20	
1	1885 1886	21 23	30 49	1,734 1,545	94 122	60 86	$\begin{vmatrix} 2,044 \\ 2,185 \end{vmatrix}$	1 ')	12,1 11,3	

Ratio of each group of offences to population of each colony.

1370. Subjoined is a statement of the proportion of the various offences, grouped under four heads, to the population of each colony during the same eleven years:—

^{*} See footnote on page 316 ante.

[†] See footnote (†) on page 310 ante.

Proportion of various Offences to Population in each Australasian Colony, 1876 to 1886.

		Arrests or Su	1,000 of the Pop	pulation for—		
Colony.	Year.	Offences against the Person.	Offences against Property.	Drunken- ness.*	Other Offences.	
	(1876	5.28	5.36	14.60	27.87	
	1877	5.46	5.59	15.39	30.26	
	1878	5.53	5.64	14.40	28.90	
	1879	5.11	5.42	13.02	29 · 13	
	1880	5.28	5.05	11.83	26.97	
Victoria	1881	5.33	5.44	12.73	27.97	
	1882	4.99	5.87	13.20	29.00	
	1883	4 · 25	5.01	13.62	30.87	
	1884	3.91	4.68	13.85	32.59	
	1885	4.34	4.42	14.17	31.92	
er en en en en en en en en en en en en en	1886	4.24	4.84	14.72	32 · 28	
	1876	12.54	9.76	26.76	25.58	
Market Services	1877	13.58	9.75	26.55	26.03	
	1878	14.29	10.35	26.18	30.25	
	1879	13.40	9.94	25.65	29.02	
W. Carth Wales	1880	13.14	9.46	25.88	31.15	
New South Wales	1881	12.10	9.12	29.67	36.70	
	1882	11.63	9.37	28.03	33·93 37·74	
	1883 1884	12·79 11·42	8·26 8·13	27·78 28·87	37.74	
	1885	10.22	7.74	29.53	35.31	
	1886	10 22	7.51	28 • 29	37 · 03	
	1000	10 01	7 31	20 20	<i>57</i> 00	
	1876	6.66	6.72	19.97	21 · 92	
	1877	7.94	6.16	15.47	21.32	
	1878	6.16	$5 \cdot 76$	15.55	18.78	
	1879	5.78	5.49	13.99	17.03	
	1880	5.95	5.34	12.92	16.94	
Queensland	1881	5.90	5.19	14.82	19.63	
	1882	6.45	4.80	15.87	21.91	
	1883	8.84	4.95	16.81	20.92	
	1884	8.63	5.72	17:36	20·94 20·33	
	1885	7.22	5·66 5·88	17·84 17·29	23.59	
	1886	6 • 29	9.99	17-29	20 03	
	1876	3.48	2.76	13.01	23.75	
	1877	3.68	2.99	12.50	25.43	
	1878	4.05	3.65	17.16	31.49	
	1879	3.54	3.74	15.11	28.14	
O 100 D 10	1880	4.08	4.08	16.41	32.59	
South Australia	1881	3.12	3.66	18:36	27.97	
	1882	3.29	3.58	16.26	27·48 23·59	
	1883	2.64	2.44	15.16	23.29	
	1884	2·51 2·10	2·30 2·41	12·76 10·73	18.03	
	1885	1.82	2.31	8.20	13.87	
	[1886	1 02	Z 31	0 20	10 01	

^{*} See footnote on page 316 ante.

Proportion of various Offences to Population in each Australasian Colony, 1876 to 1886—continued.

	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	Arrests or Su	mmonses per	1,000 of the Pop	oulation for—
Colony.	Year.	Offences against the Person.	Offences against Property.	Drunken- ness.*	Other Offences.
	1076	19.06	10.00	920	•01
	1876	17.04	19.88	5	3.63
i de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de	1877		17.87		· 27
	1878	22·13 16·26	18.39		· 84
	1879	11.48	13.62	1	.57
Western Australia	1880		12.31		· 06
western Austrana	1881	14.00	11·86 15·10	T	34
	1882	12·01 14·57	11.91	I	· 25
	1883		10.36	1	· 39
	1884	12.68	9.48	1	· 53
	1885	11.83	and the second second second second	i e	•49
i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i	1886	12.75	11.13	129	43
,	1876	8.60	9 · 39	17.28	36.67
	1877	6.37	8.82	12.65	34.31
	1878	6.72	9.00	12.66	33.02
•	1879	6.04	9.69	13.52	35.35
	1880	5.87	7.60	13.58	33.75
Tasmania†	1881	4.61	6.33	12.32	29.83
	1882	5.35	7.50	15-14	35.10
	1883	5 - 79	6.07	15.20	37.59
· ·	1884	4.34	5.16	12.28	27.08
	1885	4 24	4.70	11.12	25.21
	1886	3.77	5.04	11.12	28.67
	1000		001	11 12	20 01
Γ	1876	4.70	4.84	18.46	29.14
	1877	4.79	4.85	18.19	25.87
	1878	4.62	4.19	16.85	27.08
	1879	4.32	6.09	14.88	24.89
	1880	4.20	5.13	13.41	21.86
New Zealand $\dots \langle$	1881	4.07	4.67	11.68	19.68
,	1882	3.88	4.67	13.74	22.19
	1883	3.15	4.68	14.16	21.63
	1884	3.12	4.44	13.03	$22 \cdot 35$
	1885	3.15	3.88	12.39	21.39
į	1886	2.78	4.11	10.82	19.51

Order of colonies as to offences against the person.

1371. It will be observed that, according to population, arrests or summonses for offences against the person were, in all the years, much more numerous in Western Australia and New South Wales than in any other colony; in the former of which they were—in the year 1886—three times, and in the latter two and a-half times, as numerous as in Victoria. The following is the order of the colonies in this respect

^{*} See footnote on page 316 ante.

[†] See footnote (†) on page 310 ante.

during 1886—which is the same as in the previous year—the colony in which the proportion was highest being placed first and that in which it was lowest last:-

Order of Colonies in reference to Arrests or Summonses for OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON, 1886.

- 1. Western Australia.
- 2. New South Wales.
- 3. Queensland.
- 4. Victoria.

- 6. New Zealand.
- 7. South Australia.

1372. In 1886, arrests for offences against property in Western Aus- order of tralia were nearly two and a-half times, and in New South Wales more than one and a half times, as numerous, in proportion to population as property. they were in Victoria, where they were fewer than in any colonies except New Zealand and South Australia. In this respect, the order of the colonies was as follows, the colony with the largest proportion of such arrests being placed first, and the rest in succession:-

colonies as to drunk-

enness.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO ARRESTS OR SUMMONSES FOR OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY, 1886.

- 1. Western Australia.
- 2. New South Wales.
- 3. Queensland.
- 4. Tasmania.

- 5. Victoria.
- 6. New Zealand.
- 7. South Australia.

1373. In the matter of drunkenness, New South Wales far outstrips all order of the other colonies of the group in which the offence is distinguished*the arrests for drunkenness there for several years past having been in proportion to population fully twice as numerous as in Victoria. the following list, wherein the colony in which the largest number of inebriates was brought before magistrates in 1886 is placed first, and that in which the number was smallest last, it will be observed that Victoria stands below New South Wales and Queensland, but above three of the other colonies:—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO APPREHENSIONS FOR Drunkenness in Proportion to Population, 1886.

- 1. New South Wales.
- 2. Queensland.
- 3. Victoria.

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- 4. Tasmania.
- 5. New Zealand.
- 6. South Australia.

The only colony in which drunkenness is not distinguished is Western Australia.

[†] Both in Victoria and New South Wales, a drunken person is liable to be arrested, even although not disorderly. X

Order of colonies as to "other offences."

Crime in United

Kingdom.

1886:-

1374. "Other offences," which embrace breaches of corporation bylaws, Wines and Spirits Statute, &c., are rather violations of good order
than actual crimes, and are consequently generally dealt with by
summons. Relatively to population, they have been during the last
three years most numerous in New South Wales, but more numerous
in Victoria than in any of the other colonies. In Western Australia,
drunkenness is included with these offences, and, consequently, the
figures are not comparable with those of the other colonies. Omitting
Western Australia, therefore, the following is the order of the colonies
in respect to irregularities of this description, the colony in which
the proportion was highest being placed first and that in which it was
lowest last:—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO ARRESTS OR SUMMONSES FOR "OTHER OFFENCES," 1886.

- 1. New South Wales.
- 2. Victoria.
- 3. Tasmania.

- 4. Queensland.
- 5. New Zealand.
- 6. South Australia.

1375. The statistics at hand relating to the United Kingdom give the commitments for trial and convictions in the superior courts, but do not afford any information respecting the cases dealt with in courts of petty sessions. The following table shows the number of commitments and convictions and their respective proportions to the population of each division of the United Kingdom, also the proportion of commitments to convictions, during the eleven years ended with

CRIME IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1876 TO 1886.

Country.			Commit-		Proportion of—			
		Estimated Population. Estimated for Trial.		Con- victions.	Commit- ments to Population.	Convic- tions to Population.	Convictions to Commitments.	
					per 10,000.	per 10,000.	per cent.	
1	(1876	24,244,010	16,078	12,195	6.63	5.03	75.85	
	1877	24,547,309	15,890	11,942	6.47	4.86	75 · 15	
w e	1878	24,854,397	16,372	12,473	6.59	5.02	76.18	
	1879	25,165,336	16,388	12,525	6.21	4.98	76.43	
England and	1880	25,480,161	14,770	11,214	5.80	4.40	75.92	
Wales <	1881	26,055,406	14,786	11,353	5.67	4.36	76.78	
	1882	26,406,820	15,260	11,699	5.78	4.43	76.66	
	1883	26,770,744	14,659	11,347	5.49	4.24	77:41	
	1884	27,132,449	14,407	11,134	5.31	4.10	77 · 28	
-	1885	27,499,041	13,586	10,500	4.94	3.82	77.28	
	1886	27,870,586	13,974	10,686	5.01	3.83	76.47	

CRIME IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1876 TO 1886—continued.

				Proportion of—			
Country.	Estimated Population.	Commit- ments for Trial.	Con- victions.	Commit-	Convic-	Convic- tions to	
	the state of the		Victoria de la Companya de la Compa	ments to Population	tions to Population	Commit- ments.	
Barrier State Control				per 10,000.	per 10,000.	per cent	
(1876	3,527,811	2,716	2,051	7:70	5.81	75.51	
j 1877	3,560,715	2,684	2,009	7.54	5.64	74.85	
1878	3,593,929	2,922	2,273	8.13	6.32	77 · 79	
j 1879	3,627,453	2,780	2,091	7.44	5.76	77 • 44	
1880	3,661,292	2,5 83	2,046	7.05	5.59	79 · 21	
Scotland \ 1881	3,744,323	2,444	1,832	6.53	4.89	74.96	
1882	3,785,400	2,469	1,943	6:52	5.13	78.70	
1883	3,825,744	2,567	1, 16	6.70	5.00	74.68	
1884	3,866,521	2,610	2,085	6.72	5.37	79.88	
1885	3,907,736	2,537	1,956	6.49	5.01	77:10	
(1886	3,949,393	2,444	1,838	6.19	4.65	75.20	
(1876	5,321,618	4,146	2,343	7.79	4.40	56.54	
1877	5,338,906	3,870	2,300	7.25	4.31	59 49	
1878	5,351,060	4,183	2,293	7.82	4 · 28	54.81	
1879	5,362,337	4,363	2,207	8.14	4.12	50.58	
1880	5,327,099	4,716	2,383	8.85	4.47	50.53	
Ireland { 1881	5,129,950	5,311	2,698	10.35	5-26	50.80	
1882	5,097,730	4,301	2,255	8:44	4.42	52.43	
1883	5,015,328	3,025	1,740	6.03	3.46	57.52	
1 1884	4,962,693	2,925	1,546	5.89	3.12	52.85	
1885	4,924,342	2,850	1,573	5.79	3.19	55.19	
(1886	4,889,430	3,028	1,619	6.19	3.31	53 • 47	
			4.44				
(1876	33,093,439	22,940	16,589	6.93	5.01	72.31	
1877	33,446,930	22,444	16,251	6.71	4.86	72 • 44	
1878	33,799,386	23,477	17,039	6.95	5.04	72.57	
1879	34,155,126	23,451	16,823	6.87	4.93	71.74	
1880	34,468,552	22,069	15,643	6.40	4.54	70.88	
Total 1881	34,929,679	22,541	15,883	6.45	4.55	70.46	
1882	35,289,950	22,030	15,897	6.24	4.50	72 · 16	
1883	35,611,816	20,247	15,001	5.69	4.21	74.09	
1884	35,961,663	19,942	14,765	5.54	4.10	74.04	
1885	36,331,119	18,973	14,029	5:22	3.86	73 · 94	
(1886	36,709,409	19,446	14,143	5.30	3.85	$72 \cdot 73$	
		1			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		

1376. Taking the mean of the eleven years given in the table, it will Crime in be found that, in proportion to population, the commitments for trial in the United Kingdom, taken as a whole, are less than in Victoria, and considerably less than in any of the other Australasian colonies; also, that the same holds good for England and Scotland, except that the proportion in Victoria is about equal to that in the latter; but in Ireland the proportion has, on the whole, been slightly higher than in Convictions after commitment are, relatively to population, generally as numerous in Victoria as in the United Kingdom or England and Wales, more numerous than in Ireland, but less than in Scotland.

Kingdom and Australasia compared.

Convictions in United Kingdom and Australasia compared.

1377. The convictions obtained in proportion to the commitments are, according to the figures, more numerous in England and Scotland than in any of the Australasian colonies, but the proportion in Ireland in 1886 was less than that in Victoria, New South Wales, Western Australia, and Tasmania during the same year.

Drunkenness in England and Victoria.

1378. No return is available of the arrests for drunkenness in the United Kingdom or any of its divisions, but Mr. Mulhall * states that, per 1,000 inhabitants of England and Wales, 7:1 were fined for drunkenness in the four years 1881 to 1884, and 6.7 in the year 1885. The proportion of persons summarily convicted for drunkenness in Victoria-who were probably also fined-during the ten years ended with 1886 was 8.6 per 1,000 living, or a higher proportion than that said to have obtained in England and Wales during the years named.

Arrests for

1379. In well-policed countries, such as are most, if not all, the show extent Australasian colonies, where a drunken man showing himself in public of that vice. is sure to be speedily apprehended, the arrests for drunkenness doubtless afford the most reliable indication of the extent to which that vice prevails.

Drink consumed not a true index of drunkenness.

1380. Less valuable in this direction is the quantity of liquor consumed, as in some countries, where there is but little drunkenness, the consumption of intoxicants is high from the fact of wine or beer being the common drink at meal times, whilst in other countries, where there is a vast amount of drunkenness, the consumption of intoxicants is comparatively low from the fact that the common beverage at meals is tea, coffee, or water. It is possible to conceive that in the former case the major portion of the community may be moderate drinkers, with but few total abstainers and few drunkards; whilst, in the latter case, with a fair proportion of moderate drinkers and some total abstainers, there may also be a considerable number of drunkards. ever, be interesting to compare countries in respect to the amount of strong drink they severally consume, and, in order to do this, after having found the quantity of malt liquor, wine, and spirits drunk in each country, it obviously becomes desirable to reduce these liquids to a common standard of strength; but here a difficulty presents itself. inasmuch as the potency of the different beverages varies greatly in different countries, the vins ordinaires of France and the pure natural wines of the Australian colonies not being nearly so strong as the highly fortified ports and sherries drunk in the United Kingdom, colonial beer also being much weaker than London or Dublin stout or than Scotch ale; whilst on the other hand, it may be assumed that the

gin commonly retailed in England contains less alcohol than the whisky and brandy drunk in Australia.

1381. It has been laid down by authority* that a glass of gin (two cassell's and a-half ounces) is equal in alcoholic strength to a pint and a-half of English beer (thirty ounces), or to four glasses of sherry (ten ounces); whence it follows that one gallon of beer, one-third of a gallon of sherry, and one-twelfth of a gallon of gin are equivalent quantities.

standard.

1382. The superior strength of the wines and beers consumed in consumption some countries being set off against the superior strength of the spirits consumed in others, the reduction to a common standard of the quantity consumed per head, upon the principle just referred to may, perhaps, in the absence of accurate information, afford the basis for a tolerably fair comparison between the quantities of intoxicants consumed in the following countries. At any rate the comparison will not be greatly wrong so far as the Australasian colonies are concerned, as the beers, wines, and spirits consumed in the different colonies vary but little in character and strength. The equivalent in beer of the different drinks consumed is given in the last column, and the countries are arranged in order according to the numbers in this column:-

of drink in various countries.

CONSUMPTION OF ALCOHOLIC DRINKS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

		Ave	erage Annual Co	nsumption per I	Head.
Countries.		Beer.	Wine.	Spirits.	Equivalent in Beer.†
		Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.
France	•••	4.53	16.52	-85	64.29
Holland	•••	19.05	· 49	2.08	45.48
United Kingdom		28 ·7 4	· 43	•59	37.11
New South Wales		16·70	74	1.39	35.60
Germany		19:38	1:32	.95	34.74
Queensland		9 55	· 69	1.85	33.82
Victoria		16.41	1.01	1.12	32.88
Austria-Hungary		6.83	4.84	.63	28.91
South Australia		14 37	1.59	.80	28.74
United States		10.74	·37	1.34	27.93
Switzerland		8-15	2.11	1.04	26.96
New Zealand		9.31	·27	.92	21.16
Tasmania		10 00	24	-69	19.00
Sweden		2.52	.20	1.27	18.36

Note.—The averages for the Australasian colonies have been calculated over a period of three years, those for the other countries extend over various periods.

gallon of wine, and one-twelfth of a gallon of spirits are equivalent quantities. Those disagreeing with this assumption have it in their power, by means of the proportions given in the three preceding columns, to calculate the equivalents upon any principle they may deem more correct.

^{*} See Cassell's Family Physician, volume IV., page 936. It is there stated that beer contains from 5 to 6 per cent. of alcohol; sherry from 14 to 16 per cent.; wines generally from 8 to 19 per cent., although some contain as little as 6 per cent.; and others as much as 25 per cent.; brandy and whiskey contain from 50 to 60 per cent., and rum from 60 to 77 per cent.

† The figures in this column are based on the assumption that one gallon of beer, one-third of a column are based on the assumption of per cent.

Consumption of drink in various countries compared.

1383. The fallacy involved in considering the average consumption of alcoholic drink to be a measure of the drunkenness prevailing in a community is strikingly shown by the figures in the last column, as, by these, France would appear to be the most drunken country in the world, the consumption of intoxicants being nearly twice as great there as in Victoria, and more than three times as great as in New Zealand or Tasmania, and yet it is questionable whether France is not less inebriate than any of these colonies. France is almost certainly less inebriate than Holland, where, according to the figures, the consumption is less than in France by nearly a third. Taking the figures for what they may be worth, however, Victoria stands below New South Wales or Queensland, the annual consumption per head, reduced to its equivalent in beer, being 23 gallons less than that of the former, and about a gallon less than that of the latter. On the other hand, Victoria appears to consume per head 4 gallons more than South Australia, nearly 12 gallons more than New Zealand, and nearly 14 gallons more than Tasmania, but it should be mentioned that the figures relating to these two colonies are not absolutely reliable, as their published statistics contain no account of any distilleries, or of spirits made. turn out that spirits are made in Tasmania or New Zealand,* the figures relating thereto would obviously understate the truth.

Countries consuming most beer, wine, and spirits.

1384. Turning to the earlier columns, it will be noticed that, according to population, most beer is consumed in the United Kingdom, most wine in France, and most spirits in Holland; also that, in point of consumption of spirits, Queensland comes next to Holland, next to which comes New South Wales, then the United States, and then The small quantities set down for New Zealand and Tasmania raise doubts as to the accuracy of the figures, as has been already stated.

Mode of obtaining Australasian drink returns.

1385. It should be mentioned that the quantities of each kind of drink consumed in the Australasian colonies have been obtained by taking the excess, during the three years ended with 1886, of imports over exports of wine, beer, and spirits, and adding thereto the quantities returned as having been made in the colony during the same three years.

Prostitution in Austra-

1386. A phase of crime, respecting which it is difficult to obtain lian capitals. accurate information, is female prostitution. Mr. H. M. Chomley, the Chief Commissioner of the Victorian police, however, by means of the force at his disposal and by correspondence with the police authorities of the neighbouring colonies, about five years since obtained

^{*} It has been stated that there were distilleries in New Zealand, but they have been bought up and closed by the Government.

some figures relating to the prostitution existing in Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, and Adelaide, which will be found in the following table:—

PROSTITUTION IN AUSTRALIAN CAPITALS.

_	Capital	Cities.		Population (Census of 1881).	Number of Prostitutes.	Prostitutes per 10,000 of Population.
	Melbourne		**	282,947	597	21.10
	Sydney		~	224,211	613	27:34
	Brisbane	•••	•••	31,109	99	31.82
	Adelaide	3 4 1 1 1 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	14.1	67,954	500	73.58
		1-44	Tan Sakara		1	

1387. According to the figures in the last column, Melbourne was Results commuch freer from prostitution than any one of the metropolitan cities It will be observed that even in actual numbers the prostitutes in Melbourne were fewer than in Sydney, although the latter has the smaller population. An enormous amount of prostitution appears to exist in Adelaide, but the figures being given in round numbers must be regarded with suspicion.

1388. From an estimate made in 1888, upon which Mr. Chomley Prostitutes states considerable care was expended, the number of prostitutes in Melbourne and suburbs was 638. At the same time the population amounted to 392,000, so that the proportion of prostitutes per 10,000 of the population appears to have fallen from 21 in 1883 to only 16 in in the present year.

1389. The Victorian police force is an admirably organized body of Police in men, and, although smaller in numbers than the police force of New colonies. South Wales by 130, or a twelfth, and smaller in proportion to population than the police force of either that colony or Queensland, and only slightly larger than that of South Australia, their efficiency, combined with the orderly character of the population, is such that serious offences, as has been already shown,* are usually much less rife in Victoria than in any of the other colonies. The following figures show the number of police and their proportion to the population in each colony:--

Police in Australasian Colonies, 1888.

1. South Australia has 404 police, or 1 to 786 persons.

"

- Victoria 1,361 761
- 3. New South Wales " 699 1,491
- 4. Queensland 906 405

* See paragraph 1364 ante.
† In 1883, the New Zealand police numbered 741, or 1 to every 783 persons living. No later seturns are at hand respecting that colony.

Police in Australian capitals. 1390. Mr. Chomley supplies the following figures to show that one policeman keeps in order and protects considerably more persons in Melbourne than one is found able to do in Sydney, Adelaide, or Brisbane:—

Police in Australian Capital Cities, 1888.

- 1. Melbourne has 555 police, or 1 to 705 persons.
- 2. Sydney ,, 518 ,, 673
- 3. Adelaide " 217 " " 513 "
- 4. Brisbane ,, 163 ,, ,, 340 ,,

Supreme Court criminal sittings. 1391. The number of criminal cases tried in the Supreme Court at the various places throughout the colony where sittings were held in 1887 was 378, of which 269 were for felony, and 109 for misdemeanors. The convictions for felony numbered 203, and for misdemeanors 76. The number of places where sittings were held was 18, the number of sittings was 62, and the total duration of sittings was 149 days.

Supreme Court civil sittings.

1392. Sittings may be held at the same number of places to try civil cases, but no causes were entered at 6 out of the 18 places in 1887. The number of causes entered for trial during the year was 386; but the number of causes tried was only 159, of which 38 were tried by juries of six, 15 by juries of twelve, and 106 by a judge alone. of these were defended. The damages laid in the declarations amounted Verdicts were returned in 159 instances, in the aggregate to £333,386. and there were 2 nonsuits. Of the verdicts, 118, or about 74 per cent., were for the plaintiff. The aggregate amount awarded by the juries was £22,964, or 7 per cent. of the damages laid. In the ten years ended with 1886, the damages sued for in these or similar courts amounted to £2,210,524, and the sums awarded by juries to £423,164, or to about 19 per cent. of the damages sued for.

Courts of General Sessions. 1393. Courts of General Sessions have jurisdiction in criminal cases within certain limitations, and have also appellate jurisdiction in civil cases from petty sessions. The places at which such courts were held in 1887 numbered 28, and the number of courts held 77, extending over periods amounting in the aggregate to 144 days. The number of cases tried was 283, in 193 of which, or 68 per cent., convictions were obtained. The number of appeals heard was 93. In the ten years prior to 1887, 2,483 cases were tried in Courts of General Sessions, and 1,650 convictions were obtained; thus the latter were to the former in the proportion of 66 per cent.

County Courts. 1394. County Courts have jurisdiction in civil cases up to £250. The number of places at which they were held in 1887 was 64, and the

number of courts held was 192, extending over 452 days. The total number of causes tried was 8,370, the amount sued for was £205,894, and the amount recovered £79,617, or only 39 per cent. of the amount sued for. The costs awarded to the plaintiff amounted to £12,336, and the costs awarded to the defendant to £4,699. During the ten years prior to the year under review the aggregate amount sued for in County Courts was £2,868,281, and the aggregate amount awarded was £882,438, or 31 per cent. of the amount sued for.

1395. Courts of Mines have jurisdiction concerning all questions or courts of disputes which may arise out of mining on Crown lands. The places at which they were held in 1887 numbered 17, and the courts held numbered 41, occupying 15 days. The total number of suits was 6, and the aggregate amount or value of demand, £20. The amount of costs awarded to the plaintiffs was nil, and to the defendants £16. These figures do not include all the mining disputes which took place during the year, as those of minor importance are adjudicated on by the wardens of the gold-fields. In the ten years prior to 1887, the value sued for in Courts of Mines amounted in the aggregate to £22,635. The business has fallen off very considerably for several years past.

1396. The cases of indictable offences heard at Petty Sessions during courts of 1887 numbered 2,176, which resulted in 853 commitments for trial. Commitments were thus obtained in 39 per cent. of the cases. offences summarily dealt with numbered 56,482, in 38,596 of which, or 68 per cent., the offender was convicted.

criminal

1397. Courts of Petty Sessions have jurisdiction in ordinary civil cases courts of up to £50,* and in master and servant cases also up to £50. Such sions: civil courts were held at 229 places during the year. The civil cases heard numbered 23,025, in which the total amount of debts or damages claimed was £140,866, and the total amount awarded was £77,568, or 55 per In the ten years ended with 1886, cent. of the amount claimed. the debts or damages claimed in these courts amounted in all to £804,360, and the sums awarded to £513,225, or to 64 per cent. of the amounts claimed.

1398. The net results of the civil cases tried in 1887 may be gathered Debts sued from the following table, which shows the total amount of debts and awarded. damages sued for in the various courts, and the aggregate value of the awards, also the percentage of the latter to the former, in 1887 and the previous decennium. It will be noticed that the whole amount at stake was two-thirds of a million sterling, and that less than a third was recovered; also, that whilst the proportion recovered in the

Supreme Court appears to have been considerably less,* and that in the Courts of Petty Sessions was somewhat less, that in County Courts was much above the average:—

DERTS	AND	DAMAGES	CTAIMED	AND	AWARDED.*
DEBIS	AND	DAMAGES	CLAIMED	AND	A WARDED.

n de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de La companya de la co	Amount of Debts a	and Damages, 1887.		of Debts and recovered.
Name of Court.	Claimed.	Awarded.	1887.	Average of Previous 10 Years.
	£	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Supreme Court	333,386	22,964	7	19
County Courts	205,894	79,617	39	31
Courts of Petty Sessions	140,866	77,568	55	64
Total	680,146	180,149	27	31

Writs

1399. The number of writs issued in 1887, in the six bailiwicks into which the colony is divided, was 1,630, of which 32 were Queen's writs against both person and property, 27 were subjects' writs against the person alone, and 1,571 were subjects' writs against property alone. In 1887, writs numbered 96 more than in 1886, being far more numerous than in any year since 1880, in which and the preceding years the writs issued were unusually numerous.

Gaols and penal establishments. 1400. Places for the reception of prisoners in Victoria are of three kinds: ordinary gaols, police gaols, and penal establishments. The ordinary gaols are both houses of correction and debtors' prisons; † the penal establishments are houses of correction only. The police gaols are used for the detention of prisoners sentenced to short periods of imprisonment, or awaiting trial or transfer to some other gaol or penal establishment, or to a lunatic asylum.

Probation system for first offenders. 1401. In accordance with recommendations made by the Inspector-General of Penal Establishments, the probation system for first offenders was introduced into Victoria by the passing of the Juvenile Offenders Act 1887 (51 Vict. No. 951), which came into operation on 1st January 1888. This Act gives power to a judge or chairman of the court before which, or any two or more justices before whom the conviction has taken place, in the case of persons under the age of 21 years not previously convicted, to suspend the execution of sentences for any term of

^{*} The amounts claimed and awarded, especially in the Supreme Court, are not strictly comparable, for whereas the amount claimed is set down for every case entered whether tried or not, the amount awarded obviously only applies to cases actually tried. In the Supreme Court, only about two-thirds of the cases entered are actually tried, whereas in 1887 only a little more than half were tried during the year.

[†] Imprisonment for debt in Victoria, except in cases of fraud, was abolished by Act 29 Vict. No. 284.

imprisonment not exceeding three years for any offence, whether indictable or punishable by summary conviction, and to release the offender from custody upon entering into recognizances, to be settled by the court, for his future good behaviour. Moreover, in the case of prisoners undergoing sentence, who had not been previously convicted and received sentence when under the age of 25 years, the Governor in Council is empowered to extend mercy to such offenders by releasing them from custody upon entering into like recognizances. In both cases, however, a prisoner so released is liable to be re-arrested for misbehaviour, and committed to prison to undergo his sentence or the residue thereof. is stated that this system, which had its origin in the State of Massachusetts, has proved most successful in New Zealand, where it was introduced on the 1st October, 1886, for between that date and the end of 1887, out of 121 persons placed on probation, only 9 have been rearrested and 1 escaped.*

1402. The gross, distinct, and average number of prisoners detained Gaols and in each description of prison during 1887 will be found in the following table, males and females being distinguished:-

GAOLS AND PENAL ESTABLISHMENTS, 1887.

Section of the sectio	off ons.			Priso	ners detai	ned duri	ng the Ye	ar.		
Description of Prison.	Number Institution	Gre	ss Nun	ber.†	Distinc	t Indivi	duals.‡	Averag	e at On	e Time.
esti eviç d y lar. An industryan	Num	М.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	м.	F.	Total.
Gaols Penal establish- ments	9 1	7,396 1,310		10,106 1,310	}7,978	1,901	9,879	{ 683 557		1,033 557
Police gaols	11	565	52	617	450	30	480§	21	2	23
Total	21	9,271	2,762	12,033	8,428	1,931	10,359	1,261	352	1,613

1403. According to this table, the number of individual prisoners Increase of detained during the whole or some portion of 1887 in the gaols distinct prisoners. and penal establishments of the colony was 10,359, viz., 8,428 males In the previous year, the number of distinct and 1,931 females. prisoners was 9,747—viz., 7,892 males and 1,855 females; thus showing an increase of 612 during the year under review, viz., 536 in the male, and of 76 in the female prisoners.

^{*} See also Victorian Year Book, 1886-7, paragraphs 1505 and 1506, and Report of the Inspector-General of Penal Establishments for 1887, page 7.

[†] Exclusive of prisoners transferred from one institution to another. The numbers here given represent imprisonments, each person being counted afresh every time imprisoned.

‡ See table following paragraph 1407 post.

Proportion of distinct prisoners to population.

1404. Comparing the figures for 1887 with those showing the mean population of that year, it appears that 1 person in every 98 persons in the colony, or 1 male in every 64 males, and 1 female in every 248 females, passed some portion of the year in prison; whereas the proportion in 1886 was 1 person in every 101 persons in the colony, or 1 male in every 66 males, and 1 female in every 251 females. In these estimates no account is taken of persons lodged temporarily in watch-houses, &c., pending examination before magistrates, the prisoners here referred to being only those detained in regular gaols or penal establishments.

Proportion of distinct to gross prisoners. 1405. If a comparison be made between the gross number of prisoners (exclusive of transfers) and the distinct prisoners, it will be found that 86.08 per cent. of the prisoners dealt with in 1887—viz., 90.91 per cent. in the case of males, and 69.90 per cent. in the case of females—were distinct individuals. In the previous year the proportions were:—Total, 85.80 per cent.; males, 92.68 per cent.; females, 65.20 per cent.

Proportion of prisoners to population.

1406. If the figures in the table showing the average number of prisoners are compared with the mean population, it follows that I person in every 632 persons living was constantly in prison during 1887; or, distinguishing the sexes, that, during that year, I male in every 429 males living, and I female in every 1,360 females living, were constantly in detention. By the following table, which gives the figures for the last eleven years, it will be seen that the proportion of prisoners to the population has fallen from 1 in every 518 in 1877, to 1 in every 632 in 1887, the latter proportion, however, being somewhat higher than that prevailing in the previous three years:—

Proportion of Prisoners to Population, 1877 to 1887.

	Year.	·	Of the Tota consta	al Population One ntly in Prison to	ion One Person was rison to every—		
			Males.	Females.	Both Sexes		
		-,		1			
187	7		345	1,183	518		
187	'8	•••	356	1,397	549		
187	'9	• • •	351	1,267	534		
188	80		348	1,274	532		
188	31		353	1,349	543		
188	32		391	1,416	596		
188	3		429	1,346	633		
188	34		446	1,347	650		
188	35		466	1,357	670		
188			444	1,380	653		
188			429	1,360	632		

1407. In Mr. Brett's annual reports a return appears showing the number number of times each individual was imprisoned during the year. following are the particulars for 1887,* also the proportions per cent .:-

DISTINCT PRISONERS, 1887.

(Exclusive of those in Police Gaols.)

		D	soners, 188	37.		
Number of Times Imprisoned during Year.	V	Number.		Percentage.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Once	5,818	1,246	7,064	72:93	65.55	71.50
Twice	825 275	289 117	1,114 392	10 [.] 34 3 [.] 45	15 [.] 20 6 [.] 16	11 28 3 97
Three times Four times	67	43	110	*84	2.56	1.11
Five times	16	28	44	•20	1.47	.45
Six times and upwards	17	13	30 †	21	*68	.30
Total received In detention at commence-	7,018	1,736	8,754	87.97	91.32	88.61
ment of year ‡	960	165	1,125	12.03	8.68	11.39
Grand Total	7,978	1,901	9,879	100.00	100.00	100.00

1408. Adding the numbers at the commencement of the year to those Persons in the first line of the table, it is found that 83 per cent. of the distinct more than prisoners in 1887 were imprisoned only once during the year, and consequently 17 per cent. were imprisoned more than once. In the case of males, the proportions were 85 and 15 per cent.; and in the case of females, 74 and 26 per cent. respectively. The tendency of females to be imprisoned over and over again is greater than that of males; thus, during the year, over $10\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the whole number of females were imprisoned three times or upwards, and nearly $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. four times or upwards; whereas less than $4\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. of the males were imprisoned more than twice, and only $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. more than three times.

once.

1409. Out of a total of 1,597 prisoners in detention on the 31st Prisoners December, 1887, 977, or about 61 per cent., had been previously imprisoned under sentence in the colony-viz., 244, or 15 per cent., once; 116, or 7 per cent., twice; 100, or 6 per cent., three times; and as many as 517, or 33 per cent., four times or oftener. Of the total

^{*} See Inspector General's Report for 1887, page 13.

[†] Two males admitted seven times, 1 eight times, 1 nine times, and 1 ten times. Three females admitted seven and 1 eight times.

Exclusive of those discharged and re-admitted during the year, who numbered 407, viz., 249 males, and 158 females, they being included with the figures in the previous line.

number, 44 had also been convicted in other countries, including 29 "Imperialists" and 8 colonials.

Grounds of imprisonment. 1410. The following is a classification of the prisoners in confinement at the end of 1887, according to the grounds in respect to which they were detained. It will be noticed that 84 were untried; also that more than half the males, but only a sixth of the females, had been convicted of felony:—

GROUNDS FOR DETENTION OF PRISONERS, 1887.

Grounds for Detention.	Gaols.		Police Gaols.		Penal Establish- ments.	Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Males.	Females.	Total,
Felony, tried	214	50	•••	•••	422	636	50	686
, untried	46	6	1 1	•••		47	6	5 3
Misdemeanors, tried	246	190	9	1	86	341	191	532
" untried	13	7	•••	•••	,	13	7	20
Other offences, tried	155	81	•••	•••	70	225	81	306
" untried	11	•••	•••	•••	- •••	11	, e ejez	11
Total	685	334	10	1	578	1,273	335	1,608

Destitution a cause of imprisonment. 1411. The total number of prisoners admitted in 1887, to ordinary gaols and penal establishments, was 9,884, and of these, 417, viz., 308 males and 109 females, were imprisoned on charges of vagrancy, but really for medical purposes; and 941, viz., 455 males and 486 females, were received for shelter. There were thus 1,358 persons, as against 744 in 1886, who were admitted on account of their destitute condition, and went to swell the ranks of the prison population, instead of being otherwise provided for as objects of charity. If these destitute prisoners be deducted from the total number of admissions, the balance, viz., 8,526, as compared with 8,555 in 1886, will more correctly represent the criminal admissions during the year.*

Sickness in prisons.

1412. The cases in which prisoners were absent from work during the year on account of sickness, which numbered 2,260,† were in the proportion of 1 case to every 5 individual prisoners. The daily average number of prisoners incapacitated from labour by reason of sickness was 123, or 1 in every 9 of the average number constantly employed.

Deaths in prisons.

1413. Sixty deaths from natural causes occurred in prison during 1886, and 63 deaths in 1887. These deaths were in the proportion of

^{*} See Inspector-General's Report, page 8.

[†] The cases of sickness in gaols numbered 5,553. See Part Vital Statistics, paragraph 759, Volume I.

1 to every 162 in the former year, and 1 to every 164 in the latter year, of the estimated individual prisoners; or in the proportion of 1 to every 25 in the former year, and 1 to every 25 in the latter year, of the daily average number of prisoners detained. The death rate was thus much lower in the year under review than in the previous one.

1414. In the last two years no permanently successful attempt to Prisoners escape from prison has taken place. In the first of those years one prisoner escaped from the custody of the police whilst being transferred, but was retaken, and two others made unsuccessful attempts to escape from prison, whilst in 1887, only one prisoner absconded, viz., from the Portland gaol, but he was recaptured during the year.

absconding.

1415. Of prisoners who had been sentenced to imprisonment for Prisoners life, there have been 35 altogether in the colony, and of these, 18 have sentences. been discharged under the operation of regulations in force since February, 1878, as to prisoners under commuted sentences to terms of life, 1 by special commutation, 1 to a lunatic asylum, and 2 by death; whilst 13—viz., 9 males and 4 females—still remain in custody.

1416. An abstract of the estimated population, at various ages, of the Ages of average number of prisoners at the same ages, and the proportion of the latter to the former, will be found in the following table:-

prisoners.

Ages of Prisoners, 1887.

ot afgrong an english of wilds Ages. Political	Estimated Population.	Average Number of Prisoners constantly detained.	Prisoners per 10,000 of the Population.
Under 20 years	467,285	159	3.40
20 to 30 ,	215,174	581	27.00
30 ,, 40 ,,	107,996	325	30.09
40 ,, 50 ,,	88,586	238	26.87
50 ,, 60 ,,	85,22 8	174	20.42
60 years and upwards	55,431	136	24.54
Total	1,019,700	1,613	15.82

1417: It appears from this table that, in 1887, the proportion of pri-Proportion soners constantly detained to the population was greatest between the at various ages of 20 and 50. Of persons over 20 living in Victoria, 1 in every 380; of those between 20 and 40, 1 in every 357; of those over 40, 1 in every 418; and of those over 60, 1 in every 408, were constantly in prison throughout the year.

Birthplaces and religions of prisoners. 1418. The birthplaces and religions of the prisoners constantly detained during the year, deduced from the total numbers of each nationality and religion returned as passing through the institutions, also the estimated totals of the same nationality and religion, are compared in the following table:—

BIRTHPLACES AND RELIGIONS OF PRISONERS, 1887.

Native Country and Religion.	Estimated Population.	Average Number of Prisoners constantly detained.	Prisoners per 10,000 of the Population.
NATIVE COUNTRY.			
Australasian Colonies	658,601	668	10.14
England and Wales	164,810	380	23:06
Scotland	53,635	102	19.02
Ireland	95,857	338	35 · 26
China	.11,967	27	22.56
Other countries	34,830	98	•••
Total	1,019,700	1,613	15.82
Religion:			i ja territa
Protestants	732,885	899	12.27
Roman Catholics	241,059	675	28.00
Jews	5,117	8. 1	15.63
Pagans	11,010	25	22.70
Others	29,629	6	•••

Relative numbers of each country and sect. 1419. It will be observed that, in view of their respective numbers in the population, natives of the Australasian colonies contributed much less than their share to the number of inmates of prisons; but the natives of Scotland contributed 20 per cent. more, natives of England and Wales 46 per cent. more, and natives of Ireland 123 per cent. more, than their share to that number. Also, that of the religious denominations shown, Protestants contributed much less, and Jews slightly less, than their share; but Roman Catholics 77 per cent. more than their share to the number of such inmates.

Education of prisoners.

1420. According to the following figures which show the state of education of prisoners at various periods since 1873, the proportion of those able to read and write has considerably increased, and the proportion of the entirely illiterate has largely diminished of late years. In 1887, however, the proportion of those unable to read was rather higher than the average of the previous triennial period, but that of the educated was about equal to the average of that period:—

EDUCATION	OF	PRISONERS,	1873	TO	1887.	
LUUUATIUN	OF.	T RIDUNDID.	エロしの	10	1001	,

		Numbers in every 100—	
Period.	Able to Read and Write.	Able to Read only.	Unable to Read.
1873 to 1876	64 64	18	18
1877 to 1880	74	 8 . g. w fas	jy 2 at 18
1881 to 1883	83	6	egergas 11
1884 to 1886	1 - 1	magasta em saga	10
1887	1 84 M. 1 M. 1 M. 1 M. 1 M. 1 M. 1 M. 1 M.	4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	12

1421. The following cases of punishment for offences committed within Gaol punishments. the prison took place in 1887. It will be observed that solitary confinement, which is said to be more dreaded by prisoners than any other punishment, was prescribed in more than half the cases. The "other punishments" include "separate confinement," which is gradually taking the place of solitary confinement; but do not include whipping, as corporal punishment is not administered in Victoria for any breach of prison regulations:—

Punishments for Offences within Prisons, 1887.

Nature of Punishment.		Gaols.		Penal Establish- ments.		Total.	
	Male .	Females.	Total.	Males.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Hard labour	3	1	4	9	12	1	13
Solitary confinement	240	75	315	382	622	75	697
Other punishments	70	57	127	360	430	57	487
Total	313	133	446	751	1,064	133	1,197

1422. The punishments for offences within the prison, as detailed in the Proportion of last table, were in the proportion of 1 to every 9 individual prisoners, punished. I punishment of a male to every 8 individual male prisoners, 1 punishment of a female to every 15 individual female prisoners. According to the daily average number of prisoners, there was about three punishments to every 4 prisoners; or not quite one punishment to every male, and about three punishments to every 8 females.

À.,

Cost and earnings of prisoners.

1423. In the following statement of the cost* and earnings of prisoners in detention during the year 1887, the value of prison labour—so far as it was utilized for prison requirements—is added to the cost, as well as accounted for in the earnings of prisoners:—

COST OF PRISONERS.*

	Cost	OF PR	ISONERS.	*			
					£	s.	d.
Salaries and wages	•••	•••	•••	•••	37,033	11	4
Contingencies	•••	•••	•••	•••	25,355	16	7
Extra guard for mu	nicipal a	and oth	er bodies	•••	273	16	6
Value of prison la clothing, material requirements						2	4
Tota	al cost	••• p,	•••		£87,967	6	9
$\mathcal{S} = \{ \mathbf{v}_{ij} \in \mathcal{S}_{ij} \mid i \in \{0, 1, \dots, n\} \mid i \neq j \} $	1				and the		
. , · E .	ARNING	S OF	Prisone	RS.	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		
					£	8.	d.
Work for other depa		-		cc.—	<i>*</i> '		
Paid for in	cash †	****		•••	7,464	9	3
Value of t	ime not	paid for	r,		6,767	10	0
Manufacture of clo	othing,	implem	ents, &c.	, for			
gaol purposes	•••	•••	•••	• • •	9,999	6	9
Other gaol requires	nents	•••	**	•••	15,304	15	7
Total	al earnir	ngs	• • •	•••	£39,534	1	7

Cost and earnings per head.

1424. The gross cost of prisoners in 1887 (£87,967) was in the proportion of £54 4s. per head of the average number of prisoners detained (1,623). The difference between the gross cost and the earnings of prisoners, *i.e.*, the net cost, is £48,433, or £29 16s. 10d. per head. The earnings of prisoners in the year (£39,534) amounted to £34 4s. 7d. per head of the average number of prisoners employed (viz., 1,155), which is equivalent to 2s. 3d. per head per diem for the 307 working days the year contained.

Prisoners in Victoria and New South Wales. 1425. By the following comparative statement of the number of prisoners detained in the gaols and penal establishments of Victoria and New South Wales at the end of each of the five years ended with 1887, it appears that in proportion to population the average number of prisoners in the mother colony exceeds that in Victoria by over 50 per cent.:—

^{*} Including the cost of the head office, but exclusive of any allowance for interest on the cost of gaol buildings, or for such repairs to gaol buildings as were effected by the Public Works Department.

[†] This was the amount paid into the Treasury.

PRISONERS IN VICTORIA AND NEW SOUTH WALES, 1883 TO 1887.

				O	n the 31st I	ecember.		
: 1 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Year.		Estimated	Population.	Number o	f Prisoners.	Prisoners of the Po	per 10,000 opulation.
			Victoria.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	New South Wales.
1883	•••		921,743	857,744	1,442	2,168	15.64	25.28
1884	•••		946,045	903,958	1,428	2,464	15.09	27.26
1885		•••	971,145	957,914	1,444	2,559	14.87	26.71
1886	•••		1,003,043	1,001,966	1,550	2,501	15.45	24.96
1887		· ••	1,036,119	1,042,919	1,608	2,380	15:52	22.82
Mea	ns	• •	975,619	952,900	1,494	2,414	15:31	25.33

1426. The following table shows the total amounts and the amounts Expenditure per head expended in connexion with the police and the penal gaols, &c. establishments and gaols of Victoria during the $22\frac{1}{2}$ years ended with 1886-7. The cost of buildings is not included, the figures relating to maintenance only:—

EXPENDITURE ON POLICE, GAOLS, ETC., 1865 TO 1886-7.

			An	nount Expended* on		Am	ount
Y	ear.		Police.	Gaols and Penal Establishments.	Total.	per E	
			£	£	£	s.	d.
1865		• • •	187,962	62,629	250,591	8	2
1866	•••		194,189	72,522	266,711	8	6
1867		•••	138,226	52,972	191,198	5	11
1868	***	•••	201,000	71,285	272,285	8	2
1869	•••	•••	157,563	50,913	208,476	6	1
1870		÷	198,027	56,503	254,530	7	2
1871 (six	months)	•••	95,363	27,101	122,464	3	4
1871-2	***	•••	190,711	57,855	248,566	6	8
1872-3		•••	187,101	56,017	243,118	6	5
1873-4	***		194,329	61,787	256,116	6	8
1874-5	•••		198,312	60,469	258,781	6	7
1875-6	•••	•••	199,738	61,051	260,789	6	7
1876-7			197,371	60,008	257,379	6	5
1877-8	•••	•••	207,119	58,132	265,251	6	6
1878-9	•••		209,041	58,442	267,483	6	5
1879-80	•••	•••	233,732	56,636	290,368	6	11
1880-1	***	•••	207,674	53,565	261,239	6	1
1881-2	•••	•••	201,063	53,032	254,095	5	9
1882 - 3	•••	•••	204,561	57,128	261,689	5	9
1883-4	***	•••	216,973	55,836	272,809	5	10
1884-5	•••	•••	217,684	57,311	274,995	5	9
1885-6	•••	•••	224,237	60,644	284,881	5	9
1886-7	•••	•••	223,173	59,894	283,067	5	8
Total	l	•••	4,485,149	1,321,732	5,806,881	6	4

^{*} Exclusive of the cost of buildings.

Expenditure per head.

1427. By the figures in the last column it will be observed that the police and gaols expenditure ranged from 8s. 6d. per head in 1866 to 5s. 8d. in 1886-7, when it was only 1d. or 2d. lower than in the previous five years.

Inquests.

1428. The inquests held in 1887 numbered 1,674, as against 1,639 in In 828 instances the death was found to have resulted from disease or natural causes; in 23 cases, from intemperance; in 763 cases, from violence; in 43 cases, from doubtful causes; and in 17 cases a verdict of "still-born" was returned. Of the deaths set down to violence, the verdict in 525 cases was to the effect that the death had resulted from accident; in 10, from homicide; in 136, from suicide; and in 92 that the cause of the violent death was doubtful. The practice of holding inquests in cases of other than violent deaths was not so common in 1887 as in any of the previous ten years except one. 1877, the proportion which verdicts of "death from disease or natural causes" bore to the total number of verdicts given was 54 per cent.; in 1878, 52 per cent.; in 1879, 50 per cent.; in 1880, 52 per cent.; in 1881, 51 per cent.; in 1882, 53 per cent.; in 1883, 49 per cent.; and in 1884 and 1885, 55 per cent.; in 1886, 51 per cent., and in 1887, 49 per cent. Inquests in cases of death occurring under suspicious circumstances are held at the discretion of the coroner of the district within which the death takes place, subject to instructions issued by the Governor in Council under the 3rd section of the Coroners Statute 1865 (28 Vict. No. 253).

Fire inquests.

1429. Five fire inquests were held in 1887, 4 in 1886, 9 in both 1885 and 1884, 4 in 1883, and 5 in 1882. Under the Amending Coroners Statute (33 Vict. No. 338), which came into operation on the 19th August, 1869, fire inquests may be held at the request of any individual who lodges with his application a fee of £5 5s., or in pursuance of Ministerial authority, which is only given when circumstances appear sufficiently suspicious to warrant action being taken.

APPENDIX.

VICTORIAN IRRIGATION SETTLEMENT.

MILDURA IN 1888.

(By W. C. Philpot, Esq.)

What is MILDURA? Not a mere aggregate of human beings, bread-winning by the ordinary avocations of mankind, but an experiment—to all but its founders—in whose success, it is scarcely too much to say, is involved the future of Australia.

It is a departure in a new direction—a combination of colonization and irrigation—a scheme so gigantic, well digested, and systematically carried out that failure must for a long time discourage similar efforts; while, given a prosperous issue, millions on millions of acres, now not only negatively valueless, but a positive loss as they disassociate productive areas, will, under the highest system of cultivation yet known, be forced to contribute their more than quota to the world's wealth, and Australia will possess an industry more lucrative than her wool and more permanent than her gold.

Therefore it is that all eyes are being turned to watch the progress of this the

pioneer irrigation colony of Australia.

As a practical result of a Commission appointed in 1884 to visit California and enquire into the success and working of its intense wet culture, the Messrs. Chaffey Brothers, the recognized masters of the science, were induced to turn their attention to Victoria as a new field for their enterprise. After lengthened negotiations, an agreement was signed 31st May, 1887, whereby an area of 250,000 acres on the Murray, some fifteen miles above its junction with the Darling, was set apart for their operation. Of this, they entered at once into possession of 50,000 acres, with a claim to the balance after a satisfactory probation of three years.

The Government on its side guarantees ample and permanent water-rights to the holders of the lands who can acquire the fee simple of this first portion—50,000 acres—in areas of not less than a square mile at a time, when £5 per acre shall have been spent on them in specified improvements. To acquire the fee-simple of the 200,000 acres, £1 per acre must be similarly spent, and a further sum of £1 b paid to the Government. The improvements include construction of irrigation works, purchase and erection of pumping machinery, making of roads, bridges, &c., and—a matter of primary importance—the almost immediate erection and endowment of a College to furnish proper instructions to the settlers in all matters bearing on their cultural industries.

The first year of the colony has now passed, and what has been done to justify its existence? On the N.W. corner of the estate an area of 23,095 acres has been taken in hand. This has been surveyed, 1,000 acres laid out for a township, and the balance subdivided in horticultural or fruit-growing allotments. The whole will be intersected by numerous streets and avenues at right angles to one another, and of a uniform width of 99 feet, with three exceptions. These, as the main thoroughfares, will be three chains wide, and will form a unique feature in the amenities of the district. Large engineering works are in full swing; a brick-making plant supplies good bricks at cheaper than Melbourne prices; two miles of an underground water main has been laid; and handsome brick offices have been erected for the company.

Of the actual irrigation works, only pumps of comparatively small power are at present working, but the most powerful plant in the world is in order, one capable of throwing 2,000 gallons a second. The course of the channels is determined by the contour of the country and already nearly 40 miles are formed, varying from 9 feet in depth and 70 feet in width on the top, to lesser depths and widths. Over 60 miles of rabbit proof fencing have, moreover, been put up, and two thousand acres and 20 miles of roads have been cleared. These comprise the improvements effected by the firm or limited company as it now is. The Crown grant for 7,180 acres has been practically obtained, and the certified

expenditure up to the 30th August, 1888, amounted to £37,325. This speaks volumes for the enterprise of the founders, as the agreement only contracted for an outlay of £35,000 within the first five years.

The township is cut up into business and villa sites. Of the former, 33 feet x 155 feet each, and 1,500 in number, already 1,200 have been alienated. The price

is £20 apiece, with terms up to two years.

Surrounding these come the villa allotments, $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres in extent, 274 in number; 196 are already sold at £100 each, with terms up to 10 years. Outside these again are the richer or horticultural lands, of which over 5,000 acres have already found purchasers, and which are offered in allotments of 10 acres each with the water laid on to the highest corner, at £200 apiece, or £20 per acre. The price of the agricultural land is £15 per acre.

Inducements are offered to admit of every class, from the capitalist to the struggling working man, participating in the rich profits derivable from scientific fruit-growing. Cash payment in full entitles to a discount of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Cash of £50 or upwards secures a gratis ploughing to a depth of 18 inches. No more than £10 cash is compulsory, and the balance can be spread over any period not

exceeding 10 years, with interest of course added.

The capitalist, seeking merely an investment, can arrange to entrust all his interests, even to the marketing, to the Chaffey Bros., while an intending settler, if undesirous of coming into residence till the productive period—three or four years hence—is reached, can contract for his work being done for him till then. The practical and immediate settler can lease other lands, wherefrom he can get annual returns till the same productive period; and finally, the man with but sufficient funds for his initial payment of £10 will be found in work, and thus enabled to meet the instalments as they fall due. It is clearly laid down, however, that improvements are compulsory. The sales show that the public are alive to the advantages offered.

The present population is about 750, many of course under canvas at present, but a busier scene than the township presents it were hard to imagine. Founded on temperance principles, it offers no encouragement to loafers. Hope animates the breast of all, and in the vocabulary of Mildura, the word failure is unknown.

A weekly newspaper of a high standard already watches over the interests of the settlement, and its columns show that all the requirements of a civilized community, spiritual, educational, physical, and commercial are amply provided for or soon will be. Two churches, a school (and shortly the Agricultural College), football, cricket, and racing clubs, good stores and shops of all descriptions, two banks are already in existence, and saw-mills, an ice and refrigerating company, a first-class coffee palace, and a cordial manufactory will soon be in active operation.

About 400 acres have been planted in fruit and cereals.

It is hardly to be expected that the inauguration of such a system should have been unattended by any friction. Vexatious delays occurred in getting the brick-making plant in working order, and through the non-arrival of the pumping plant to contract time. To this is owing the smallness of the area under cultivation this season.

An extensive organization has been formed in London, and information as to the Australian irrigation colonies is being disseminated thereby throughout the length and breadth of the mother country. Many of a most desirable class have already left its shores attracted by the prospects of Mildura. The first rush it is hoped of a stream that for many a long year will flow steadily towards this new land of promise—this modern garden of the Hesperides, whose golden fruits, unguardianed save by laziness and ignorance, time, faith, and energy will place within the reach of all.

END OF VOLUME II.

VICTORIAN YEAR-BOOK

FOR

1887-8.

(FIFTEENTH YEAR OF ISSUE.)

BY

THE GOVERNMENT STATIST OF VICTORIA.

VOLUME III.

ACCUMULATION. SOCIAL CONDITION. DEFENCES. APPENDICES.



BY AUTHORITY.

MELBOURNE:

ROBT. S. BRAIN, GOVERNMENT PRINTER: AND SOLD BY ALL BOOKSELLERS IN VICTORIA.

LONDON:

TRÜBNER AND CO., 57 AND 59 LUDGATE HILL.

M DCCC LXXXVIII.

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Norm.—An Index to the entire work is given at the end of this Volume.

ERRATA.

VOLUME I.

- Page 12, last column, last line but four, for height of Mount Tarrengower, read "1,861" instead of "2,131" feet.
- Page 16, last line but three, read "Talbot" instead of "Ripon."
- Page 149, table following paragraph 239, read "282,238," as revenue from other sources in 1880-81, instead of "281,501."
- Page 172, paragraph 254, seventh line, read "1857" instead of "1854."
- Page 216, note to table following paragraph 351, for population read "1,060,420" instead of "1,058,000"; and for indebtedness per head read "£32 13s. ld." instead of "£32 14s. 7d."

VOLUME II.

- Page 199, table following paragraph 1116, first line, read "4,978," and "5,948," instead of "49,788," and "59,485,"; and in total line read "270,494" and "247,919" instead of "315,304" and "301,456." Also paragraph 1117, read "2,218,051,000" instead of "2,585,493,000"; "2,032,936,000" instead of "2,471,939,000"; "over four hundred and forty-three millions and a half" instead of "over five hundred and seventeen millions"; and "£443,610,200" instead of "£517,098,600." Also, over leaf, in same paragraph, first line, read "and six millions and a half" instead of "and ninety-four millions"; and "£406,587,200" instead of "£494,387,800."
- Page 224, table following paragraph 1162, for cost of Creswick works, read "15,971" instead of "3,500"; also on next page, for total cost, read "687,262" instead of "674,791."
- Page 225, table following paragraph 1163, read "687,262" instead of "674,791"; also read "5,461,371" instead of "5,448,900."

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF VICTORIA FROM 1836 TO 1887 INCLUSIVE.

711	, <u>I</u> .													23 1 11	71101		/ 111111	1101	Or	11010	16171	1.100	<i>J</i> 111 .	1000	10 1		11101	OSTA	12.												<i>y</i> .
		PULATION at DECEME								GENERAL	CR LAND	OWN SALES.	LAND IN		LIVE	STOCK,			POSTAGE			SHIPI	PING.		VESSELS BUILT.		SELS STERED.	MORTGAG LIE		IMPORTS.	IMPORT	rs of	EXPORTS.			ES	CPORTS OF	,			
YEAR.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.	MAR- RIAGES.	GRANTS.	GRANTS, (By sea.)	GENERAL REVENUE.	EXPENDI- TURE.	Area Sold.	Amount Realized.	CULTIVA- TION.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Number of Post Offices.	Number of Letters.	Number of Newspapers.	Inw	ards.	Outwr	ards.	o. Tons	No.	Tons.	Number.	Amount Secured.	Total Value.	Breadstuffs Flour, Bread, s		Total Value.	Wo	ol.*	Tallo	т.	Hides and Skins.	Breadstuff Flour, Bread,	B (Wheat, and Biscuit).	YEAR,
							(=, ===,	(=, =,	ļ		ļ							Offices.		- порирели	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	_						Quantity.*	Value.	Total Tales	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Value.	Quantity.*	Value.	
1836 1837 1838 1839 1840	224 1,264 3,511 5,822 10,291	186 984 3,080 4,104 7,254	38 280 431 1,718 3,037	7 28 142 358	3 1 20 67 198	 15 57 177	4,080	 	£ 6,071 40,020 74,698 255,984	2,165 5,872 16,874 35,849 70,129	88 38,694 38,280 83,561	£ 7,116 33,977 70,236 219,300	Acres. 50 150 2,069 3,210	75 524 2,372	155 13,272 50,837	41,332 310,946 782,283	::	 I I 1 2	1,050 7,424 16,418 32,163	1,355 2,795 22,800 70,240	140 137 262	12,754 11,717 43,416	140 136 189 232	13,424 11,679 20,352 34,334	I 10	4	 194 273	 16 110 82	£ 17,260 77,464 134,445	115,379 73,230 204,722 435,367	9,738 35,781 39,814 61,189	£ 3,619 9,624 28,090 35,548	£ 12,178 27,998 77,684 128,860	lbs. 175,081 320,383 615,603 941,815	£ 11,639 21,631 45,226 67,902	1bs. 2,240 18,114 18,552 48,048	£ 28 489 396 953	£ 22 117 249 251	Bushels. 109 91 3,418	£ 118 60 2,474	1836 1837 1838 1839 1840
1841 1842 1843 1844 1845	20,416 23,799 24,103 26,734 31,280	14,391 15,691 15,892 17,626 20,624	6,025 8,108 8,211 9,108 10,656	618 1,025 1,317 1,336 1,521	319 413 313 240 327	406 514 364 328 316		939 1,964 2,000 1,423 1,519	152,826 87,296 73,565 69,913 98,539	201,363 124,631 57,165 63,048 43,241	49,311 16,698 7,338 181 3,685	49,311 21,085 8,296 985 8,718	4,881 8,124 12,073 16,529 25,134	4,065 6,278 7,076 9,289	100,792 167,156 187,873 231,602	1,404,333 1,602,798 1,860,912 1,792,527	 3,986	3 8 13 14	56,704 97,490 129,476 117,072 127,168	120,227 147,160 155,497 134,124 150,602	272 237 288 229 273	52,500 43,760 43,605 29,966 31,337	228 225 230 247 291	34,156 34,265 27,602 34,596 31,114	1 10 1 60 3 108	12 13	273 775 600 488	99 162 171 251 171	108,474 113,262 299,505 200,689 102,892	364,399 277,427 188,036 151,062 248,293	117,045 119,607 58,969 101,613 80,247	50,291 43,134 16,522 21,260 13,328	200,305 198,783 254,482 256,847 463,597	1,714,711 2,828,784 3,826,602 4,326,229 6,841,813	85,735 151,446 201,383 174,044 396,537	44,900 78,400 117,258 961,032 846,155	786 975 1,700 13,907 12,267	561 801 743 989 1,913	695 603 353 3,032 5,548	318 294 71 654 781	1841 1842 1843 1844 1845
1846 1847 1848 1849 1850	38,334 42,936 51,390 66,220 76,162	23,531 26,004 30,697 39,556 45,495	14,803 16,932 20,693 26,664 30,667	1,596 1,661 1,789 1,913 2,673	328 361 405 593 780	301 337 351 593 969	8,235 14,618	1,775 1,540 1,669 1,992 3,304	96,347 138,293 144,761 229,388 259,433	51,095 73,460 140,260 140,259 196,440	4,601 27,337 17,345 27,610 40,042	19,194 69,122 31,716 70,146 97,970	31,578 36,290 40,279 45,976 52,341	11,400 13,292 16,495 16,733 21,219	290,439 322,824 386,688 346,562 378,806	2,996,992 4,164,203 5,130,277 5,318,046 6,032,783	5,501 5,015 5,659 9,260	14 16 27 36 40	139,402 177,821 209,798 261,556 381,651	204,620 249,651 310,004 322,768 381,158	349 423 469 484 555	40,569 47,885 67,618 97,003 108,030	340 425 446 460 508	35,717 48,634 55,094 82,909 87,087	1 19 3 163 2 280 3 114 3 232	16	690 819 966 953 1,413	570	146,968 212,730 264,070 419,455 466,144	315,561 437,696 373,676 479,831 744,925	51,454 52,983 68,616 79,168 66,232	7,491 8,676 11,624 10,303 9,029	675,359 755,326	6,406,950 10,210,038 10,524,663 14,567,005 18,091,207	351,441 565,805 556,521 574,594 826,190	250,880 1,255,744 3,013,808 7,800,716 10,056,256	3,049 15,802 37,968 100,261 132,863	2,256 3,267 2,066 2,184 5,196	7,526 16,112 3,890 3,076 10,668	1,665 3,319 749 574 2,469	1846 1847 1848 1849 1850
1851 1852 1853 1854 1855	97,489 168,321 222,436 312,307 364,324	58,235 110,825 146,456 205,629 234,450	106,678	3,049 3,756 3,025 7,542 11,941	1,165 2,105 3,213 6,261 6,603	1,023 1,958 2,703 3,765 3,847	94,664 92,312 83,410	3,706 31,038 42,443 34,975 26,395	392,455 1,634,448 3,235,546 3,087,986 2,728,656	410,864 978,922 3,216,609 4,185,708 2,612,807	93,707 231,297 283,928 405,679 438,972	201,840 671,033 1,548,441 1,357,965 763,554	57,472 36,771 34,816 54,905 115,135	22,086 34,021 15,166 27,038 33,430	390,923 431,380 410,139 481,640 534,113	6,589,923 6,551,506 5,594,220 5,332,007 4,577,872	7,372 8,996 9,278 20,686	44 46 62 95 89	504,425 972,176 2,038,999 2,674,384 2,990,992	456,741 709,837 1,618,789 2,394,941 2,349,656	712 1,657 2,594 2,596 1,997	129,426 408,216 721,473 794,604 551,726	658 1,475 2,268 2,607 1,995	111,005 1: 350,296 664,867 798,837 2: 581,557 1:	2 530 3 203 1 11 0 671 1 329	62 236 347	2,033 5,988 33,145 45,334 20,819	2,216 3		1,056,437 4,069,742 15,842,637 17,659,051 12,007,939	227,909 1,237,486 1,909,659 1,679,440 2,039,211	976,349	7,451,549 11,061,544 11,775,204	16,345,468 20,047,453 20,842,591 22,998,400 22,584,234	1,651,871	9,459,520 4,469,248 982,833 1,340,752 1,376,816	123,203 60,261 13,251 22,750 29,117	7,414 13,306 11,811 29,465 41,871	11,098 29,480 409,665 293,975 53,715	4,061 13,213 185,255 118,602 39,819	1851 1852 1853 1854 1855
1856 1857 1858 1859 1860	530,262	255,827 297,547 323,576 335,708 328,251	165,588 180,943 194,554	14,420 17,384 19,929 22,092 22,863	5,728 7,449 9,015 9,469 12,061	4,116 4,524 4,552 4,769 4,351	56,168 32,735	21,187 20,471 25,882 19,615 21,689	2,972,496 3,328,303 2,973,383 3,261,104 3,082,461	2,668,834 2,968,658 3,092,720 3,393,946 3,315,307	437,562 500,383 255,724 459,082 492,248	749,318 1,067,450 638,650 814,164 663,238		47,832 55,683 68,323 69,288 76,536	646,613 614,537 699,330 683,534 722,332	4,641,548 4,766,022 5,578,413 5,794,127 5,780,896	52,227 43,632 37,756 50,965 61,259	125 152 232 263 311	3,220,614 3,899,981 5,025,820 6,649,288 8,116,302	2,905,141 2,981,970 4,264,691 5,051,402 5,683,023	1,920 2,190 2,034 2,026 1,814	538,609 694,564 648,103 634,131 581,642	2,015	538,362 684,526 641,254 661,518 599,137	8 445 9 540 6 178 4 71 3 52	63 48 47	10,567 8,109 6,285 8,541 5,790	2,272 2 3,221 2 3,406 3	,418,437 ,775,252 ,290,181	14,962,269 17,256,209 15,108,249 15,622,891 15,093,730	2,184,876 1,601,618 1,998,498	939,217	15,079,512 13,989,209 13,867,859	21,968,174 17,176,920 21,515,958 21,660,295 24,273,910	1,335,642 1,678,290 1,756,950	1,970,976 4,843,216 2,275,056 548,352 788,144	35,980 62,363 43,987 10,354 18,269	72,103 191,828 106,527 172,422 144,236	89,285 225,971 96,858 40,888 143,111	48,457 88,627 32,868 18,781 56,567	1856 1857 1858 1859 1860
1861 1862 1863 1864 1865	601,343	321,724 324,107 327,249 343,296 350,871	230,251 244,310 258,047	23,461 24,391 23,906 25,680 25,915		4,434 4,525 4,227 4,554 4,497	37,836 38,983 36,156	35,898 38,203 34,800 21,779 25,292	2,952,101 3,269,079 2,774,686 2,955,338 3,076,885	3,092,021 3,039,497 2,882,937 2,928,903 2,983,777	\$14,745 844,969 295,180 260,169 139,776	623,588 910,862 450,646 522,602 295,456		117,182	628,092 576,601 675,272 640,625 621,337	6,239,258 6,764,851 7,115,943 8,406,234 8,835,380	43,480 52,991 79,655 113,530 75,869	369 408 437 475 525	6,109,929 6,276,623 6,636,291 6,790,244 7,485,808	4,277,179 4,909,219 4,930,646 5,671,545 6,037,529	1,778 1,715 1,739 1,816 1,743	549,195 556,188 624,061 620,200 580,973	1,896	540,807 581,892 618,052 641,614 599,351		50 79 66		2,546 3 2,642 3 2,613 2	,174,323 ,406,071 ,781,405	13,532,452 13,487,787 14,118,727 14,974,815 13,257,537	745,178	227,915 215,006 984,687	13,039,422 13,566,296 13,898,384	23,923,195 25,245,778 25,579,886 39,871,892 44,270,666	2,350,956 2,049,491 3,250,128	4,208,960 3,998,904 1,938,708 3,882,256 1,396,640	75,784 66,515 33,871 60,230 15,566	100,624 130,661 106,890 103,625 83,962	344,507 621,580 554,071 271,148 175,143	114,979 165,550 152,730 135,924 82,905	1861 1862 1863 1864 1865
1866 1867 1868 1869 1870	636,982 651,571 674,614 699,790 726,599	373,232	289,298	26,040	11,733 10,067 10,630	4,253 4,490 4,692 4,735 4,732	27,242 32,805 33,570	27,629 25,142 25,552 22,418 21,087	3,079,160 3,216,317 3,230,754 3,383,984 3,261,883	3,222,025 3,241,818 3,189,321 3,226,165 3,428,382	221,582 129,333 275,649 725,110 337,507	380,240 214,077 359,703 794,543 463,821	592,915 631,207 712,865 827,534 909,015	143,934	598,968 650,592 693,682 692,518 721,096	8,833,139 9,532,811 9,756,819 9,923,663 10,761,887	74,708 141,522 136,206 111,464 130,946	555 583 633 651 677	10,582,711	5,438,388 4,907,819 4,974,102 5,251,327 5,287,482	2,067	653,362	2,334	675,741 617,026 685,207 730,961 681,098	9 462 6 315 6 296 7 303 5 667	43 41 45	10,668 6,787 7,105 9,006 5,503	3,380 3 3,509 3 4,036 4	,485,315	14,771,711 11,674,080 13,320,662 13,908,990 12,455,758	1,997,518 439,855 416,017 810,987 104,224	109,358 147,282 233,887	15,593,990	42,391,234 51,314,116 68,010,591 54,431,367 52,123,451	3,363,075	14,259,616	6,599 34,968 160,909 237,084 358,863	55,800 31,458 33,619 60,461 33,649	242,819 424,665 253,979 91,398 199,878	88,072 110,330 90,421 28,368 52,941	1866 1867 1868 1869 1870
18'71 18'72 18'73 18'74 18'75	772,039 783,274	407,884 410,278 414,917 418,534 421,023	348,706 357,122 364,740	27,361 28,100 26,800	11.501	4,925	27,047 29,460 30,732	19,951 25,295 26,294 27,365 29,342	1,691,2661 3,734,422 3,644,135 4,106,790 4,236,423	1,754,251 1 3,659,534 3,504,953 4,177,338 4,318,121	378,516 752,161 529,309 531,538 418,561	528,119 859,142 621,472 579,051 630,054	937,220 963,091 964,996 1,011,776 1,126,831	185,796 180,342 180,254	883,763 958,658	10,002,381 10,575,219 11,323,080 11,221,036 11,749,532	177,447 193,722 160,336 137,941 140,765	764 802 855	11,716,166 12,941,095 14,475,085 15,738,888 17,134,101	5,172,970 5,490,772 6,080,007 6,866,918 7,552,912	[' '	663,002 666,336 756,103 777,110 840,386	2,226 2,122 2,223	692,023 8 694,426 10 762,912 792,509 8 833,499 20	8 837 9 478 3 187 5 1,083 4 1,762	42 50 44 53	8,146 12,640 12,522 8,519	5,151 4 5,155 5 5,929 6	,248,365	12,341,995 13,691,322 16,533,856 16,953,985 16,685,874	1,295,015 585,688 65,167 136,004 284,605	179,352 16,204 37,078	13,871,195 15,302,454 15,441,109	76,334,480 58,648,977 74,893,882 88,662,284 85,064,952	4,651,665 5,738,638 6,373,676	22,656,088 15,373,120 13,501,760	469,069 353,358 233,091 199,564 203,243	39,858 49,169 53,659 56,993 50,454	115,432 195,725 203,255 176,718 84,236	37,864 62,058 68,539 63,399 36,076	1871 1872 1873 1874 1875
1876 1877 1878 1879 1880	827,439	430,616 435,691 441,434	391,748	26,581 26,839	12,776 12,702 12,120	5,092 4,986	41,196 42,268 44,384	31,977 33,943 37,492 39,212 45,294	4,325,156 4,723,877 4,504,413 4,621,520 4,621,282	4,572,844 4,358,096 4,634,349 4,833,379 4,875,029		375,494 375,535 384,432	1,231,105 1,420,502 1,609,278 1,688,275 1,997,943	203,150	1,169,576 1,184,843 1,129,358	11,278,893 10,117,867 9,379,276 8,651,775 10,360,285	175,578 183,391 177,373 144,733 241,936		18,963,503 ° 20,910,958 22,324,931 23,215,648 24,195,149		2,119	810,062 939,661 951,750 963,087 1,078,885	2,173	847,026 25 935,324 5 961,677 11 977,135 4 1,101,014 4	3 1,013 7 425 1 509 4 146 4 205	26 33 23 18	8,484 6,588 6,421 5,227 7,828	6,510 4 9,655 6 12,063 7	,358,952	15,705,354 16,362,304 16,161,880 15,035,538 14,556,894	355,704 80,166 59,420 83,837 155,345	24,370 14,699 20,763	15,157,687 14,925,707 12,454,170	106,265,877 98,468,208 101,809,809 95,628,281 112,486,058	5,670,871 5,810,148 5,269,634	6,048,000 7,387,520 11,780,160	174,507 90,455 103,879 150,867 192,394	59,052 35,570 29,123 50,902 98,092	96,773 464,284 1,065,388 1,041,221 3,734,078	40,542 73,960 311,670 272,438 886,980	1876 1877 1878 1879 1880
1881 1882 1883 1884 1885	946,045	472,770 484,961 498,479	417,727 427,452 436,782 447,566 458,192	26,747 27,541 28,850	13,634 13,006 13,505	7,218	66,592 72,202	51,744 48,524 55,562 58,061 61,994	5,186,011 5,592,362 5,611,253 5,934,687 6,290,361	5,108,642 5,145,764 5,651,885 5,715,293 6,140,356	458,636 441,433 472,378 469,408 423,993	598,079 564,504	2.222.402	280,874 286,779	1,287,088	10,739,021	233,525	1,295	26,308,347 28,877,977 30,962,167 33,403,884 36,061,880	13,982,222	2,089 2,023 1,086	1,464,752	1,080	,341,791 ,499,579 ,582,425	9 698 7 362 5 440 8 167 2 46	34 24 22	6,605	9,416 6 9,023 6 9,236 7	,985,689 ,021,120 ,139,774	16,718,521 18,748,081 17,743,846 19,201,633 18,044,604	157.334 135,858 91,455 132,365 79,080	34,981 21,264 27,968	16,193,579 16,398,863 16,050,465	103,449,080 108,028,601 109,615,884 119,542,407 106,278,038	5,902,574 6,054,563 6,342,887	13,722,240 14,960,960 17,030,720	247,372 189,304 232,400 256,686 155,918	114,903 136,105 121,656 148,638 102,433	4,050,308 3,457,390 2,467,986 8,364,970 3,825,065	930,640 966,487 651,727 1,769,526 772,432	1881 1882 1883 1884 1885
1886 1887	1,003,043 1,036,119	531,452 550,044	471,591 486,075	30,824 33,043	14,952 16,005		93,4°4 9°,147	68,102 68,121	6,481,021 6,733,826	6,513,540 6,561,251		445,441 442,095	2,417,582 2,576,405	308,553 315,000	1,303,265 1,333,873	10,700,403 10,623,985	240,957 243,461	1,429 1,492	38,392,414 41,287,972	17,482,490 18,869,055	2,307 2,435	1,848,058	2,324 1 2,418 1	1,887,239	420		7,415 8,054			18,530,575 19,022,151	225,489 159,314	42,666	11,795,321	107,984,839 115,461,606	4,999,662 5,073,491	13,200,320 9,945,600	121,900 85,640	108,344 120,124	2,452,396 4,057,301	559.437 868,030	1886 1887

	GOLD I		PUBLIC DEBT		OVERNMEN	NT EXPEND	ITURE, ON-	-		RAILWAY	s.•	ELECT	RIC TELEC	GRAPHS.		BANK	S OF ISSUE,		Si	VINGS BA	anks.•	FRIE	NDLY TIES."	CITI	IES, TOWNS, BOROUGHS.	AND	SH	IRES AND E	OAD	FLOUR	MANUFAC- TORIES, WORKS,		CHURCHES	(Dublic or	00LS, ad Private.)	MELB	OURNE ERSITY.	1	NUMBER O	F PERSONS-		
YEAR.	Estimated Quantity.	Value. At £4 per ounce.	ON THE 31st DECEMBER.	Railways.	Roads and Bridges.	Melbourne Water Supply (Yan Yean).	Country Water Works	Other Public Works.	e Miles Opened.	Train Miles Travelled.	Total Receipts.	Number of Stations.	Number of Miles of Wire.	Number of Telegrams.	Number of Banks,	Paid-up Copital.	Assets.	Liabilities.	of Saving	Number of Depositors.		Number of Branches.	Average Number of Members.	Number.	Total Value of Rateable Property.	Revenue.	Number.	Total Value of Rateable Property.	Revense.	MILLS,	ETC, (Exclusive of Flour Mills),	CHÎNERY, (Value.)	CHAPELS,	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls.	Number Matriculated.	Number of Direct Graduates,	Taken into Custody.	Committed for Trial.	Convicted after Commit- ment.	xecuted.	YEAR,
1854	0z. 145,137 2,738,484 3,150,021 2,392,065 2,793,065	12,600,084	£ 480,000	£	£ 11,113 35,249 522,693 517,082 576,588	8,737 358,619 129,991	£	£ 17,462 122,099 356,268 482,401 210,062	===	::: ::: :::	£	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::		 	 6 7	3,367,560 4,739,765	£ 10,536,528 9,653,825	7,494,090 7,435,094	4 4 4 4	1,426 2,576 2,549 2,761 2,502	£ 52,697 150,161 142,655 180,020 173,090		=======================================	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	£	£	=======================================	£	£	27 33 20 40 51	56 57 208 152 227	£	39 49 128 187 349	129 115 206 391 438	7,060 7,841 13,033 20,107 24,478		===			170 471 678 631 595	1 2 13 7 4	1851 1852 1853 1854 1855
1856 1857 1858 1859 1860	2,528,227	11,046,268	648,100 828,700 808,100 2,089,500 5,118,100	4,832,369	506,679 736,050 645,239 601,187 621,554	154,596 97,031 42,715 25,715 16,910		368,511 476,136 466,047 537,252 419,905		::: :::	 211,557	 33		 166,803	8 8 9 9	5,068,373 5,421,243 5,692,594 6,074,539 6,134,657	11,944,545 11,862,412 11,851,358 12,746,286 12,693,727	9,435,986 8,729,935 8,211,651 8,867,298 9,238,731	7	3,620 5,682 7,232 8,854 10,135	374,868 432,250 468,779	21 29 53 61	1,698 2,272 3,876 5,028	19 29 37 41	2,557,794 2,605,546 3,384,737 18,715,561	314,316 318,624 324,728	16 24 30 42	641,112 2,663,398 8,107,226 5,409,687		77 88 89 97 94	213 386 418 403 472	 1,155,923 1,299,303	473 587 645 642 874	455 675 740 772 886	26,323 36,671 42,432 46,265 51,668	7 9 2 15 10	3 9 2 6	30,357 29,030	 1,428 1,329	480 662 740 852 796	15 9 6 3	1856 1857 1858 1859 1860
1861 1862 1863 1864 1865	1,967,453 1,658,281 1,627,105 1,545,437 1,543,188	7,869,812 6,633,124 6,508,420 6,181,748 6,172,752	6,345,060 } 7,992,740 } 8,237,520 8,443,970 8,622,245	2,798,692 762,303 415,484 184,262	\$518,329 {407,758 171,271 89,376 113,244	7,573 27,219 74,629 37,263 22,194	 1,103	283,341 284,906 257,388 281,377 231,919	272	936,404 1,198,524 1,587,842 1,477,323	291,382 435,740 579,920 646,589 717,161	47 57 66 79	2,586 2,626 3,111	184,688 211,685 234,520 256,380 279,741	9 9 9 9	6,429,025 6,623,460 6,827,085 7,618,960 8,007,500	12,857,879 13,369,102 13,202,317 13,433,410 14,755,518	8,859,374 9,927,079 8,887,093 9,485,163 9,948,064	11	12,001 13,309 14,920 17,201 20,074	769,681 734,568	87 124 157 186 313	7,166 9,995 13,085 13,906 22,796	48 53 58 61 62	20,690,476 18,377,042 17,750,027 17,495,183 20,476,266	262,179 257,642 336,666 308,620	60 84 98 99 98	9,916,311 4,231,308 12,487,403 13,500,916 16,364,788	226,833 200,522 349,340	104 104 110 93 118	427 599 713 611 782	1,411,012 1,492,861 1,503,459 1,496,699 1,773,271	989 1,137 1,352 1,531 1,695	882 989 1,019 947 1,080	56,473 65,541 69,619 66,145 73,599	14 23 28 31 27	5 12 8 12 8	25,766 24,006 22,255 23,493 25,499	1,283 1,144 1,081 1,031 1,167	846 769 684 567 675	6	1861 1862 1863 1864 1865
1866 1867 1868 1869 1870	1,337,296	6,536,800 5,349,184	8,844,855 9,480,800 9,417,800 10,385,900 11,924,800	135,712 247,970 103,076 104,612 192,420	96,898 47,374 110,548 90,735 36,832	2,589 5,941 59,041 29,795 20,716	72,156 313,103 144,216 152,775 93,553	277,062 241,449 182,476 267,603 191,573	271		724,186 678,179 712,766 758,470 699,273	78 83 86 91 95	3,171	254,288	10	8,092,555 8,136,325 8,320,624 8,347,500 8,305,224	16,252,007		77 84 110	23,759 28,376 32,506 37,494 41,738		507	24,752 26,181 28,596 32,091 34,224	62 62 63 65	20,241,073 20,394,918 21,503,942 21,630,909 22,607,630	335,606 500,324 423,984	98 101 108 108	19,079,270 21,535,297 22,628,604 24,429,873 25,322,054	389,621 371,368 534,123 528,881	114 118 136 149 147	869 986 1,180 1,381 1,432	2,068,527 2,079,195 2,150,432 2,108,669 2,128,896	1,766 1,874 1,870 1,967 2,134	1,206 1,385 1,430 1,722 1,867	81,229 91,336 97,884 151,844 154,353	35 34 47 53 82	11 16 13 17	24,811 23,721 24,384 24,770 23,790	957 901 842 908	639 566 526 486 573	3 5 3 3 5	1866 1867 1868 1869 1870
1871 1872 1873 1874 1875	1,355,477 1,282,521 1,241,205 1,155,972 1,095,787	5,421,908 5,130,084 4,964,820 4,623,888 4,383,148	13,990,553	242,5087 566,831 853,179 816,616 984,624	35,3287 42,192 38,126 102,922 99,451	11,501 ⁷ 9,140 24,213 70,893 81,404	97,176 ¹ 17,945 227,427 212,378 95,672	97,0887 264,761 186,464 399,955 350,159		1,571,682	401,3898 771,638 857,745 1,016,925 1,091,937	96 117 135 148 164	3,472 3,634 3,928 4,293 4,510	537,398 639,960 718,167 701,080 732,869	10 10 10 11 11	8,366,250 8,503,033	17,222,093 18,125,902 19,943,959 20,456,852 22,279,482	12,862,650 13,935,047 14,092,995 14,105,460 15,483,172	141 151 157	52,749 58,547 64,014	1,117,761 1,405,738 1,498,618 1,617,301 1,469,849	720 710	35,706 42,401 44,602 42,664 45,920	63 60 60 60 59	23,268,410 23,929,035 25,391,990 27,324,605 28,123,803	391,936 410,508 449,574	108 110 110 110	26,897,668 29,105,169 31,415,663 34,897,034 39,803,055	541,817 529,426 535,440	154 163 157 161 157	1,586 1,607 1,646 1,943 2,084	2,060,885 2,098,574 2,131,188 2,078,936 2,033,629		2,050 1,936 1,731 1,721 1,885	165,276 160,743 226,254 238,592 248,014	93 88 98 118 93	19 14 21 24 29	22,800 23,705 24,959 23,856 25,247		511 430 450 436 427	5	1871 1872 1873 1874 1875
1876 1877 1878 1879 1880	809,653 775,272 758,947	3,238,612 3,101,088 3,035,788	17,011,382 17,018,913 17,022,065 20,050,753 22,060,749	1,481,800 ⁷ 1,019,201 935,666 1,061,694 1,988,916 ¹²		80,141 39,565 86,229 40,065 47,094	142,483 171,551 37,947 12,327 84,413	356,547	950 1,052	4,015,197 ⁸ 3,271,007 3,633,190 4,002,624 4,380,802	1,319,638 1,391,701 1,383,650	181 206 233 257 284	4,745 5,200 5,404 5,736 6,019	1,003,654 1,010,116	11	8,630,745 8,756,894 9,188,653 9,026,250 9,126,250		18,183,119 17,715,867 17,818,225	177 184 196	73,245 76,697 82,941		761 703 759 766 748	45,957 43,330 45,552* 45,521* 45,876*	57	29,638,515 29,332,030 31,887,816 31,352,880 31,199,483	459,108 453,665 447,712 416,765	110 111 114 115 117	46,143,622 48,282,715 52,545,666 51,891,236 52,647,936	535,496 455,593 605,776	152 150 149 139 144	2,150 2,220 2,194 2,100 2,324	1,989,500 2,029,962 1,903,494 1,899,788 1,831,658	2,890	2,143 2,156 2,249 2,282 2,453	260,407 262,941 267,042 262,599 257,857	73 103 114 112 151	28 26 24 56 49	25,281 26,532 25,544 24,625 23,983		384 340 458 397 398		1876 1877 1878 1879 1880
1881 1882 1883 1884 1885	778,618	3,594,144 3,240,188 3,114,472	27,526,667	782,134 1,387,711 2,117,336 1,399,148 1,302,538	31,631 53,017 62,376 55,879 40,878	39,929 46,924 174,956 93,506 70,209	40,267 120,244 204,325 192,059 139,982	265,836 422,754 454,121	1,355 1,562 1,663	4,633,267 5,069,389 5,701,513 6,947,876 6,849,818	1,781,078 1,898,311 2,196,149		6,626 6,922 7,271 8,850 9,617	1,418,769 1,474,972 1,181,433 ¹³	11 12 12 11	9,143,122 9,432,250 9,597,750 8,663,184 8,901,250		25,856,709 30,186,336	230	122,584	2,569,438 3,121,246 2,818,122 2,981,083 3,337,018	788 814		58 60 60 60	32,308,794 34,559,353 37,355,371 41,261,664 47,344,600	458,781 486,329 535,919	117 119 119 120 123	55,333,665 57,233,194 58,255,588 62,534,168 66,938,970	652,469 600,173 593,249	138 143 140 139 134	2,350 2,469 2,637 2,717 2,679	1,860,577 1,953,466 1,897,129 1,888,214 1,837,452	3,439 3,518 3,698 3,735 4,131	2,402 2,417 2,447 2,458 2,491	265,485 257,388 258,201 257,169 259,853	172 135 128 173 154	55 73 64 80 80	25,346 26,423 27,074 27,503 28,855	606	332 402 350 407 444	3	1881 1882 1883 1884 1885
1886 1887	665,196 617,751	2,660,784 2,471,004	30,114,203 33,127,382	1,719,063 2,117,945	41,061 40,430	90,161 159,313	144,875 225,638	505,445 565,086	1,743	7,256,703 7,991,378	2,329,126 2,453,078		10,111			9,568,418	41,170,989 46,733,325	33,085,989 37,192,949		189,359 206,596	3,589,916 3,696,699	851* 903	66,892 71,089	59 59	53,905,592 60,947,527	615,612 662,890	125	71,973,156 76,938,174	615,125 628,368	120 122	2,650 2,732	1,797,925 1,783,406	4,098 4,223	2,561 2,660	266,387 268,705	154	103	32,011 34,473	756 820	492 506		1886 1887

The species of Revenues and Expenditures are cell to a smooth part control of the part for the control of the control of the part for the control of the part for the control of the part for the control of the part for the control of the control of the part for the control of the control of the part for the control of the control of the control of the part for the control of the control

manifold a recremental and the part ment by a serious of the part ment placed and the part ment placed placed and the part ment placed placed and the part ment placed and

SUMMARY OF THE AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS OF VICTORIA FROM 1836 TO 1887-8 INCLUSIVE.

							· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			Are	ea under ea	ach descr	iption of Til	lage.						******					***************************************						Produce	Raised.	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,									
	otal Area altivated.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Rye.	Pease and Beans.	Potatoes.	Turning		Beet, arrots, O	nions.	Hay.	Green Forage.	Chicory.	Grass and Clover Seeds.	Hops.	Tobacco	. Vines.	Other Crops.	Gardens and Orchards	Land in	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Rye.	Pease and Beans.	Potatoes.			Beet, Carrots, rsnips, &c.	Onions.	Hay.	Chicory. Co	ss and over H	lops. Tobac	Grapes not made into Wine		Wine made.	Brandy made.	Year.
1836 1837 1838 1839 1840 1841 1842 1843 1844 1845 1846-7 1847-8 1848-9 1849-50 1850-51 1851-2 1852-3 1853-4 1854-5 1855-6 1856-7 1857-8 1858-9 1859-80 1860-61 1861-2 1862-3 1863-4 1864-5 1866-7 1878-8 1868-9 1869-70 1871-2 1872-3 1873-4 1874-5 1875-6 1876-7 1877-8 1878-9 1879-8 1878-9 1879-8 1878-9 1881-2 1882-3 1883-3 1884-5 1885-6 1888-9 1889-8 1888-9 1899-80 1879-80 1879-80 1879-80 1879-80 1889-81 1881-2 1888-5 1888-5	acres. 50 149½ 2,069 3,210 4,881 12,072½ 16,529½ 25,133½ 36,289½ 40,279½ 45,975½ 52,340² 36,771½ 34,816⅓ 51,51,982½ 237,728½ 238,959½ 439,895 439,895 439,895 439,895 451,71,982 237,728 238,959½ 237,728 238,959½ 237,728 238,959½ 237,728 238,959½ 237,728 238,959½ 237,728 238,959½ 237,728 238,959½ 237,728 238,959½ 237,728 238,959½ 237,728 238,959½ 237,728 238,959½ 237,728 238,959½ 237,728 231,105 2420,528 2420,52	80788. 50 822 1,302 1,940 1,702 2,432 4,674 6,919 11,466 15,802 17,679 19,387 24,247 28,510 24,247 28,510 24,247 42,686 80,154 87,230 78,234 107,092 112,827 161,251 196,922 162,008 149,392 125,040 178,628 208,588 216,989 225,804 288,514 284,167 334,609 326,564 349,976 332,936 321,401 401,417 564,564 691,622 707,188 977,285 926,729 969,362 1,104,392 1,096,354 1,020,082	223 252 820 1,285 2,410 2,560 3,082 4,817 6,099 7,173 8,289 5,379 6,426 2,947 2,289 5,341 17,800 25,024 40,222 177,526 14,303 108,195 108,195 114,930 144,791 149,309 175,944 125,505 114,936 144,791 149,309 175,944 125,505 114,921 124,100 115,209 115,209 115,209 115,209 115,209 115,209 116,889 1187,710 1187,615 1187,710 1187,615 1187,710 1187,615 1187,710 1187,615 1187,710 1187,615 1187,710 1187,615 1187,710 1187,615 1187,710 1187,7	acres 161 300 353 761 1,663 1,636 1,636 1,636 1,636 1,636 1,636 1,636 1,636 1,636 1,636 1,636 1,636 1,636 1,548 2,233 1,327 411 1,548 2,233 4,123 4,123 4,123 4,123 1,548 6,829 2,871 4,123 1,598 2,233 1,598 2,115 16,725 119,222 28,115 16,725 122,871 25,333 29,568 219,222 28,115 22,871 25,333 21,563 24,123 25,431 26,832 24,112 37,031	acres. 20 140 20 140 82 68 77 106 121 130 148 28 14 11 19 35 121 326 445 738 1,650 1,714 1,249 1,711 356 1,714 1,249 1,711 356 1,010 1,959 1,523 1,080 1,1910 1,959 1,523 1,939 1,783	Acres	## Reans. 1	acres 20 192 150 932 1,419 2,069 2,481 2,638 2,577 2,375 1,978 1,638 1,628 1,628 1,628 1,628 1,628 1,628 1,628 1,628 1,628 1,628 1,628 1,644 32,78 24,840 33,0026 32,622 24,841 32,884 31,174 32,483 31,174 32,483 336,204 638,517 38,349 336,204 638,517 38,349 336,9450 37,107 41,600 437,107 41,600 437,107 41,600 438,763 42,602	Turntps. wu acres. ac 3554 5124 355 332 2204 494 187 1964 104 102 96 1,187 1964 104 102 96 1,187 1,164 1,157 1,164 1,1	Trzel. Pa S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S	arsnips. acres.	acres	acres 450 850 1,622 1,772 5,903 11,180 13,567 16,822 14,101 21,829 14,101 21,829 14,101 21,829 14,101 21,829 14,101 21,829 14,101 21,829 14,101 21,829 14,101 21,829 14,101 21,829 14,101 21,829 16,350 85,146 97,902 92,472 92,472 92,472 92,472 10,3206 12,282 140,435 163,181 1021,375 115,672 115,673 115,673 115,673 115,673 115,673 115,673 115,673 115,673 115,673 115,673 115,673 115,673 115,673 115,673 11		acres		acres	acres 4 4 72 10 3 2:	acres	Crops. acres	and Orchards acres	Rand In Fallow. acres.	bushels 12,600 50,420 47,840 138,436 234,734 345,946 349,730 410,220 525,190 556,167 733,321 498,704 154,202 250,091 1,148,011 1,858,756 1,808,439 1,563,113 2,296,157 3,063,7127 3,008,487 1,899,378* 3,514,227 4,641,205 3,411,663 4,229,228 5,697,056 2,870,409 4,500,795 5,301,104 4,752,289 4,850,165 4,978,914 5,279,730 7,018,257 6,060,737* 9,398,858 9,727,369 8,714,377 8,751,454 15,570,245 10,433,146 9,170,538	Oats.	bushels 9,000 9,385 20,025 25,156 40,080 39,289 47,737 29,115 36,403 53,913 40,144 34,331 9,431 10,269 14,339 45,151 69,548 156,459 115,619 98,433 83,854 68,118 143,056 130,664 124,849 153,490 299,217 324,706 292,665 691,248 240,825 335,506 443,221 502,601 619,896 700,665 530,323 378,706 447,157 1,065,430 1,068,830 927,566 758,477 1,069,803 1,082,430 1,302,854	Maize. 1,200 1,360 1,360 1,980 3,330 3,630 3,928 235 4 586 61 60 387 3,142 8,388 6,558 9,698 7,375 20,788 19,720 33,534 3,980 4,767 27,520 11,345 17,048 22,141 20,028 30,833 37,703 40,347 24,263 37,177 25,909 22,050 40,754 61,887 49,299 81,007 131,620 117,294 176,388 181,240 231,447 318,551	bushels		tons 300 3,734 5,996 6,933 12,418 11,138 9,024 7,255 11,988 4,512 2,752 8,383 59,797 36,895 51,116 108,467 47,258 59,364 50,597 74,947 59,828 83,196 88,880 117,787 74,944 127,645 127,579 125,841 127,645 127,579 125,841 132,997 134,082 115,419 98,958 167,943 129,605 115,419 98,958 167,943 129,605 1161,088 161,088 161,119 163,202 170,661	tons	wurzel. tons.	rsnips, &c. tons	cwt	tons	Chicory. Ch. Sec tons. Sec	over Heleks, over heleks, over	wt. cwt	100 minded into Wine Cwt	made into Wine. cwt. .	8alls	galls II I	Year. 836 8837 8838 8849 8844 8845 788844 8845 788845 8847 8852 8852 8852 8852 8853 8853 8853 8853

^{*} In 1863-4, 1864-5, and 1878-9, the yield of wheat was much affected by "rust."

				Public I		Bublic Date	Shi	ipping Inwards and Outwards.	Miles open at t	he ar.						Аолю							Live	STOCK.	J	
Name of Colony. (Area in Square Miles-)	Year. Population on the Births.	Deaths. Marria	ges. grants by Sea.	igrants / Sea. Total.	Portion Expenditure.	Public Debt on the Imports. 31st December.	Exports.		Railway. Teleg	mph Cultivation.	Wheat.		Oate.	Barley.		size.	Other Cereals.	Potatoes.	Hay.	Vines.	Green Forage.	Other Tillage.* Hors	es. Cattle.	Sheep. Pigs.	Year.	Name of Colony.
oria (87,884)	1871 773,019 128,100 1874 783,374 26,500 1875 791,199 26,720 1876 877 815,494 26,010 1878 876,010 26,101 1878 876,010 26,101 1878 876,010 26,101 1881 886,118 27,142 1883 900,122 26,747 1883 900,122 26,747 1884 946,045 28,747 1884 946,045 28,518 1885 360,067 28,748 1885 360,18 27,142 1884 946,045 38,518 1885 360,067 28,748 1885 901,774 27,741 1884 946,045 38,518	11,501 4,99 12,222 4,99 13,287 4,98 13,587 4,98 12,776 5,50 12,120 4,99 12,120 4,99 12,120 4,99 12,120 5,81 12,302 5,81 13,034 6,77 13,050 7,77 14,952 7,77 14,952 7,77	74 29,460 2: 25 30,732 2: 26 33,744 2: 27 303 41,196 3: 28 42,488 3: 28 45,955 4: 29 59,066 5: 29 59,066 5: 29 59,067 6: 29 59,067 6: 29 59,067 6: 29 59,067 6: 29 59,067 6: 29 59,068 5: 29 59,068 5: 29 59,068 5: 29 59,068 5: 29 59,068 5: 29 59,068 5: 29 59,068 5: 29 59,068 5: 29 59,068 5: 29 59,068 5: 20 59,068 5: 2	6,294 3,644,135 7,365 4,106,799 9,432 4,264,799 9,432 4,351,56 3,343 4,372,315 7,749 2,452,413 7,744 9,512,50 7,744 9,512,50 7,744 9,512,50 7,744 9,512,50 7,744 9,512,50 7,744 9,512,50 7,744 9,742,74 7,744 9,744 9,74 7,744 9,74 7,744 9,74 7,744 9,74 7,744 9,74 7,744 9,74 7,74 9,74 9,74 7,74 9,74 9,74 7,74 9,74 9,74 7,74 9,74 9,74 7,74 9,74 9,74 9,74 9,74 9,74 9,74 9,74	£	12,46,772	\$ 15,441,109 4.2 14,769,74 4.3 14,196,487 4.7 14,196,487 4.7 15,157,687 4.7 15,157,687 4.7 15,157,687 4.7 16,193,779 4.7 16,193,779 4.7 16,193,779 4.7 16,193,779 4.7 16,193,779 4.7 16,193,779 4.7 16,193,779 4.7 16,193,779 4.7 16,193,779 4.7 16,193,779 4.7 16,193,779 4.7	13 1,519,015 122 1,509,619 394 1,073,85 1,657,085 1,11 1,874,955 1,91 2,179,899 1,91 3,179,899 1,87 2,964,311 1,964,322 1,91 3,179,899 1,87 2,964,311 1,964,313 1,964,313 1,373,387 1,375,387 1,37	458 2,2 605 2,4 617 2,6 719 2,7 950 2,8 1,052 2,9 1,125 3,1 1,129 3,2 1,1247 3,3 1,1562 3,6 1,1663 3,7 1,676 3,9 1,743 4,1	95 064,996 67 1,26,831,105 88 1,243,1,105 88 1,420,502 1,608,278 150 1,821,719 2,009,978 3,004,916 60 2,215,92 3,234,93 49 2,405,157 49 2,405,157 49 2,405,157 49 2,405,157		ushels, Acres (52,289 110,95) (50,165 114,92 (78,914 124,167,79) (79,730 115,227 (105,22) (60,737 134,42 (14,777 146,477 146,477 146,477 146,77 147,7	1 1,741,451 1 2,121,612 0 2,719,795 4 2,040,486 8 2,366,026 5 4,023,271 9 2,362,425 5 3,612,111 2 4,446,027	Acres. Beats 25,333 502, 29,505 619, 315,68 700, 25,034 530, 19,116 378, 22,871 417, 44,3182 1,068, 48,652 273 1,068, 44,842 1,068, 44,852 1,068, 47,112 1,302, 37,031 827, 40,983 936,	601 1,959 806 1,533 1,533 1,533 1,609 706 1,215 157 1,939 130 1,769 806 1,783 2,77 2,703 803 2,570 803 3,854 4,530 804 4,530 805 1,883 1,600	40,347 24,263 37,177 25,909 22,050 40,754 61,887 49,299 81,007 131,620 117,294 176,388 181,240 231,447 318,551	Acres. Bushel 14,951 20,70.2 17,166 33,30.0 20,146 470,30.0 18,361 250,85 18,361 250,85 22,688 593,36 16,932 26,939 593,36 24,947 417,39 26,909 634,32 27,969 71,73 862,36 36,114 769,62 29,434 594,57		Acres. Tou. \$3.2			89,474 180,3 103,145 180,3 121,609 196,1 110,271 197,103,205 203,1 1126,209 216,7 226,622 275,1 173,502 278,1 187,451 280,8 20,921 286,8 246,513 38,5	42 883,763 54 958,658 84 1,654,558 55 1,128,265 55 1,148,4843 10 1,129,338 1,184,647 74 1,287,945 64 1,287,945 64 1,287,945 65 1,333,265 65 1,333,265 66 1,333,265 67 1,333,265	11,323,080 160,33 11,221,036 137,94 11,749,532 140,76 10,117,887 183,19 17,17,887 187,19 17,17,1867 147,17 10,160,285 241,93 10,160,285 239,91 10,174,126 237,91 10,174,126 237,91 10,174,126 237,91 10,174,126 237,91 10,174,126 237,91 10,174,126 237,91 10,174,126 237,91 10,174,126 237,91 10,174,126 237,91 10,174,174 234,14 10,681,837 239,83 10,070,040 240,03	1874 1875 1876 1877	> Victoria
iouth Wales (309,175) .	[1857] 1.056,119 [3].042 1874 578,923 241,778 1874 578,923 241,778 1876 578,923 241,778 1876 614,181 23,938 1876 634,178 23,128 1877 643,707 23,511 1878 643,707 23,511 1878 643,707 23,511 1880 24,788,93 1881 778,690 28,933 1881 778,690 28,931 1883 87,744 33,1438 1884 93,7044 31,1438 1885 10,01,966 36,84 1887 10,42,913 31,438 1888 10,42,913 31,438 1888 10,42,913 31,438 1888 10,42,913 31,438 1888 10,42,913 31,438 1888 10,42,914 35,624 1888 10,42,913 31,438	1 1	84 24,022 I 43 29,756 I 50 30,967 2 30 32,942 2 30 32,942 2 91 35,628 2 91 44,501 2 91 44,501 2 84 47,723 2 45 47,289 2 95 67,266 3 82 72,486 3 18 78,138 3 11 70,388 3 11 70,388 3 10 67,604 4	6,770 3.324,713 3,509,966 0,350 4,121,996 1,923 5,033,828 2,913 4,983,864 4,475,659 4,904,220 4,825 6,714,337 6,470,341 7,175,592 6,758,4593 7,584,593 7,594,391	1,382,752 2,333,166 1,247,461 3,939,237 1,161,406 4,749,013 1,261,407 1,279,747 1,299,717 5,199,737 1,477,70,348 3,891,50 1,477,70,348 3,891,50 1,477,70,348 3,891,50 1,477,70,348 3,891,50 1,477,70,348 3,891,50 1,477,70,348 3,891,50 1,477,70,348 3,891,50 1,477,70,348 3,891,50 1,477,70,348 3,891,50 1,477,70,348 3,891,50 1,477,70,348 3,891,50 1,477,70,348 3,891,50 1,477,70,348 3,991,50 1,477,70,3	33,137,332 19,022,11; 10,812,415; 10,816,371 11,088,38 10,161,371 11,490,32 11,759,519 13,679,73 11,759,519 13,679,73 11,759,519 13,679,73 11,688,119 14,768,38 14,937,449 14,938,419 14,937,449 13,198,34 14,931,449 32,361,34 14,931,449 32,361,34 14,931,449 32,361,34 14,931,449 32,361,34 14,931,449 32,361,34 14,931,449 32,361,34 14,931,449 32,361,34 14,931,449 33,361,34 14,931,449 34,361,34 14,931,44	8 11,815,829 4; 9 172,945,603 4; 10 13,671,580 4; 14 13,1025,819 4; 13 12,965,879 4; 13 12,965,879 4; 15 15,525,138 4; 16 16,049,503 4; 17 13,9886,018 4; 17 19,886,018 4; 18,496,917 5; 18,451,556; 18,5556; 18,459,917 5;	773 1,762,478 \$1,90,994 \$570 2,168,187 \$2,127,725 \$2,127,725 \$2,237,981 \$56 2,437,981 \$51 2,432,779 \$1,296,655 \$4,006,237 \$4,006,237 \$4,006,238 \$4,133,077 \$1,30,724 \$4,66,058 \$84 4,133,077 \$1,30,774 \$1,456,058	397	456,825 464,957 451,139 513,840 546,536 613,642 17 635,641 755 706,498 115 65,668 117 78,982 117 78,982 118 78,982 119 868,093 119 868,093 110 868,	166,647 2,2 166,912 2,1 133,010 1,5 145,609 2,1 176,687 2,4 233,253 3,4 233,268 3,6 252,540 3,7 221,888 3,4 247,361 4,6 289,757 4,3 275,250 4,2 264,867 2,7 3327,730 5,8	38,414 16,17 48,394 17,97 158,640 18,8 6,90 191,979 45,507 18,58 39,326 22,12 133,266 08,737 17,93 143,395 24,8 43,395 24,8 43,395 24,8 43,395 19,47 33,133 14,11 65,6844 295,849 19,39	3 302,600 3 293,135 6 352,966 8 461,916 1 358,853 9 447,912	3,559 66, 3,984 69, 4,817 98, 5,662 134, 5,055 99, 6,130 132, 7,890 160, 6,427 133, 5,081 106, 5,298 85, 6,079 134, 4,402 84,	116,141 1253 118,437 118,437 118,437 117,582 116,365 185 105,510 105,510 105,510 105,510 112,679 101,052 123,634 102 123,634 103,102 118,180 106 123,634 106 133,639 107,600 108,100		1,607 25,19 1,697 25,19 1,091 14,34 1,571 29,56 1,654 27,61 1,465 33,30 1,604 27,61 1,128 18,72 1,155 22,29 1,119 7,79 1,123 20,44 1,425 20,35 1,420 18,93 932 14,53 1,522 22,31 1,521 24,03	7 13,606 38 1 13,806 42 1 13,806 42 1 13,806 34 1 13,806 34 1 10,725 35 1 19,271 65 2 18,996 51 1 14,462 43 1 12,416 38 1 12,116 38 1 17,132 45 1 7,322 65 1 7,322 65	381 7-07-1 10-8,94 564 68,088 93,44 77,125 88,98 938 125,778 154,07 125,778 154,07 125,778 154,07 172,46 172,46 173,46 179,57 174,50 129,57 174,50 129,57 175,50 129,57 175,50 129,47 175,50	5 4,526 5 4,338 5 4,459 8 4,459 8 4,459 6 4,184 7,0843 3 4,266 733,7 4,800 602,00 603,00 6	30,399 40,589 50,634 9 61,516 1 65,073 3 60,249 6 64,644 7 102,301 8 75,825 6 92,606	29,711 346,6 29,1159 357,6 30,715 366,7 30,360 328,1 34,615 336,4 35,503 360,0 44,561 395,0 44,561 395,0 44,263 326,0 47,263 326,0 47,263 34,6 48,977 361,66 51,463 390,66	1333,873 2,794,327 2,856,699 3,134,086 3,134,087 3,74,6385 8,771,638 8,771,638 8,914,71,830 1,859,985 1,425,130 1,425,130 1,317,315 1,425,130 1,575,487	10,023,985 243,46 18,990,593 249,68 24,393,319 25,326,975 173,66 25,479,84 220,33 20,662,910 35,398,121 368,20 36,591,946 313,91 37,915,510 189,05 37,985,210 189,05 37,985,20 220,37,880,06 37,985,20 220,37,880,06 46,965,132 264,121	1873 1874 1875 1876	New South W
and (668,224)	1873 146.690 5,720 1874 163,117 6,163 1874 163,117 6,163 1875 1875 1875 1878 10,510 1878 10,510 1878 10,510 1881 226,063 1881 226,063 1881 226,063 1882 236,063 1883 36,253 1884 36,253 1885 34,254 1886 34,264 1886 34,264 1888 34,664 1888 36,604 1888 1888 1888 36,604 1888	1 1	54 15,141 10 20,951 72,4809 94 21,831 744 16,139 1 44 16,139 1 47 13,396 1 16,223 34 27,000 92 46,330 1 61 36,883 1 42 34,334 2 43,44 2 44 32,393 1 44 32,393 1	5,47,4 1,120,314 1,160,947 1,261,464 1,261,464 1,261,463 1,263,468 1,890 1,559,111 1,150 1,61,834 1,612,314 1,612,314 2,023,668 9,109 2,023,668 2,102,095 2,102,095 2,583,441 2,768 2,840,960 0,911 2,013,463 2,940,946 2,940,940,946 2,940,946 2,940,946 2,940,946 2,940,946 2,940,946 2,940,946 2,940,946 2,940,946 2,940,946 2,940,946 2,940,946	\$46,73 963,33 562,247 1,111,710 569,761 1,281,30 694,662 1,382,860 694,662 1,382,860 694,662 1,382,860 694,662 1,382,860 694,662 1,382,860 694,675 1,382,860 1,787,641 1,765,611 1,265,611 1,265,611 1,382,863 3,350,049	4,782,850 2,062,43,132,60 6,435,250 3,126,55 7,685,350 4,465,65 8,935,350 3,445,60 10,192,150 3,68,78 13,124,5150 6,118,401,60 13,125,150 6,118,401,60 14,190,7,850 6,18,40 14,190,7,850 6,18,40 14,190,7,850 6,18,40 14,190,7,850 6,18,40 14,190,7,850 6,18,40 14,190,7,850 6,18,40 16,419,850 6,850,850 16,419,850 6,850,850 20,850,850 6,10,32,32 23,320,850 6,10,32,32	99 3,54-5)3 1,6 99 3,857,576 1,6 99 3,857,576 1,6 20 4,361,275 2,1 21 4,361,275 2,1 22 4,361,275 2,1 23 4,34-634 2,5 24 4,361,275 2,1 24 4,361,275 2,1 25 2,76,668 1,8 4,673,864 1,8 26 5,243,464 1,8 27 4,933,970 1,8 6,453,346 1,7	151 353.524 370 572.750 399 764.182 874.342 849 874.342 840 956.844 128 1,066.758 112 1,256.394 146 1,255.576 163 1,533,808 303 882.491 1,152,112 1,152,112 1,152,112 1,152,112 1,152,112 1,152,112 1,152,112 1,152,112 1,152,112 1,152,112	218 3,0 249 3,6 265 3,9 298 4,6 357 5,0 428 5,4 503 5,8 633 5,7 800 6,2 867 6,3 1,038 6,6 1,207 6,9 1,434 7,5 1,434 7,5 1,555 8,2		3,554 3,592 4,478 5,700 8,744 9,618 3,607 10,944 4,708 10,494 1,9,879 12,105 10,093 6,787 8,248	82,381 35 * 17 * 16 92,941 7 30,452 13 20,759 17 22,3-43 13 33,612 8 45,752 22 44,842 12 95,727 14 51,588 20 21,221 13 82,308 55	7,060 8 4 4 2 748 4 2 1,274 5 4,330 6 2,081 8 1,121 5 3,730 1,006 8 1,438 0 14,38 13,343	588 11, 361	21,140 30,998 38,711 41,795 44,718 304 53,799 46,365 31,799 46,480 31,441,109 46,480 31,441,109 46,480 31,441,109 46,480	845,600 * 1,262,018 1,531,006 1,409,607 1,313,655 1,422,648 1,619,140 1,312,939 1,574,294 1,709,673 1,631,890	178 3,564 387 2 251 2 270 4 419 5 548 2 259 3 313 272 3 300	3,3059 0 3,316 3,928 3,928 3,882 4,693 8,4761 6,111 5,086 11 5,086 14 5,468 14 5,468 14 5,733 14 6,773 18 8,717 30	138 5,772 11,54 * 5,575 14 * 5,531 * * 8,531 * * 9,423 * 9,78 9,914 12,91 13,52 404 11,645 22,85 41,77 12,022 23,44 23,64 13,64 23,64 13,64 23,64 13,64 23,64 13,66 39,86 38,58 13,66 39,28 38,58 13,68 38,58 38,5	4 364 41.47 413 70.42 376 77.40 9 653 87.65 3 605 62.40 0 733 85.45 0 743 10.4.67. 0 739 85.45 0 1,092 88,47 71,128 119,29 11,128 119,29 11,128 113,29 11,128 113,29 11,128 113,29 11,128 113,29 11,128 113,29 11,128 113,29 11,128 113,29 11,128 113,29	9 1,894 5 3,359 4 2,863 1 4,821 1 10,771 7 6,875 5 10,815 1 11,634 1 13,629 1 13,629 1 17,183 2 10,056	27,306 99,24 22,173 107,52 18,354 121,44 18,349 133,63 24,513 140,17 27,901 148,22 27,935 163,34 24,173,5 153,42 24,713 194,21 25,053 229,12 76,007 25,311 75,954 260,22 775,955 278,66	13 1,343,093 1,610,105 1,610,105 1,799,979 4 2,299,582 2,299,582 2,360,5984 2,3162,752 7 3,618,513 4,408,9715 4,266,172 4,163,652 4,473,716	7,186,946 44,85; 7,180,793 44,51; 7,315,674 53,45; 5,631,634 53,37; 5,631,634 53,37; 6,683,034 64,681 6,035,967 66,244 8,120,283 50,493 11,507,475 51,005 9,308,911 51,797 8,994,322 55,84; 12,926,158 73,66;	1873 1874 1875 1876 1877 1878 1879 1880 1881 1882 1883 1885 1885	> Queensland
Australis (903,425)	1872 198.075 7.107 1874 24.623 7.696 1875 210.6423 7.696 1876 22.657 8.243 1877 22.6564 8.640 1878 24.795 9.384 1879 25.656 9.902 1880 26.773 10.684 1881 20.773 10.684 1881 20.773 10.684 1884 312.781 11.847 1884 312.781 11.147 1885 314.745 13.431 1886 314.745 13.431 1887 317.744 10.831 1887 317.744 10.831	2,631 1,51 3,434 1,61 4,036 1,61 3,550 1,20 3,321 2,00 3,749 2,22 3,912 2,22 4,012 2,23 4,012 2,23 4,012 2,23 4,013 2,52 4,012 2,35 4,013 2,55 4,013	62 4,548 11 5,557 53 13,841 52 13,841 59 14,961 99 14,972 33 13,480 14,765 1 33 13,480 14,870 1 33 14,870 1 33 14,870 1 34 13,480 14,870 1 14,500 2 77 15,468 1	3,172 937,648 1,003,820 4,995 1,320,204 8,167 1,592,634 1,991 37,168,680 2,171,988 2,005,156 2,005,140 2,005,167 2,005,167 2,005,160 1,997 2,005,160 2,001,102 2,014,102	362,246 839,152 370,440 1,051,622	3,174,000 3,841,10 3,983,730,100 3,837,100 4,276,18 4,737,200 4,476,18 4,737,200 5,740,50 6,655,750 5,581,40 9,865,600 5,581,40 11,196,800 5,581,40 11,196,800 6,70,70,78 13,473,800 5,749,33 13,473,800 5,749,33 15,443,400 4,824,75 15,143,400 4,824,75 15,143,400 4,824,75 15,143,400 5,749,33 15,144,000 5,749,33 15,144,000 4,824,75 15,168,600 5,749,33 15,168,600 5,749	1	331 515,640 440 534,550 334 611,381 771 732,330 707 672,776 906,273 31 93,891 1,200,904 1,200,904 1,201,201,201 1,201 1,201 1,201 1,201 1,201 1,201 1,201 1,201 1,201 1,201 1,201	202 * 234 * 274 * 274 * 328 3.44 9.454 4.2 559 4.3 667 4.7 4.9 988 5.2 1,059 5.2 1,063 5.3 1,382 5.4 1,420 5.4	1,225,073 1,330,484 1,444,586 1,514,916 1,528,115 17 2,011,319 2,271,058 2,574,489 46 2,613,903 2,370,980 2,754,560	784,784 6,1 839,638 9,8 838,830 10.7 1,083,733 10.7 1,163,646 9,0 1,305,851 91,3 1,745,809 14,2 1,733,542 8,6 1,768,781 8,6 1,768,781 14,6 1,947,453 14,6	78.816 2,01 62,693 2,78 30,834 3,64 57,569 3,91 34,692 3,51 34,049 2,93 360,964 4,11 60,964 4,11 60,964 4,11 60,964 4,13 50,17 3,45 49,230 5,49 21,755 7,26 * *	21,337 40,701 50 60,749 4 31,043 4 42,039 51 35,202 61,818 61,818 7 53,402 7 53,472 8 54,457 1 88,639 8 8	11,827 126, 13,724 208, 13,724 208, 13,969 197, 10,056 107, 11,991 143, 12,089 143, 15,107 202, 13,074 151, 13,475 1386 134, 13,475 1386 134, 13,475 186 134, 13,475 186 184, 13,475 186 184, 13,475 186 184, 13,475 186 184, 14,475 186 184, 15,1697 211, * * *	1938 1915 1915 1923 1933 1966 .		4,854 78,056 4,490 46,35; 3,832 46,27; 3,963 58,94; 4,406 57,627 3,688 42,666 3,590 42,826 4,601 64,826	3,813 13 4,532 126 5,091 14 5,369 14 5,369 14 7,320 27 5,587 16 6,136 18 5,288 16 6,063 23 8	014 144,167 145,38 046 160,931 202,93 8453 210,47 8453 210,47 8452 223,905 223,37 210,97 273,567 261,37 274,567 240,37 274,567 240,37 274,567 240,37 274,567 240,37 274,567 240,37 274,567 240,37 274,567 240,37 274,567 240,37 274,567 240,37 274,567 240,37	4 4,164 339,27: 4,297 458,30 7 4,277 459,46: 1 4,337 500,95: 4,322 313,06: 2 4,323 358,60: 9 4,590 473,53: * * * *	8 27,469 6 27,076 37,061 37,261 35,268 36,265 30,033 9 35,965 35,763 28,891 21,747 33,172 33,172	247.785 87,4 276,697 93,13 313,700 107,16 375,439 110,66 428,128 121,5 478,879 130,0 500,848 121,5 452,834 162,46 453,494 163,494 164,34 8 170,000	174,381 18,5342 18,5342 219,441 230,679 221,802 22,1802 22,1802 23,6717 3314,918 3314,918 311,920 311,620 311,620 311,620 311,620 440,000 ⁷	5,617,419 87,334 6,120,411 78,011 100,561 6,179,395 100,561 6,973,81 103,422 6,147,812 103,422 6,147,812 103,422 6,1463,807 13,101 6,810,856 6,188,366 100,075 6,677,067 108,714 6,60,606 108,70 6,60,606 108,70 7,254,0007 179,000	1873 1874 1875 1876 1876 1877 1878 1889 1880 1881 1882 1883 1884 1885 1886	South Austr
rn Austrelia (975,920)	1873 2,761 800 1874 8,700 876 1875 26,700 976 1876 27,311 181 1877 27,818 912 1879 28,668 977 1870 28,668 977 1880 20,013 131 1883 30,015 131 1883 30,15 131 1884 13,028 1,024 1886 39,186 1,024 1886 39,186 1,466 1887 4,488 1,517 1887 3,186 1,200 1888 39,186 1,446 1887 4,448 1,517	418 16 487 18 473 19 383 19 433 17 394 18		639 134,832 601 148,073 520 157,775 650 162,189 775 165,413 105,343 1777 180,050 690 254,313 1,071 284,354 1,071 284,354 1,071 284,354 1,073 284,354 1,643 323,213 1,877 388,564 2,400 377,903	71,625 114,276 82,275 143,266 80,643 169,239 85,177 179,864 81,286 81,286 81,286 81,286 81,286 81,286 81,286 81,286 81,286 81,286 81,287 81,28	35,000 297,32 119,000 364,266 135,000 380,33 135,000 360,33 135,000 362,70 184,536 379,05 31,000 313,160 31,000 313,160 31,100 31,100 1,288,100 60,34 1,286,700 666,34	8 265,217 2 448,837 2 0 391,217 3 7 397,293 3 0 428,491 3 9 494,884 3 9 499,183 3 9 502,770 3 5 583,056 4 7 447,010 4 405,692 4 1 446,692 4 1 466,692 4 1 604,655 4 1 604,655 4	140,237 131,827 131,827 131,827 131,827 130 154,126 140 152,753 141 170,037 142 170,037 143 285,046 144,247 143 389,102 144 442,886 146,035 144 497,508 146,677	30 7 38 7 38 7 38 1,1 68 1,5 102† 1,5 102† 1,5 122† 1,5 122† 1,5 122† 1,5 122† 1,2 122† 1,2 122† 2,2 239 2,5	54† 76,929 85† 86,248 48 105,592		45,368 1,47 81,124 1,06 37,171 1,25 25,168 1,46 51,174 1,29 29,342 1,49 84,813 1,73 31,364 1,32 49,898 1,02 73,984 1,32 82,400 1,45 90,316 1,59 82,400 1,45 90,611 1,68	18,049 28,149 23,946 25,080 8,270 15,375 26,140 23,142 23,142 24,512 25,424	5,083 87, 4,702 75,5,014 70, 6,245 93,15,927 72, 7,238 130,6,36,4,766 66,1,36,4 114,4,76 66,1,5,47 889,5,616 88,5,616 88,5,616 88,5,617 889,5,618 89,518 89,	1 1	2,110 1,320 1,200 1,470 920 296 490 448 432 * 812 1,250 1,950 3,933 1,762	1,475 18,24; 1,022 10,22c 1,293 8,88c 1,378 8,041 799 8,78; 817 8,91 890 11,888 864 11,556 640 5,12c 585 5,265 530 5,30 786 11,000 675 628 1	473 I 329 3393 I 370 I 354 344 362 I 471 I 278 267 310 500 I 434 I 356 I 474 I 474 I	263 15,941 31,88 987 13,165 20,000 20	527 * 607 * 607 * 607 * 607 * 607 * 607 * 604 59,48 649 98,35 672 124,24	 	l i		748,536 20,948 777,861 13,292 881,861 14,42c 899,494 18,108 869,325 16,762 1,267,912 22,53 1,267,912 12,59,797 1,315,155 18,512 1,547,061 1,702,719 1,309,9140 23,627	1873 1874 1875 1876 1877 1878 1879 1880 1881 1882 1883 1884 1885 1886	-Western Au
nia (26,375)	1872 104.417 30.08 1874 104.776 13.077 1875 1975	1,504 69 1,689 71 2,078 68 1,730 74 2,038 82	59 6,787 12 6,265 89 6,535 46 8,571 18 9,717 64 9,568 9,568 10,578 10,578 10,578 11,578 12,579 11,482 11,	7,039 324,257 7,714 333.732 8,075 34,606 8,169 327,017 9,270 36,118 3,483 38,936 9,932 443,158 1,163 505,006 1,636 505,006 505,006 1,524 549,741 1,173 571,412 568,924 1,288 594,976	19,249 30,394 20,731 35,105 20,731 35,105 20,731 35,105 21,051 35,105 21,051 21	1,477,600 1,107,161 1,477,600 1,457,78 1,458,400 1,158,040 1,158,040 1,158,070 1,178,0	7 893,556 1,3 5 943,325 1,2 2 1,68,3625 1,2 3 1,130,983 1,2 1 1,445,975 1,3 5 1,301,097 1,4 4 1,555,576 1,3 1,513,3693 1,4 7 1,731,599 1,3 1,475,5557 1,3 1,431,5457 1,3 1,431,545 1,4 7 1,449,371 1,3	238,112 27 239,507 95 262,209 95 25,209 95 25,209 95 27,484 81 315,854 28 311,895 99 413,393 383,762 317,418 95 477,722 477,722 664,198 677,806 96 629,429 99 735,299	45 2 45 2 150 3 172 6 172 7 172 8 172 8 172 8 172 8 172 8 172 1 167 1,2 167 1,2 215 1,3 257 1,6 303 1,7 318 1,8	1	\$8,610 1,00	47,813 26,75 66,861 32,70 00,002 32,55 52,070 23,60 46,420 21,88 89,977 28,78 49,778 37,21 57,365 28,84 53,738 28,84 54,638 28,84 54,638 28,84 54,638 28,84 54,638 28,84 54,638 28,95 24,353 20,24 27,5069 21,16	5 829,611 7 784,325 7 560,622	6,440 124, 5,129 125,55939 6,258 447, 4,283 86,6491 181, 8,297 169, 102, 3,229 30, 1,5646 167, 6,833 176, 6,833 176, 8,766 52,			5,714 112,344 5,85 137,05C 7,263 130,833 5,854 90,176 6,313 141,065 6,432 106,391 5,906 113,865 6,103 115,233 6,827 145,327 7,774 171,660 9,385 164,644 96,155		970 26,406 28,41 169 30,486 49,21 155 34,74 8 49,21 150 29,664 35,00 150 29,440 31,33 151 31,51 31,51 84,00 151 31,51 81	7 1 7 2 8		40,250 22,61 93,668 23,22 100,168 23,24 103,855 123,65 113,950 22,19 107,201 24,55 107,207 25,26 102,438 27,86 96,091 25,88 115,827 26,84 115,827 27,12 107,177 27,12 105,457 128,61 115,000 29,63 137,600 29,53	106,308 118,650 118,650 124,459 124,459 126,276 127,187 127,187 127,187 127,187 127,187 127,187 127,187 127,187 127,187 127,187 128,526 130,526 130,525 138,642 148,665 147,092	1,490,746 59,623 51,464 1,724,923 51,464 1,768,785 60,681 1,818,125 1,838,31 1,835,970 13,815,970 13,815,970 13,815,970 13,815,970 13,815,970 13,815,970 13,815,970 13,815,970 13,815,970 13,815,970 13,815,970 13,815,970 13,815,970 13,815,970 13,970 15,970	1873 1874 1875 1876 1877 1878 1879 1880 1881 1882 1883 1884 1885 1886	- Tasmania
Zesland (104,235)	1873 295,046 11,222 1874 341,560 12,344 1874 341,560 12,344 1875 1875 14,445 1875 1877 147,622 16,856 1878 437,191 17,771 1879 467,729 18,712 1851 48,864 19,341 1851 500,010 18,712 1852 37,707 19,000 1854 500,571 19,346 1851 1851 17,771 19,346 1851 1851 17,712 19,346 1851 1851 17,712 19,346 1851 1851 17,712 19,346 1851 1851 17,712 19,346 1851 1851 17,712 19,346 1851 17,712 19,346 1851 17,712 19,346 1851 17,712 19,346 1851 17,712 19,346 1851 17,712 19,346 1851 17,712 19,346 1851 17,712 19,346 1851 17,712 19,346 1851 17,712 19,346 1851 17,712 19,346 1851 17,712 19,346 1851 17,712 18,346 18,3	3,647 2,27 4,161 2,82 3,20 5,792 3,190 4,685 3,11 4,642 3,38 5,583 3,44 5,437 3,18 5,431 3,28 5,701 3,60 6,061 3,61 5,740 3,80 6,081 3,81	76 13,572 4 83 43,965 5 931,737 6 18,414 12,987 7 16,263 12,1987 7 16,11 15,154 11 15,154 12 12,987 7 12 19,945 7 12 19,945 7 12 19,945 7 12 19,945 7 13,1569 11 15,154 13 15,15	1,761 2,776,388 1,859 3,069,811 1,467 2,813,928 1,469 3,1580,294 1,611 3,916,023 1,611 3,916,023 1,761 4,167,889 1,234 3,124,936 1,923 3,233,396 1,923 3,333,396 1,923 3,757,493 1,934 3,934 1,934 3,936 1,936 3,871,267 1,906 3,707,488 1,907 4,88 1,907 4,88	3/3/3/4 1,054,26 1,165,26 1,16	10,913,936 13,366,936 13,366,936 13,166,936 148,678,111 22,668,311 22,668,311 22,668,313 23,958,313 24,958,313	7 5,610,371 1,4 2 5,251,269 1,6 2 5,828,627 1,8	43 571,144 78 784,829 66 834,547 44 786,514 60 789,177 12 884,983 22 949,692 16 819,716 813,621 4 89,836 1,002,491 1,003,430 66 1,033,700 32 983,337	145 2,3 209 2,6 542 3,1 954 33,1 954 33,1 1,070 3,4 1,171 3,6 1,258 3,7 1,480 4,0 1,570 4,2 1,654 4,4 1,809 4,6	89 376,156 32 549,844 500 787,824 97 959,528 1,237,501 1,029,764 1,319,460 74 1,319,460 74 1,326,327 1,348,235 1,248,235 1,373,219 1,440,055	132,428 3,3 105,674 2,9 90,804 2,8 141,614 4,0 264,577 6,0 3264,577 6,0 334,933 8,1 355,715 8,2 377,706 9,8 270,943 6,8 173,891 4,2 23,025 6,2	91,634 110,47 74-339 157,54 63,619 168,25 544,377 150,71 30,369 190,34 10,012 330,20 47,705 215,00 70,599 47,755 10,012 330,20 47,705 215,00	3-3-1-93 3-3-1-93 5-3-8-8-7-9 5-3-8-8-7-9 5-3-8-8-7-8-7-8-7-8-7-8-7-8-7-8-7-8-7-8-7	22,124 606, 15,236 477, 27,656 993, 37,679 801, 22,713 576, 64,877 709, 57,484 1,751, 46,877 1,221, 23,146 737, 33,703 1,205, 34,603 896, 27,912 760,	379 323 465	18,795	5,000 75,000	14,655 78 16,204 86 17,564 94 17,199 86 21,260 115 22,530 111 22,540 122 20,488 104	7.28 43,616 62,116 685 63,216 63,216 5399 49,527 7-216 43,760 63,66 53,022 64,52 54,022 64,022 64,02 54,022 64,02 54,022 64,02 54,022 64,02 54,022 6	2	05,400	24,131 9,000 99,8 225,351 8 99,8 369,391 440,411 443,907 437,856 312,914 161,7 528,156 503,917 556,179 177,275 58,381 187,793,191 186,970	58 578,430 36 698,637	11,704,853 123,92 13,069,338 207,33 12,985,085 200,08 13,384,075 14,056,266 16,677,445 369,99	1877 1878 1879 1880 1881 1882 1883	}New Zealan

Turnes to reason was consistent mass as in processors are now constant.

In the light gain in failthey in all the colories except New Section with Niss-amnounting in 1879, to 264,466 acres in Visionia; 16,50 acres in Queenshand; 490,356 acres in South Australia (in 1884); 39,400 acres in Western Australia; 21,000 acres in Tannania; 24,466 acres in New Zoskand.

* Prior to 188, the Queenshand shipping returns were swelled by ressele being counted alreads at each port of call.

The accrued mining found of New Zoskand amnounted each the 180 December 1879 to 2,374,567; the net listellity at this date was therefore 2,34,954,055.

Wheat and active destinated. The satisfaction laws real because of the control of the 1870 to 2,374,507; the net listellity at this date was therefore 2,34,954,055.

VICTORIAN YEAR-BOOK, 1887-8.

PART VII.—ACCUMULATION.

1430. The coins in circulation in Victoria are in all respects the same coins and as those used in the United Kingdom. The accounts are kept in sterling money (£ s. d.).

1431. In dealing with moneys or money values taken from returns Foreign where foreign moneys have been quoted, such values, for the purpose of this work, have been converted into their British equivalents according to the scale adopted by the Imperial Board of Trade, which is given in the following table:—

FOREIGN MONEYS AND BRITISH EQUIVALENTS.

	Cour	ntries.		Foreign Money	s.	British Equivalents.
					. (£ s. d.
	Austria	•••	•••	Gulden	- }.	or 12 to the £
	Argentine R	epublic	•••	Peso nacional	•••	0 4 0
	Belgium	•••	•••	Franc	. {	$\begin{array}{cccc} 0 & 0 & 9.6 \\ \text{or 25 to the } \pounds \end{array}$
	Chili	444	•••	Peso fuerte	(0 4 2
	China	•••	•••	Tael	•••	Various *
	Denmark	•••	•••	Krone	{	0 l l 1 de 1 de 1 de 1 de 1 de 1 de 1 de
	Egypt		•••	Piastre	· · [$0 0 2\frac{1}{2}$
	~87 Pv	•••	•••	7,100,020	ļ	or 96 to the £
	France	***		Franc	. }	$\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 0 & 9.6 \\ \text{or 25 to the } \pounds \end{array}$
			(Mark	· ·	0 1 0
	Germany			Krone		0 10 0
	Gormany	•••	(Doppel krone	•••	1 0 0
•	Greece		`	Drachme	\$	$0 0 8\frac{1}{2}$
	GICCCC	•••	•••		Ų	or 28 to the £
	Holland	•••		Gulden	- {	$\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 1 & 8 \\ \text{or } 12 \text{ to the } \mathfrak{L} \end{array}$
						0 0 9.6
	Italy	•••	,	Lira	31	or 25 to the £
	Japan	•••		Yen		0 4 2
	Mexico	•••		Dollar	•••	0 4 2
	Norway.	•••		Krone	{	$\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 1 & 1\frac{1}{3} \\ \text{or } 18 \text{ to the } \pounds \end{array}$
	Portugal			Milreis		0.46
	_	•••				0 0 9 6
	Roumania	•••	•••	Lei	{	or 25 to the £
	Russia	• • •		Silver rouble	•••	0 2 0

^{*} The average value of the Haikwan tael has been as follows during a period of twelve years:— 1886, 5s. $0\frac{1}{6}$ d.; 1885, 5s. $3\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 1884, 5s. 7d.; 1883, 5s. $7\frac{1}{4}$ d.; 1882, 5s. $8\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 1881, 5s. $6\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 1880, 5s. $9\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 1879, 5s. 7d.; 1878, 6s. $11\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 1877, 6s.; 1876, 5s. $11\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 1875, 6s. 2d.

FOREIGN MONEYS AND BRITISH EQUIVALENTS—continued.

Coun	tries.		Foreign Moneys.	British Equivalents.
Spain	•••	•••	Peseta	$ \begin{cases} & £ s. d. \\ 0 0 9.6 \\ \text{or 25 to the } £ \end{cases} $
Sweden	•••	• • • •	Krona	$ \begin{cases} 0 & 1 & 1\frac{1}{3} \\ \text{or } 18 \text{ to the } \pounds \end{cases} $
Switzerland	•••	•••	Franc	$ \begin{array}{cccc} 0 & 0 & 9.6 \\ \text{or 25 to the } \pounds \end{array} $
Turkey	****	• • •	Piastre	0 0 2.16 or 100 equal 18s.
United States Uruguay	S	•••	Pogo fronto	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

Royal Mint.

1432. A branch of the Royal Mint was established in Melbourne in 1872, and was opened to the public on the 12th June of that year, The premises occupy 2 acres 1 rood and 26 perches of land, valued in October, 1880, at £8,500, but now probably worth ten times that amount; the original cost of the buildings, machinery, fittings, and furniture was £68,350.*

Gold received at Mint. 1433. From the time of the opening of the Mint to the end of 1887 $9\frac{3}{4}$ million ounces of gold were received thereat. In point of average purity, the gold sent to the Mint is considerably above the standard (viz., 22 carats, worth £3 17s. $10\frac{1}{2}$ d. per oz.), and thus the value of the whole quantity was 39 millions sterling, or rather over £4 per oz. The following table shows the quantity and value of the gold received in each year:—

GOLD RECEIVED AT THE MELBOURNE MINT, 1872 TO 1887.

Yea	ır.		Quantity.		Value.
			Oz.		£
1872	•••	•••	190,738		764,917
1873	•••	••• ' '	221,870		887,127
1874	•••	•••	335,318		1,349,102
1875	•••	•••	489,732		1,947,713
1876	•••	•••	543,199		2,149,481
1877	• • •	•••	378,310		1,491,819
1878	•••	•••	569,932		2,267,431
1879	•••	•••	656,556		2,637,738
1880	•••	•••	758,721		3,061,820
1881	•••	•••	692,213	•	2,792,985
1882	• • •		818,905		3,310,971
1883	• • •		785,716		3,158,420
1884	•••	•••	945,429		3,802,229
18 85	•••	•••	836,169		3,350,737
1886	•••		756,249		3,028,374
1887	•••	•••	769,897		3,074,223
Total	• • •		9,748,954		39,075,087

^{*} See Amended Return to an order of the Legislative Assembly, Parliamentary Paper C.—No. 4*, Session 1880.

1434. A simple calculation, based upon the total value as shown in Gold the lowest line of the last column of the table, will show that the gold standard received amounted to 10,035,335 oz. standard, valued at £3 17s. $10\frac{1}{2}$ d. per oz., or 286,381 oz. more than the quantity of gold actually received at the Mint.

1435. It will be observed that the gold received at the Mint in 1887 Gold was more by 13,648 ounces than in 1886, but was less than in any other 1887. year since 1881.

1436. Gold is issued from the Mint as coin or as bullion. The for- Gold issued mer, with the exception of 490,000 half-sovereigns, has consisted entirely of sovereigns. The following is a statement of the gold issued in each year, whether in the shape of coin or bullion:-

GOLD ISSUED AT MELBOURNE MINT, 1872 TO 1887.

Year.	Co	oin.	Bullio	Total Value of Coin		
	Sovereigns.	Half-sovereigns.	Quantity.	Value.	and Bullion.	
	Number.	Number.	Oz.	£	£	
1872	748,000		1,205	3,611	751,611	
1873	752,000	165,000	3,106	11,035	845,535	
1874	1,373,000		2,912	10,417	1,383,417	
1875	1,888,000		3,553	13,857	1,901,857	
1876	2,124,000	•••	3,625	14,145	2,138,145	
1877	1,487,000	80,000	3,326	13,004	1,540,004	
1878	2,171,000		3,691	14,640	2,185,640	
1879	2,740,000		1,740	6,830	2,746,830	
1880	3,052,800	•••	1,861	7,219	3,060,019	
1881	2,324,800	42,000	106,999	448,767	2,794,567	
1882	2,465,250*	107,500*	189,837	789,687	3,308,687	
1883	2,050,000		266,679	1,112,478	3,162,478	
1884	2,942,000	48,000	200,766	835,728	3,801,728	
1885	2,966,500	11,000	91,335	379,839	3,351,839	
1886	2,901,500	38,000	25,701	107,719	3,028,219	
1887	2,855,800	64,000	45,030	186,395	3,074,195	
Cotal	34,841,650	555,500	951,366	3,955,371	39,074,771	

1437. The difference in value between the gold coin issued from the Gold coin Mint in 1886 and 1887 was £32,700, the excess being in favour of The gold coin issued in 1887 was less not only than that in 1886, but was also less than that in 1885, 1884, or 1880; it was, however, in excess of that in any other year.

1438. The quantity of gold issued in the form of bullion has been gold bullion falling off very considerably since 1883. In that year its value amounted to over £1,100,000, or to 35 per cent. of the total value

^{*} Figures amended since last publication.

of coin and bullion issued; but in 1887 it amounted to little over £186,000, or to only 6.5 per cent. of that value.

Loss on minting operations.

1439. From the opening of the Mint to the end of 1887, the quantity of coin struck was 9,023,414 oz., and the net loss (exclusive of tailings) attendant on the out-turn of this quantity was 154 oz. net loss per million on the out-turn of coin is therefore 17.1. exception of two of the years for which the returns show a gain, the loss varied from 179 per million in the year of the opening of the Mint (1872) to 3 per million in 1881.

Victorian and other

1440. Nearly four-fifths of the gold received at the Mint since and other goldminted its first establishment was raised in Victoria, and over a seventh came The bulk of the remainder was contributed by from New Zealand. the other Australasian colonies—chiefly Tasmania—and a very small quantity by Natal. The following were the quantities received from these countries respectively prior to and during 1887:—

VICTORIAN AND OTHER GOLD RECEIVED AT MELBOURNE MINT, 1872 to 1887.

Colony in which the Gold	3.	Gold Received.				
was raised.	Prior to 1887.	During 1887.	Total.			
	Oz.	Oz.				
Victoria	. 7,077,270	595,087	7,672,357			
New South Wales	7 906	799	8,095			
Queensland	4 909	184	4,506			
South Australia	152,155	31,746	183,901			
Western Australia	, 600	1,659	2,260			
Tasmania	. 355,377	31,861	387,238			
New Zealand	. 1,327,664	98,717	1,426,381			
Natal	1,731	•••	1,731			
India	. 1	•••	1			
Unknown	. 52,640	9,844	62,484			
Total	. 8,979,057	769,897	9,748,954			

Mint charges.

1441. Gold deposited at the Mint is subject to a charge of 1½d. per ounce on the gross weight before melting if the deposit contains 1,000 ounces of standard gold or over; and of 2d. per ounce if the deposit contains less than 1,000 ounces—the minimum charge on any deposit being four shillings.

Mint allowances.

1442. Any silver in a deposit in excess of 4 per cent. of the weight of the deposit after melting is allowed for at a rate per ounce to be fixed from time to time by the Deputy Master. A reduction of a sixth of the charges is made on deposits containing more than 24 ounces of unrefinable gold, or gold containing silver in less proportion than 41 per cent. and base metal in less proportion than 2 per cent. of the weight of the deposit after melting.

1443. Standard gold contains 91.67 per cent. (22 carats out of 24) Fineness of of pure gold, but the gold (chiefly dust and bars) received at the Mint in 1887 contained as much as 94.63 per cent. of pure gold, and therefore it had to be considerably reduced in fineness to bring it to a fit state for making into money. The silver in the gold received in 1887 amounted to 3.95 per cent., and the base metals to 1.42 per cent. These proportions vary but little from year to year.

gold re-ceived at Mint.

1444. The standard weight of the sovereign is 25682 of an ounce weight and (equal to 7.988 grammes, or 123.27447 grains troy), and the standard weight of the half-sovereign is 12841 of an ounce. The standard fineness of those pieces is 916.6 parts (or $\frac{11}{12}$) of pure gold in every 1,000 parts. In practice a small margin is allowed, and the actual weight and fineness of the gold coins struck at the Melbourne Mint, as tested in London, at the periods named, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, were as follow:—

WEIGHT AND FINENESS OF GOLD COINS STRUCK AT THE MELBOURNE MINT.

Date.	Averag	e Weight.		Average Proportion of Gold in 1,000 Parts.	
D 410.	Sovereigns.	Half-sovereigns.	Sovereigns.	Half-sovereigns.	
	Oz.	Oz.			
September, 1883	•2567	•••	916.570	•••	
December "	•2567	•••	916:544	•••	
March, 1884	•2568	•••	916.553		
June "	•2568	·128 4	916:594	916.450	

1445. It is satisfactory to know that the standard of weight and weight and purity of the Australian gold coinage is still maintained, as the chemist and assayer to the Royal Mint, London (Mr. W. Chandler Roberts-Austen, F.R.S.), in his report dated 3rd April, 1888,* states that "Pyx coins have been received as in former years from the branches of the Royal Mint in Sydney and Melbourne, and they continue to show a very close approximation to the legal standard."

fineness maintained.

^{*} See 18th Report of the London Mint, page 51.

weight by

1446. It may be mentioned that, according to experiments made by circulation. the late Professor Stanley Jevons and Mr. J. B. Martin, of the Institute of Bankers, the sovereign, when in circulation, loses '043 grain per annum, equivalent to $\frac{7}{20.000}$, or about one-twelfth of a penny, and becomes light (7\frac{3}{4} grains short in weight) in 18 years from the date of its issue.

Mint receipts and expenditure.

1447. By the Victorian Mint Act (31 Vict. No. 307) it is provided that the sum of £20,000 shall be paid annually to the Mint from the Consolidated Revenue, but in the following table, which shows the Mint revenue and expenditure in each of the fourteen financial years ended with 1886-7, and the excess of the latter over the former, the net results alone are given, the amount of subsidy returned to the Treasury each year being omitted from both sides of the account:—

MINT REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE,* 1873-4 TO 1886-7.

Year.	Mint Receipts.	Mint Expenditure.	Excess of Expenditure over Receipts.		
			Amount.	Percentage	
	£	£	£		
1873-4	4,799	4,972	173	3.60	
1874–5	7,504	15,701	8,197	109-24	
1875-6	7,659	9,305	1,646	21.49	
1876–7	7,512	11,229	3,717	49.48	
1877-8	7,247	19,553	12,306	169.81	
1878-9	7,906	13,376	5,470	69.19	
1879-80	10,158	13,650	3,492	34.38	
1880-81	10,197	14,372	4,175	40.94	
1881–2	10,917	14,656	3,739	34 · 24	
1882–3	$11,\!292$	15,897	4,605	40.78	
1883–4	10,415	15,148	4,733	45.44	
1884–5	13,042	14,696	1,654	12.68	
1885-6	11,705	15,387	3,682	31.46	
1886–7	11,058	18,014	6,956	62.91	
Total	131,411	195,956	64,545	49.12	

Excess of expenditure

1448. It will be observed that in the period to which the table relates expenditure over receipts. the Mint expenditure exceeded the Mint receipts by 49 per cent., and the establishment was worked at an apparent total loss of £64,545, the average loss per annum being £4,610. During 1886-7 the loss was £6,956, or 63 per cent. over the receipts.

Mint receipts.&c. Melbourne, Sydney, and London.

1449. Whilst in 1887, the expenditure in the Melbourne Mint exceeded the revenue by less than a third, the expenditure in the Sydney

^{*} Figures derived from those given in the Treasurer's Finance Statements. The fluctuations in the expenditure in the earlier years are probably due chiefly to the subsidy being returned at irregular periods.

Mint exceeded the revenue by more than two-thirds. In the London Mint, on account of the large profit made on the purchase of silver* and bronze for coinage, the receipts amounted to nearly three times the expenditure. The following is a statement of the revenue and expenditure, and difference between those items, in the three Mints during the past year:-

MELBOURNE, SYDNEY, AND LONDON MINTS.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1887.

Locality of Mint.		Mint Receipts. †	Mint Expenditure.	Excess of Expenditure over Receipts.		
				Amount.	Percentage.	
		£	£	£		
Melbourne	•••	11,058	18,014	6,956	62.91	
Sydney	•••	10,328	13,750	3,422	33.13	
London		288,005	100,252	187,753	+187.28	

Note.—The plus sign (+) indicates that the receipts exceeded the expenditure.

1450. The Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint was established in sydney 1855, and from that date to the end of 1887, 15,603,591 ounces‡ of gold to 1887. were received thereat, of which it is believed that 7,099,404 ounces, or nearly half, were raised in the colony of New South Wales; 4,717,600 ounces, or nearly a third, in Queensland; 2,113,503 ounces, or a seventh, in New Zealand; and 1,438,143 ounces, or about an eleventh, in Victoria. In the same period, 53,848,500 sovereigns, 4,777,000 half-sovereigns, and 672,206 ounces of bullion, valued at £2,684,591, were issued from this branch, the whole being valued at £58,921,591. It should be mentioned that since the establishment of the Melbourne Mint only about 800 ounces of Victorian gold have been coined in Sydney.

1451. The quantity of gold received at the Sydney Mint during 1887 sydney Mint, was 597,707 ounces, valued at £2,173,306, nearly three-fourths of which was produced in Queensland, not quite a fifth in New South Wales, about an eleventh in New Zealand, but only a very small quantity in the other colonies. The total value of coin and bullion issued in that

† The Melbourne Mint receives an annual subsidy of £20,000 from the Government of Victoria, and the Sydney Mint one of £15,000 from the Government of New South Wales. The unexpended portions of these amounts are left out of account in this table.

‡ Including 161,449 ounces of coin.

^{*} The average price at which silver bullion was purchased by the London Mint in 1887 was 3s. 85d. per ounce, as compared with 3s. 9½d. in 1886. and as silver coin is issued at 5s. 6d. per ounce, the profit (seignorage) which accrued to the State was 1s. 9¾d. per ounce, or at the rate of very nearly 48 per cent. The rate of seignorage averaged only 9 per cent. in the years 1870 to 1872, but rose rapidly—especially since 1877—to 42 per cent. in 1886 and 48 per cent. in 1887. As a set-off against the profit on the silver coinage, however, there is a loss sustained on silver coins returned, which amounted in 1887 to about one-fifth of the profit realized.—(See Annual Reports of London Mint.)

year amounted to £2,093,235 consisting of 2,002,000 sovereigns, 134,000 half-sovereigns, and 6,211 ounces of gold bullion valued at £24,235. The value of coin and bullion issued from the Sydney Mint was less by over one and a quarter million sterling in 1886, and by nearly a million sterling in 1887, than that issued from the Melbourne Mint in those years.

London Mint, 1887. 1452. No other metal than gold is coined at the Melbourne and Sydney Mints, the silver and bronze coinage required by the colonies being obtained from England. Besides gold, silver, and bronze British money, silver, nickel, and bronze coins of various denominations are struck at the Royal Mint, London, for several of Her Majesty's possessions. The following table shows the number and value of coins of thirty-four different denominations issued from that Mint in 1887:—

Coins Struck at the London Mint, 1887.

Denomination.	Number of Coins.	Nominal Value.
[mperial—		£ s. a
	53,844	269,220 0 0
Gold—Five-pound pieces		
,, Two-pound pieces	91,345 1,111,280	182,690 0 0 1,111,280 0 0
,, Sovereigns		
,, Half-sovereigns	871,770 972 501	435,885 0 (68,395 5 (
Silver—Crowns	273,581 483,347	
" Double Florins		
,, Half-crowns	1,438,046	179,755 15 (
,, Florins	1,776,903	177,690 6 (201.706 13 (
" Shillings	4,034,133	
", Sixpences	3,675,607	91,890 3 6 88 4 6
,, Fourpences (Maundy money only)	5,292	
Threepences	2,785,249	• · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Twopences (Maundy money only)	8,296 17,506	69 2 8 72 18 10
,, Pence ,, ,,		
Bronze—Pence	5,315,085	
,, Half-pence	10,701,305	22,294 7 8
,, Farthings	1,340,800	1,396 13
Consider Constant Constant	100,000	5,136 19
Canada, Silver—Twenty-five cents		
,, ,, Ten cents	350,000	7,191 15 7 5.136 19
,, Five cents	500,000	
,, Bronze—Cents	1,500,000	
Cyprus, ,, Piastres	45,000	
,, ,, Half-piastres	60,120	
,, ,, Quarter-piastres Hong Kong, Silver—Twenty cents	59,760	• • •
Hong Kong, Silver—I wenty cents	200,000	6,666 13
,, ,, Ten cents	2,440,858	40,680 19
Five cents	2,447,916	20,399 6 (100 0 (
Jamaica, Nickel—Pence	24,000	
,, ,, Halfpence	72,000	150 0
Farthings	192,000	200 0 0
Straits Settlements, Silver—Fifty cents	94,000	7,833 6 8
,, ,, Twenty cents	220,000	7,333 6 8
,, Ten cents	640,000	10,666 13 4 3,666 13 4
,, ,, Five cents	440,000	3,666 13
Total	43,369,043	3,014,810 10

1453. According to the table, the silver coined at the London Mint Silver coined in 1887 represented an aggregate nominal value of £965,866, which Mint, 1887. was more by £379,848 than that coined in 1886, and more by £95,606 than that coined in 1885, but less by £306,159 than that coined in 1883, when, however, the silver coinage was larger than in any other year since the introduction of the present coinage in 1817.

1454. In consequence, no doubt, of the gold coined at the Colonial Gold coined Mints having been sufficient to meet all requirements, no sovereigns were struck at the London Mint in 1881, 1882, 1883, or 1886, and no half-sovereigns in the first two and last of those years. Gold to the value of £1,999,075, however, was coined in 1887, the dies used being of a new design, in honour of the Jubilee of Her Majesty. coins were put in circulation on the day appointed for the celebration of the Jubilee (21st June, 1887). The following is the nominal value of the gold coins struck at the London Mint during the last 16 years*:-

Mint, 1872 to 1887.

Nominal Value of Gold Coins Struck at the London Mint, 1872 TO 1887.

				- -		£
1872	•••		***	•••	•••	15,261,436
1873	***		•••	•••	•••	3,384,564
1874			***	•••	•••	1,461,564
1875	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	243,247
1876	•••	•••		•••	***	4,696,649
1877	• •••	***	•••	•••	***	981,469
1878	***	•••	•••	•••	•••	2,265,069
1879		***	•••	•••	•••	35,050
1880	•••	•••	•••	***	•••	4,150,053
1881	•••	•••	•••	•••	***	Nil
1882		•••	•••	•••	•••	Nil
1883	•••	•••		•••		1,403,713
188 4	•••	•••	•••	•••		2,324,015
1885	. •••	•••	•••	•••	•••	2,973,453
1886	•••		•••	•••	•••	Nil
1887	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	1,999,075
	Total	•••	***	. •••	•••	£41,179,357

1455. It is pointed out by Mr. Mulhall† that the British Mint has British cointurned out more coined money since the accession of her present Majesty than had been previously issued therefrom from the period of accession. the Norman Conquest. In support of this statement he gives the following figures:-

age before and since Queen's

^{*} It is estimated that 90,000,000 sovereigns, and 40,000,000 half-sovereigns, of a nominal value in all of £110,000,000, are circulating in the United Kingdom, and that about half these are light. The Mint authorities state that, exclusive of the expense of re-coinage, it would cost nearly £650,000 to make good the deficient weight, which amounts to $5\frac{1}{8}$ tons.

[†] Fifty Years of National Progress, page 70.

Money Coined in England before and since Queen Victoria's Accession.

(000,000's omitted.)

			Gold.		Silver.			Total.
1066-1837		•••	164,	• • • •	42,			206,
1837-1886	•••	•••	254,	•••	21,	•••	•••	275,

Silver and bronze coin supplied and withdrawn. 1456. Besides supplying the silver and bronze coinage required for circulation in the Australasian colonies, as already stated, the London Mint also withdraws silver coin from the colonies after it has become worn or defaced, allowing for the same at its full nominal value. The following are the values of the coin supplied and withdrawn in the last nine years:—

Coin Supplied to and Withdrawn from the Australasian Colonies by the London Mint, 1879 to 1887.

Colony.	Year.	Value	Value of Worn Silver Coin		
		Silver.	Bronze.	Total.	Withdrawn.
		£ .	£	£	£
(1879	125,500	2,080	127,580	24,230
	1880	80,000		80,000	58,039
	1881	74,800	• •	74,800	51,519
/ ·	1882	55,200	1,005	56,205	34,036
Victoria √	1883	24,800	600	25,400	10,601
	1884	10,000	2,000	12,000	9,474
	1885	30,000	2,500	32,500	9,483
	1886	21,600	2,500	24,100	9,407
	1887	28,800	1,000	29,800	7,633
(1879	85,000	1,000	86,000	890
	1880	25,000	•••	25,000	16,574
in the state of th	1881	24,000	500	24,500	9,950
-	1882	44,000	2,000	46,000	7,590
New South Wales <	1883	49,000	2,000	51,000	9,207
	1884	40,000	1,000	41,000	4,531
	1885	56,000	3,000	59,000	4,075
and the second of the second o	1886	34,000	1,500	35,500	2,380
L.	1887	2,400	500	2,900	4,042
(1882	50,000	•••	50,000	•••
Omeone level	1885	51,200	520	51,720	
Queensland	1886	•••	•••	•••	• • •
	1887	•	•••	•••	•••
(1879	30,000	2,240	32,240	
	1880	57,000	•••	57,000	•••
South Australia <	1882	40,000	•••	40,000	
	1886	4,000	1,100	5,100	•••
(1887		20	20	

pieces

supplied to colonies.

COIN SUPPLIED TO AND WITHDRAWN FROM THE AUSTRALASIAN Colonies by the London Mint, 1879 to 1887—continued.

Colony.	Year.	Valu	Value of Worn Silver Coin		
	Tear.	Silver.	Bronze.	Total.	Withdrawn.
		£	£	£	£
1 2 Park and the second	1879	5,000	400	5,400	
	1880	0,000	100	i	1,200
Western Australia	1881			•••	1,200
)	1886		-	•••	1,200
	1887			•••	• • •
	200.				•••
(1882	16,000		16,000	ľ
	1883	14,000	20	14,020	10,045
Tasmania	1885	1	600	600	10,010
)	1886	2,400		2,400	1
	1887	_,	•••	2,100	•••
					• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
	1879	500	2,500	3,000	
	1882	73,800	~~~~~	73,800	,
New Zealand	1884	500	1,500	2,000	
	1886	2,000	500	2,500	
	1887	5,295	480	5,775	
		1		, , , ,	
	1879	246,000	8,220	254,220	25,120
	1880	162,000		162,000	75,813
	1881	98,800	500	99,300	62,669
• •	1882	279,000	3,005	282,005	41,626
Total {	1883	87,800	2,620	90,420	29,853
444	1884	50,500	4,500	55,000	14,005
	1885	137,200	6,620	143,820	13,558
	1886	64,000	5,600	69,600	11,787
	1887	36,495	2,000	38,495	11,675
	100,	00,200	_,000	30,100	11,010

1457. The Deputy-Master of the London Mint* for several years Threepenny drew attention to the increased demand for threepenny pieces in the Australasian colonies; for while such coins to the value of £3,200 were sufficient for those colonies in 1884, their requirements increased to £15,200 in 1885, and to £22,000 in 1886. In 1887, however, the demand had fallen off, threepenny pieces to the value of only £12,875, or £10,000 less than in the previous year, were asked for.

1458. The value of gold and silver coin issued from the mints of the Coinage of the world. different countries of the world in the three years ended with 1886 is stated to have been as follows:

^{*} See Annual Reports for 1885 and 1886, pages 5 and 6.

[†] Taken, except the figures for Australasia, from the report for 1887 of Mr. James P. Kimball, director of the United States Mint. Mr. Kimball gives the amounts in dollars, which have been turned into pounds sterling upon the assumption that £1 is equal to 45 dollars.

GOLD AND SILVER COINAGE OF THE WORLD, 1884 TO 1886.*

	18	84.	18	85.	1886.	
Countries.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Australasia	4,561,000	• •••	4,458,000	•••	4,628,500	•••
United States	4,998,282	5,944,764	5,786,044	6,033,787	6,030,321	6,684,731
Mexico	68,479	5,286,954	88,177	5,383,485		5,623,298
Argentine Republic Great Britain	2,356,212	667,672	2,993,058	737,650	•••	423,165
Great Britain India	2,550,212	3,615,319	12,794	5,718,183		5,650,295
Canada					•••	46,875
Germany	2,859,061	23,816	404,051	120,347	1,772,127	240,409
Austria-Hungary	509,167	1,039,121	581,658	864,096		913,424
France Belgium	•••	4,825	11,636	•••	928,278	6,207
Italy	12,951	442,074	132,474	48,090	47,452	192,035 374, 034
Netherlands	12,001	38,106	58,333	16,750		•••
Norway	•••			11,167	112,392	4.4
Sweden	213,004	27,663	6,979	16,309	204,623	
Denmark	1,038,126	1,403,952	507,314	766,316	493,701	2,838
Spain Portugal	38,925	1,405,952	51,300	700,510	37,422	1,053,647 62,451
Japan	118,628	749,982	209,168	1,316,860		1,892,938
Brazil	•••	•••	12,237	2,519	4,303	6,328
Russia	3,878,140	258,072	4,309,553	200,994		271,688
Turkey	•••	•••	•••	•••	760,833	183,335
Egypt Hayti	•••	•••		•••	•••	† 667,531 30,156
Colombia	•		•••		5,618	282,255
Switzerland					201,042	104,542
Peru		291,864		276,305		123,347
Venezuela	•••		•••	•••	•••	267,989
Sandwich Islands	•••	145,833	•••	000 505	•••	669,952
Cochin China Monaco	•••	25,000	34,302	266,565	60,313	009,902
Chili	•••	•••	16,162	117,517	7,752	201,267
Total	20,651,975	19,965,017	19,673,240	21,896,940	19,238,668	25,974,725

Gold coined in Australia and other countries.

1459. The figures in the table show that the value of the gold coin issued from the Australasian Mints in 1886 was about half as much again as that issued in that year from the Russian Mint, and far exceeded that issued from the mints of any of the other countries referred to except the United States.

Exports of gold coin.

1460. Since the establishment of the Melbourne Mint in 1872, the value of gold coin exported from Victoria (£31,052,259), less the value of that imported (£1,994,170), has amounted to £29,058,089, or less by £6,061,311 than the total value of such coin issued from the Mint. In 1887, the value of the gold coin exported amounted to only

^{*} Calendar years, except for India and Mexico.

[†] Recoinage.

£1,011,121, or somewhat less than two-thirds of that in the previous year; whilst the value of that imported was only £51,927. destination and value of the exports of gold coin in that year were as follow :--

EXPORTS OF GOLD COIN, 1887.

Destination	£	Destination.	£
India	128,000	Tasmania	49,300
Ceylon	49,135	Hong Kong	. 15,540
United Kingdom	342,246	Fiji	5,000
South Australia	76,000		
New South Wales	275,900		
Queensland	25,000	Total	£1,011,121
Western Australia	45,000		

1461. The returns of the Bank of England show that a considerable Australian quantity of the Australian gold coinage finds its way there. The figures Bank of are complete for each year from 1875 to 1887, and in the following table are collated with those showing the amount of coinage struck in the same years at the two Australian Mints, the difference between the amount coined and the amount lodged in the Bank of England being also shown:--

coinage at England.

GOLD COINAGE.—AMOUNT STRUCK AND AMOUNT RECEIVED AT BANK OF ENGLAND.

		Nominal	Value of Austra Coinage.	Nominal Value of Australian	Excess of Aus- tralian Gold Coinage over	
		Struck at Mel- bourne Mint.	Struck at Sydney Mint.	Total.	Gold Coinage received at Bank of England.	and above that received at the Bank of England.
		£	£	£	£	£
1875	•••	1,888,000	2,122,000	4,010,000	2,726,000	1,284,000
1876	•••	2,124,000	1,643,000	3,767,000	2,075,000	1,692,000
1877	•••	1,527,000	1,590,000	3,117,000	3,748,000	-631,000
1878	•••	2,171,000	1,322,000	3,493,000	2,773,000	720,000
1879	•••	2,740,000	1,413,000	4,153,000	1,617,000	2,536,000
1880	•••	3,052,800	1,499,000	4,551,800	2,377,000	2,174,800
1881	•••	2,345,800	1,391,000	3,736,800	3,306,000	430,800
1882	•••	2,519,000	1,324,000	3,843,000	2,203,000	1,640,000
1883	•••	2,050,000	1,218,000	3,268,000	1,518,000	1,750,000
1884	•••	2,966,000	1,595,000	4,561,000	284,040	4,276,960
1885	•••	2,972,000	1,486,000	4,458,000	3,012,000	1,446,000
1886	•••	2,920,500	1,708,000	4,628,500	2,187,000	2,441,500
1887	•••	2,887,800	2,069,000	4,956,800	202,000	4,754,800
Total	•••	32,163,900	20,380,000	52,543,900	28,028,040	24,515,860†

1462. It will be noticed that in the thirteen years named in the Proportion table more than half the gold coin issued from the Australian Mints found its way to the Bank of England; also, that the value of Australian coinage received at the Bank of England exceeded that struck in 1877, The smallest quantity was received in 1887, in but in no other year.

lian coinage sent to Bank of England.

^{*} The minus sign (-) indicates that the value of Australian gold coinage received at the Bank of England exceeded that struck in the year by the amount against which it is placed. † Net figures.

which year in consequence of the large amount of English money which for some time previously had been in course of remittance to Australia for investment, the coined gold was necessarily retained in the colonies for purposes of exchange. The next smallest amount received at the Bank of England was in 1884; indeed so great was the demand for gold in Australia at that time, that in the early part of the year over a million sterling was actually shipped from London to Australia.* This circumstance, at the time, created much surprise, and has received various explanations, but there is very little doubt that the chief cause was the extensive borrowings of the Australasian colonies during the two years 1883 and 1884; for whilst at the end of 1882, the aggregate debt of the Australasian colonies was about $99\frac{1}{4}$ millions, nearly 10 millions was added thereto in 1883, and a further sum of $17\frac{1}{4}$ millions in 1884, thus swelling the debt by the end of 1884 to 126 millions.

Value of coinage in various countries. 1463. Herr Soetbeer, a distinguished German economist, has estimated as follows the total value—to which has been added the value per head—of the gold and silver employed as circulating medium in the various countries named at the end of 1885†:—

APPROXIMATE VALUE \$\(\frac{1}{2}\) OF GOLD AND SILVER COIN IN THE CIVILIZED COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD, 1885.

	Gold.		Si	Total Gold	
Country.	Total millions.	Amount per Head.	Total millions.	Amount per Head.	and Silver per Head.
	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
England §	111,	3 1 8	22,	0 12 3	3 13 11
British Colonies (without India)	34,	2 8 7	3,	0 4 3	2 12 10
Holland	4,	1 0 0	13,	3 5 0	4 5 0
France, Italy, Belgium, Switzerland	210,	2 14 7	160,	2 1 7	4 16 2
Austria-Hungary	8,	0 3 11	19,	0 9 3.	0 13 2
Germany	87,	1 15 6	45,	0 18 4	2 13 10
Sweden and Norway	6,	0 17 2	2,	0 5 9	1 2 11
Russia	39,	0 8 10	14,	0 3 2	0 12 0
United States	123,	2 3 11	65,	1 3 3	3 7 2
Other Countries in Europe and America	47,	•••	50,	•••	•••
Total	669,	•••	393,	•••	•••

Gold and silver circulating in United Kingdom. 1464. The total value of gold and silver money circulating in the civilized countries of the world is thus estimated to be 1,062 millions

^{*} Of this amount £400,000 was for the Union Bank, Melbourne. It is believed the remainder went to the other colonies.

[†] See L'Almanach de Gotha, 1887, page 1068.

‡ Value given in marks, which have been converted into English money on the assumption that a mark is equal to one shilling.

[§] It is presumed that Wales, Scotland, and Ireland are included.

¶ The calculations have been based on the population of Russia in Europe.

sterling, of which about $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., viz., $16\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. of the gold and $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the silver, circulates in the United Kingdom.

1465. The amount of existing coined money is stated by Mr. Mul-coinage of hall* to be 673 millions of gold and 455 millions of silver. He gives the following as the coinage of the world since the year of the Queen's accession (1837), but this includes the gold and silver which have been reminted:

Coinage of the World, 1837–1886.

		(MIIII)	ons omitte	ed.)			
	•		Gold. £	-	Silver. £		Total. £
British Empire	. •••	•••	319,	• • •	194,	•••	513,
European Conti	inent		635,	•••	245,	•••	880,
United States	••••	•••	266,	•••	82,	•••	348,
Total	•••	• • •	1,220,	•••	521,	•••	1,741,

1466. There is no doubt that in every country a considerable quantity Gold and of gold and some silver coins are withdrawn from circulation for use in manufactures. From inquiries made by Mr. Kimball, Director of the tures. United States Mint, it appears that, in 1885, 25 per cent. of the gold and nearly 3 per cent. of the silver objects made in the United States were manufactured from coins of that country, and that $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the gold and $1\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. of the silver objects were manufactured from coins of other countries.

1467. The silver sold by the Melbourne Mint in 1887 to silversmiths silver sold and others was 27,813 oz., as against 29,283 oz. in 1886.‡ Owing to the depreciation of silver, it is probable that but little silver coin is now melted for use in the arts and manufactures.

from Melbourne Mint.

1468. The following is Dr. Soetbeer's estimate of the annual con-quantity of sumption of the precious metals in arts and manufactures by the various silver used civilized nations of the world §:-

in arts, &c.

GOLD AND SILVER USED IN ARTS, ETC., IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Countries.		Average Annual Consumption for Art purposes of—		
	Gold.	Silver.		
	Oz.	Oz.		
United Kingdom	643,000	2,893,500		
France	675,150	3,215,000		
Germany	472,605	3,215,000		
Anatria Wangarer	93,235	1,286,000		
Citonload	482,250	1,028,000		
T4-1	192,900	803,750		
D	96,450	1,286,000		
TTm:Lad Otaton	482,250	3,858,000		
Other similined countries	160,750	1,703,950		
Total	3,298,590	19,289,200		

[†] Report for 1886, page 58. * Fifty Years of National Progress, page 71. 1 See Mint Report, 1887, page 80. § Verwendung des Goldes und Silbers. Jena, 1881.

Value of gold and silver used in arts, &c. 1469. If Dr. Soetbeer's estimate be correct, the gold used in arts and manufactures by the civilized nations of the world would amount in value, at £4 per oz., to £13,194,360, or at £3 15s. per oz., to £12,369,712 annually; and the silver so used, at 4s. per oz., would amount in value to £3,857,840, or at 3s. 6d per oz., to £3,375,610 annually.

Proportions of gold and silver used in arts, &c. 1470. Mr. Kimball gives, in dollars,* an estimate for the amount of gold used in the United States in the various descriptions of arts and manufactures. As the proportions may probably not differ much from those obtaining in other countries, they are subjoined:—

Proportions of Gold and Silver used in Various Arts and Manufactures in the United States.

Art or	Manufactu	re.		Gold.	Silver.
				Per cent.	Per cent.
Jewellery and V	Vatches			$82 \cdot 18$	37.40
Spectacles, &c.	•••	<i></i>		1.21	1.07
Pen-making	•••			•51	.09
Dentistry	•••			1.57	2.78
Electro-plating	• • •	• • •	•••	$6 \cdot 24$	49,21
Gold and silver	leaf	•••	•••	$6 \cdot 07$	1.00
Chemicals	•••	•••		•51	8.29
Others	•••	•••	•••	1.71	·16
	Total			100.00	100.00

Number of banks.

1471. During 1887 there were 12 banks of issue in Victoria, possessing therein 456 branches or agencies. There were also 12 banks of issue in the colony in 1882, but 13 in 1877.

Liabilities, assets, &c., of banks.

1472. The position of the banks as regards liabilities, assets, capital, and profits, according to the sworn returns for the last quarter of the same three years, was as follows:—

Financial Position of Banks, 1877, 1882, and 1887.

	1877.	1882.	1887.
Liabilities.	£	£	£
Notes in circulation	1,350,114	1,448,953	1,461,068
Bills in circulation	70.254	121,206	67,899
Balances due to other banks	259,223	301,053	448,435
Deposits† not bearing interest	4,980,155	6,826,822	9,241,018
" bearing interest	11,523,373	16,798,271	25,974,529
Total	18,183,119	25,496,305	37,192,949

* See U. S. Mint Report, 1886, page 56.

[†] Including Government deposits, the amount of which was not returned in 1877 and 1882, but in 1887 consisted of £79,055 not bearing interest, and £2,820,130 bearing interest.

FINANCIAL Position of Banks, 1877, 1882, and 1887—continued.

	1877.	1882.	1887.
Assets.	£	£	£
Coined gold, silver, and other metals	2,109,793	2,860,645	6,512,573
Gold and silver in bullion and bars	328,864	341,088	326,146
Landed property	796,605	959,301	1,388,617
Notes and bills of other banks	143,425	144,650	178,933
Balances due from other banks	386,491	380,475	292,994
Debts due to the banks *	22,493,261	26,562,427	38,034,062
Total	26,258,439	31,248,586	46,733,325
CAPITAL AND PROFITS.			
Capital stock paid up	8,756,894	9,432,250	10,109,742
Average rate per annum of last dividend declared			
Amount of last dividend declared	511,810	482,050	611,371
Amount of reserved profits after declaring dividend	2,739,862	2,913,070	5,187,750

1473. It will be observed that the shareholders' capital (including Liabilities, reserves) amounted in 1887 to $15\frac{1}{4}$ military, having increased by compared £3,800,000, or about a third since 1877. The total liabilities show an periods. increase of 19 millions—or 106 per centarisince 1877, or of nearly $11\frac{3}{4}$ millions—or 46 per cent.—since 1882; whilst the total assets increased by $20\frac{1}{2}$ millions—or 78 per cent.—since 1877, and by $15\frac{1}{2}$ millions—or 50 per cent.—since 1882. This expansion in banking business has been greater than that of the population, which, during the ten years ended with 1887, increased by only 25 per cent. Of the assets, the notes and bills in circulation have been practically stationary, at all events since 1882, the former being restricted by a Government tax and other charges, which are said to average as much as $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.,† whilst the deposits, which compose 95 per cent. of the total liabilities, have increased by about 183 millions in the last ten, and by over 111 millions in the last five years, and now amount to over 35 Under the head of assets it will be noticed that in 1887 the banks had 65 millions sterling in coin and bullion—which was greater by close on 2 millions than in 1886,‡ by nearly $3\frac{2}{3}$ millions than in 1882, and by nearly $4\frac{1}{2}$ millions than in 1877; the landed property also represented over $1\frac{1}{2}$ million sterling, showing an increase of nearly £430,000 since 1882, or of nearly £600,000 since 1877; but the most important item of all, the advances (debts due to the banks), which embraces 83 per cent. of the total assets, show a marked and rapid

^{*} Including notes, bills of exchange, and all stock and funded debts of every description, except notes, bills, and balances due to the banks from other banks.

[†] It is stated that the cost of the note circulation to the banks, including a tax to the general revenue of 2 per cent., is about 3½ per cent. per annum. See Australasian Insurance and Banking Record for May, 1884, p. 191: McCarron, Bird, and Co., 37 Flinders lane west.

‡ See paragraph 1477 post.

advance of recent years; since 1877 they have increased by $15\frac{1}{2}$ millions, and since 1882 by $11\frac{1}{2}$ millions; and in 1887 they amounted to no less than 38 millions sterling.* It will be observed that, in 1887 and 1882, the advances exceeded the deposits by about $2\frac{3}{4}$ millions as against an excess of 6 millions in 1877. The rate of dividend in 1887 (12 per cent.) was considerably higher than at the middle period, and slightly higher than at the first period. This, it may be remarked, varied in different banks in 1887 from 7 to $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Percentage of items of liabilities and assets, 1474. The following table shows the proportion of each item of the liabilities to the total liabilities, and of each item of the assets to the total assets, of the banks at the same periods:—

LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF BANKS.—PERCENTAGE OF ITEMS.

	1877.	1882.	1887.
LIABILITIES.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Notes in circulation	7.42	5.68	3.93
Bills in circulation	.39	· 4 8	·18
Balances due to other banks	1.43	1.18	1.20
Deposits not bearing interest †	27.39	26.78	24.85
" bearing interest †	63.37	65.88	69.84
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00
Assets.			
Coined gold, silver, and other metals	8.04	9.16	13.94
Gold and silver in bullion or bars	1.25	1.09	.69
Landed property	3.03	3.07	2.97
Notes and bills of other banks	•55	•46	·38
Balances due from other banks	1.47	1.22	.63
Debts due to the banks	85.66	85.00	81 · 39
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

Analysis of bank returns. 1475. The following results are arrived at by analyzing the bank returns at the three periods:—

The liabilities amounted to	{	69·25 81·59 79·59	per cent.	of the assets in	1877 1882 1887
Coin and bullion formed	{	9·29 10·25 14·63	per cent.	of the assets in	1877 1882 1887
The paid-up capital was equal	l to {	30·18 21·63	"	of the assets in '' 'the liabilities in '' '' '' '' '' '' '' '' ''	1882 1887
Of the moneys deposited	{	69·82 71·10 73·76	per cent.	bore interest in	1877 1882 1887

^{*} See also paragraph 1478 post.
† In 1887, the proportion of Government deposits not bearing interest to the total liabilities was only one-fifth per cent., and the proportion of those bearing interest was about 8 per cent.

1476. It will be observed that in 1887, the liabilities bore a some-former what lower proportion to the assets than in 1882, but a much higher proportion than in 1877; that coin and bullion bore a far larger proportion to the assets than at either of the two previous periods; that the paid-up capital, which was formerly equal to over one-third of the assets, and about half of the liabilities, was, in 1887, equal to little more than one-fifth of the assets and only a little over one-fourth of the liabilities; and that nearly three-fourths of the moneys deposited bore interest at the last period, being from 22 to 4 per cent. higher than at the two previous periods.

1477. One of the most noticeable features in the banking returns is coin and the large increase of recent years in the metallic reserve. twelve months ended with 1887, it increased from less than 5 to nearly The largest amount previously held during the last 11 years was a little over 5 millons in 1884, prior to which year the amount rarely exceeded $3\frac{1}{2}$ millions. This increase of coin and bullion, in the face of a large and increasing balance of trade in favour of imports,* is doubtless due to the large amount of foreign capital which has recently found its way to the colony. The following figures show the value of coin and bullion held by the Victorian banks in the last quarter of 1887, and of each of the previous eleven years:-

Coin and Bullion held by Banks, 1876 to 1887.

(Average of the last quarter of each year.)

					£
1876	•••		•••	•••	3,519,377
1877	•••	•••	•••	•••	2,438,657
1878	•••	•••	•••	•••	2,387,972
1879	•••	•••	•••	•••	3,475,345
1880	•••	•••	•••	•••	3,854,635
1881	•••	•••	•••	•••	3,008,491
18 82	•••		•••	•••	3,201,733
1883	•••			•••	3,245,472
1884	•••		•••		5,014,749
1885	•••	•••		•••	4,230,618
1886	***		***	•••	4,932,940
1887	•••	•••	•••		6,838,719

1478. In all the years the bank advances exceeded the moneys on Deposits and The maximum of excess, viz., over 6 millons, was reached in banks. 1878, or just a year or two before the great commercial depression of 1879-80, when advances were restricted to such an extent that their excess over the deposits fell in two years from over 6 millions to only Since 1880 the excess was never so great as it was prior to that year, the nearest approach to it being in the year 1886; whilst in

^{*} The restricted exportation of gold has already been referred to. See par. 824 in Vol. II., ante.

1887 it was less, not only than in 1886, but also than in 1882 and 1883. This is shown by the figures in the following table:—

DEPOSITS IN AND ADVANCES BY BANKS, 1876 TO 1887.

(Average of the last quarter of each year.)

Year.		· · · · ·	Deposits.		Excess of Advances over Deposits.	
		Government.* Other.		Total.		
		£	£	£	£	£
1876	•••	1,956,619	12,893,529	14,850,148	19,138,461	4,288,313
1877	•••	1,148,176	15,355,352	16,503,528	22,493,261	5,989,733
1878	•••	422,211	15,684,370	16,106,581	22,430,329	6,323,748
1879	•••	1,120,809	15,305,356	16,426,165	20,717,750	4,291,585
1880	•••	1,953,241	16,019,462	17,972,703	18,039,020	66,317
1881	•••	2,470,880	18,681,030	21,151,910	22,783,420	1,631,510
1882	•••	951,809†	22,673,284	23,625,093	26,562,427	2,937,334
1883	• • • •	575,058	23,484,111	24,059,169	26,994,137	2,934,968
1884	•••	2,147,035	26,270,009	28,417,044	29,487,969	1,070,925
1885	•••	2,268,435	28,325,129	30,593,564	33,212,694	2,619,130
1886	•••	2,023,687	29,215,785	31,239,472	34,625,144	3,385,672
1887		2,899,185	32,316,362	35,215,547	38,034,062	2,818,515

Rates of exchange.

1479. Subjoined are the average rates of exchange for bank bills drawn on the following places in 1887, and in the first year of each of the two previous quinquennia. Those upon London are drawn at sixty days' sight, and those upon the neighbouring colonies at sight:—

RATES OF EXCHANGE, 1877, 1882, AND 1887.

Places on which	Average Rates of Exchange.							
Bills were drawn.	1877.	1882.	1887.					
London British India New South Wales	par to $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. prem. 5 per cent. premium, 2s. per rupee 3s. 9d. to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. prem.	3 to 3 per cent. premium Nominal to 3 per cent. premium 4 per cent. premium	par to 1½ per cent. prem 14 per cent. premium					
Queensland South Australia Tasmania New Zealand	9s. 3d. to 1 per cent. prem. 2s. 6d. to ½ per cent. prem. ½ to ½ per cent. premium 3s. to ½ per cent. premium	\$\frac{1}{2}\$ to 1 per cent. premium \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$\frac{1}{2}\$ per cent. premium \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$\frac{1}{2}\$ per cent. premium \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$\frac{1}{2}\$ per cent. premium	\$\frac{3}{2}\$ to \$\frac{3}{4}\$ per cent. premium \$\frac{1}{2}\$ per cent. premium \$\frac{1}{4}\$ to \$\frac{1}{2}\$ per cent. premium \$\frac{1}{4}\$ to \$\frac{1}{2}\$ per cent. premium					

Rates of discount.

1480. The average rates of discount on local bills were decidedly higher at the last than at the middle period, but slightly lower than at the first period, as will be seen by the following figures:—

^{*} The figures in this column, for yea prior to 1883, represent the amounts at the end of the year. The figures of 1883 and subsequent years represent, like the other figures in the table, the average amounts during the last quarter of the year.

[†] Excluding an advance of £2,000,000 obtained from the contracting banks on account of a new loan of £4,000,000, floated in 1883 under the Railway Loan Act 1881 (45 Vict. No. 717).

RATES OF DISCOUNT ON LOCAL BILLS, 1877, 1882, AND 1887.

Currency of Bills.	Average Rates of Discount per Annum.						
currency of Bins.	1877.	1882.	1887.				
Under 65 days	Per Cent. 6 to 7	Per Cent. 5 to 7	Per Cent.				
65 to 95 ,,	7 to 8	5 to 7	6 to 8				
95 to 125 ,	8 to 9	6 to 8	6 to 9				
Over 125 ,,	8 to 10	6 to 9	7 to 9				

1481. For overdrafts, the bank rate was 9 per cent. during the first Interest on half and 8 per cent. during the latter half of 1887. The latter rate was also prevailing during the first ten months of 1888. In the four years ended with 1886 the average rate was 9 per cent.

1482. According to the Bankers' Magazine for July, 1888,* the Bank of average Bank of England rate of discount—by which all financial operations are ruled-was as follows, during the first and second half of each of the nine years ended with 1887:-

England rate of discount.

AVERAGE BANK OF ENGLAND RATE OF DISCOUNT, 1879-1887.

Yes	r.	January t	o June.		July to	Dec	ember.	Average for the Year
* .		£ s.	. d.		£	s.	<i>d</i> .	£ s. d.
1879		2 14	6		2	6	1	2 10 3
1880		2 19	2		2	11	2	2 15 2
1881		2 18	3 5	1	4	0	5	3 9 6
882		3 19	0		4	6	3	4 2 8
883		3 14	3		3	8	10	3 11 6
.884		2 16	3 4		3	2	4	2 19 4
885		3 9				7	1	2 18 2
886		2 12	2 6		2 3	9	7	3 1 2
1887	• • • •	3 4	1		3	9	7	3 6 7
Avera	rge	3 3	3 1		3	4	7	3 3 5

1483. The rates of interest allowed on moneys deposited with the Rates of inprincipal Victorian banks for a period of 12 months ranged from 5 to bank de-6 per cent. in 1877, from 4 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in 1882, and stood at 5 per cent. during the first 7 months and at 4 per cent. during the second 5 months of 1887.† It may be mentioned that the rate on deposits for 6 months is usually 1 per cent. lower than that for 12 months, and the rate for 3 months 1 per cent. lower than that for 6 months. no interest is allowed on deposits at call.

posits.

^{*} Page 698: Waterlow and Sons, London. The average for the first half of 1888 was £2 13s. 5d.

[†] One or two of the smaller banks allow from ½ to 1 per cent. above the rates quoted.

Fluctuation in rate of interest on deposits. 1484. The keen demand for money which prevailed during the latter half of 1886, and which caused the rate of interest allowed on deposits by the principal Melbourne banks to rise to 6 per cent., was followed by a reaction in 1887, the rate falling first to 5 per cent. about the middle of January, and then to 4 per cent. in August. This is the first time since 1882 the rate has been as low as 4 per cent., which rate prevailed until October, 1888, when the rate was raised to 5 per cent. According to the Australasian Insurance and Banking Record, the following are the periods at which the changes are reported to have taken place:—

BANK RATE OF INTEREST ON DEPOSITS* FOR TWELVE MONTHS, 1880 TO 1888.

Date of Alteration.			Duration of Rate. (Months.)	Rate.
From August, 1880 †	•••		6	4 per cent.
,, February, 1881	•••	•••	9	3 ,,
"November, 1881	•••		9	4 "
" August, 1882	•••	•••	3	5 ,,
"November, 1882		•••	1	$5\frac{1}{2}$,,
" December, 1882	•••	•••	19	6 "
" July 8th, 1884	• • •	•••	1 2	$5\frac{1}{2}$,,
" July 25th, 1884	•••	•••	23	5 "
" June 22nd, 1886	***		7	6 "
" January 17th, 1887	•••	•••	7	5 ,,
" August 12th, 1887	•••	•••] 14	4 "
" October 22nd, 1888	•••	•••		5 "

Rates of interest on bank deposits in London.

1485. The average annual rates of interest for "deposits at notice" given by the London joint stock banks are thus quoted for the periods of six months ended with the 30th June of each of the following years:—

INTEREST PER £100 DEPOSITED IN LONDON BANKS.

	•		£	s.	d.			7		£	s.	d.
1882	e.e e	***	2	14	0		1886		•••	1	6	1
1883	•••	•••	2	12	11	-1	1887	•••	•••	1	17	7
1884	•••	•••;	1	16	5		1888	•••	•••	1	5	7
1885	•••	•••	2	8	3							

Proportion of Government moneys with the banks.

1486. The following are the proportions which the Government deposits bore to the total amounts on deposit with the Victorian banks during each of the eleven years ended with 1887. Until 1883, the proportions are based upon the amount of Government deposits at the

^{*} One or two of the smaller banks allow from to ½ to 1 per cent. above the rates quoted.

[†] Immediately prior to this date, 5 per cent.

colonies.

1888.

end of the year, but, on and after 1883, upon the average amount during the last quarter of the year:-

PROPORTIONS OF GOVERNMENT MONEYS TO ALL BANK DEPOSITS, 1877 TO 1887.*

		•				Per Cent.
1877	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	6.96
1878	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	2.62
1879	•••	•••		***	•••	6.82
1880	•••	•••	•••			10.87
1881	•••	•••	•••			11.68
1882	•••	•••	•••		•••	4.03
1883		•••	• • •		•••	2.39
1884	•••	•••	•••		•••	7.56
1885	***	•••		•••	•••	7.41
1886	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	6.48
1887	• • •	•••	•••			8.24

1487. The particulars contained in the following table respecting the Banks in assets and liabilities of the banks in each of the Australasian colonies at the end of the second quarter of the present year have, in the absence of official information, been taken from the Australasian Insurance and The care habitually exercised by the proprietors Banking Record. and writers of this publication to procure accurate information, and state it correctly, leaves no reason for doubt as to the substantial reliability of the figures:-

Banks in Australasian Colonies, 1888.

(Compiled from the Averages of the Quarter ended 30th June, 1888.)

est de la company	of	Liabilities.							
Colony.	Number Banks.	Notes in Circulation.	Bills in Circulation.	Balances due to other Banks.	Deposits.‡	Total.			
		£	£	£	£	£			
Victoria	12	1,598,883	124,451	503,768	38,445,962	40,673,064			
New South Wales	16	1,570,225	79,445	829,853	30,263,299	32,742,822			
Queensland	10	688,265	29,519	97,963	9,368,014	10,183,761			
South Australia	9	434,927	13,034	79,081	5,932,338	6,459,380			
Western Australia	4	55,905	6,046	3,876	844,391	910,218			
Tasmania	5	139,083	83,607	18,523	3,683,902	3,925,115			
New Zealand	6	892,398	45,428	31,303	11,186,816	12,155,945			
Total	62	5,379,686	381,530	1,564,367	99,724,722	107,050,305			

^{*} For figures on which these proportions were based see table following paragraph 1478 ante.

^{† &}quot;Record" for August, 1888, page 531.

[‡] Including Government deposits, which in Victoria amounted to £3,633,365, in Queensland to £1,134,993, in South Australia to £498,769, and in New Zealand to £649,520.

BANKS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1888—continued.

(Compiled from the Averages of the Quarter ended 30th June, 1888.)

	Assets.									
Colony.	Coin and Bullion.	Landed Property.	Notes and Bills of other Banks.	Balances due from other Banks.	All Debts due to Banks.*	Total.				
	£	£	£	£	£	£				
Victoria	6,586,907	1,473,375	261,507	322,504	42,888,497	51,532,790				
New South Wales	5,613,904		137,393	1,939,336+		44,143,167				
Queensland	2,012,422		18,451	182,324	14,239,923					
South Australia	1,436,083	405,129	33,621	190,050	8,825,693					
Western Australia		80,969	1,399	9,551	1,299,188					
Tasmania	638,214	102,286		239,903	2,971,402					
New Zealand	2,357,792	543,332	36,180	121,519	15,926,501	18,985,324				
Total	18,907,226	4,469,225	488,551	3,005,187	121,339,549	148,209,738				

Liabilities and assets in Victoria and New South Wales compared.

1488. It will be noticed that both the bank liabilities and the bank assets are smaller in New South Wales than in Victoria, notwithstanding the fact that in New South Wales the bank assets include the large amount of nearly £2,000,000 as due from other banks, which, in addition to sums due from independent institutions, is said to embrace capital lent to their own branches outside the colony, the latter being an item which is not considered as forming part of the assets of the banks in the other colonies.

Proportion of liabilities to assets in Austral-

1489. In Tasmania the assets of the banks only slightly exceed the liabilities, but in all the other colonies they are considerably in excess. asian banks. In Victoria the liabilities amount to 79 per cent. of the assets, which is a far higher proportion than obtains in any of the other colonies The following are the positions of the colonies in except Tasmania. respect to the proportion the bank liabilities bear to the bank assets, the colony in which the former are least in proportion to the latter being placed first and the rest in succession, the figures showing the percentage of liabilities to assets being placed against each colony:-

Proportion of Liabilities to Assets of Banks of Australasian Colonies, 30th June, 1888.

		Per Cent.					Per Cent.
1. Western Australia	•••	55.06		5. New South	Wales	•••	74.17
2. South Australia		59.31	1	6. Victoria	• • •	•••	78.93
3. Queensland	•••	59.72		7. Tasmania	•••		$99 \cdot 32$
4. New Zealand	•••	64.03	Į				

^{*} Including Government securities, which in New South Wales amounted to £753,300, in Queensland to £16,923, in South Australia to £20,400, in Western Australia to £7,500, in Tasmania to £243,974, and in New Zealand to £388,000. If any Government securities were held by the Victorian banks they were not distinguished in the returns.

† This amount probably includes capital lent by the New South Wales banks to their own

branches outside the colony.

1490. Coin and bullion in 1888 bore a higher proportion to the total Proportion assets of the banks of Victoria than they did to those of New South assets of Wales, New Zealand, or Queensland, but a lower proportion than that asian banks. borne in the other three colonies. In 1887, Victoria stood higher in this respect than any of the other colonies, except Western Australia The following is the order of the colonies in reference and Tasmania. to this matter about the middle of 1888:-

Proportion of Coin and Bullion to Assets of Banks in Australasian Colonies, 30th June, 1888.

				Per Cent.	
1. Tasmania	•••		•••	•••	16.15
2. Western Australia	•••	•••	•••	•••	15.84
3. South Australia	•••				13.19
4. Victoria	•••		•••	•••	12.78
5. New South Wales	•••			•••	12.72
6. New Zealand	•••	•••	•••	•••	$12 \cdot 42$
7. Queensland	•••	•••		•••	11.80

1491. In his evidence before a Royal Commission on banking laws Proportion of appointed in February, 1887,* Mr. J. F. McMullen, a Victorian banker specie to liabilities of great experience, and at the time general manager of the Union asian banks Bank of Australasia, gave it as his opinion that every bank ought to possess a metallic reserve equal to three shillings in the pound (15 per cent.) of its liabilities. By the following figures it is shown that on the 30th June, 1888, this proportion was exceeded in all the Australasian colonies; also that the average for the whole of Australasia was $17\frac{2}{3}$ per cent., or about 3s. $6\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the pound:—

of Austral-

Proportion of Coin and Bullion to Liabilities of Banks IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 30TH JUNE, 1888.

· e					Per Cent.
1. Western Australi	a	•••		•••	28.77
2. South Australia	•••			• • •	$22 \cdot 23$
3. Queensland		••			19.76
4. New Zealand	•••	•••	•••	•••	19.40
5. New South Wales				• • •	17 · 15
6. Tasmania	•••	•••	•••	•••	$16 \cdot 26$
7. Victoria		•••			16.19
Australasia	•••	•••	•••	•••	17· 6 6

1492. The deposits quoted in the last table may be divided into those Australasian bearing and those not bearing interest, except in the case of Tasmania, respecting which colony the necessary information is not given. following is a statement of the division referred to:-

banks' debearing and bearing in-

^{*} See Victorian Year-Book, 1886-7, page 500; also Parliamentary Paper No. 65, Session 1887,

Deposits in Banks in Australasian Colonies* Not Bearing and BEARING INTEREST.

(Average during the Quarter ended 30th June, 1888.)

Colony.		Amount o	of Deposits.†	Proportion of Deposits.		
		Not Bearing Interest.	Bearing Interest.	Not Bearing Interest.	Bearing Interest.	
		£	£	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	
Victoria		12,408,214	26,037,748	32.27	67.73	
New South Wales		10,292,507	19,970,792	34.01	$65 \cdot 99$	
Queensland		3,076,401	6,291,613	32.84	67 · 16	
South Australia		2,028,942	3,903,396	34.20	65.80	
Western Australia		359,547	484,844	42.58	$57 \cdot 42$	
New Zealand		3,334,601	7,852,215	29.81	70.19	

Proportion of interestbearing deposits in Australasian banks.

1493. It will be seen that over two-thirds of the bank deposits are interest-bearing in New Zealand, about two-thirds in Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, and South Australia, and between a half and two-thirds in Western Australia.

Capital and profits of banks.

1494. The following statement, taken from the Australasian Insurance Australasian and Banking Record, t shows the capital and profits of the banks of issue carrying on business in the Australasian colonies, according to the sworn averages of the quarter ended 31st December of the last three years:-

CAPITAL AND PROFITS OF BANKS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES. 1885 то 1887.

 -	1885.	1886.	1887.
	£	£	£
Capital paid up	15,078,924	15,235,831	15,866,112
Amount of reserved profits at de- claration of dividend	6,989,751	7,692,175	7,974,382
Capital and reserved profits	22,068,675	22,928,006	23,840,494
Amount of last dividend declared (half-year)	948,936	910,050	880,350
Average per cent. per annum of dividend on paid-up capital	12.59	11.94	11.10

Investment of British capital in Australasia.

1495. Australasian industries have been largely built up by British capital, and it is gratifying to notice that so high an authority as the

Exclusive of Tasmania.

[†] Including Government deposits, amounting in Victoria to £3,633,365, of which £412,144 did not bear, and £3,221,221 bore, interest; in Queensland to £1,134,993, all bearing interest; in South Australia to £498,769, of which £95,406 did not bear, and £403,363 bore, interest; and in New Zealand to £648,520, all of which bore interest.

^{‡ &}quot;Record" for June, 1886, page 305; for April, 1887, page 218; and for March, 1888, page 139.

London Statist testifies to the fact that the confidence which has been placed by the British capitalist in the integrity of the commercial public of these colonies has not been misplaced. The Statist writes as follows*:—

"We have been liberal in our lending to the Australians. They have got from us whatever they wanted, whether goods, or money, or credit. They have been trusted implicitly beyond any other borrowing community, and they have always shown that our partiality for them was not ill-bestowed. The Australians are almost the only people in the world of whom the British investor can say that they have not made a regular art of swindling him. They may have occasionally planted on him a bad investment, but they have never, like the Americans or Canadians, deliberately laid traps for him. They never got up a 'boom' in cattle, or copper, or railway shares, on purpose to draw him in and fleece him. At least 90 per cent. of the money invested in the Australian colonies has from the beginning paid a good return, and is to-day as practically as secure as if it had been kept at home. It would be unreasonable to expect that it should always escape from the risks and fluctuations attaching to the most carefully conducted business. The Australians in themselves are a very solid people; their trade as a whole is conducted on a solid basis, and every law in their Statute-books favours honest dealing."

1496. In the quarter ended June, 1887, the circulation of bank notes note cirranged from £1 14s. 6d. per head in Queensland to £1 2s. 5d. per head Australasian in Tasmania; the proportion in Victoria being £1 7s. 3d., and in the whole of Australasia £1 8s. 9d. The following are the figures for the different colonies:—

colonies.

BANK NOTE CIRCULATION IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1887.

Quarte	er ended 30th June, 1	887.		
	Bank Note (Dirculation.		
Estimated Population.	Total.	Per Head of Population.		
	£	£ s. d.		
354,777	611,970	1 14 6		
596,373	920,910	1 10 11		
1,022,442	1,496,190	1 9 3		
41,036	55,730	1 7 2		
1,019,700	1,389,990	1 7 3		
315,102	383,690	1 4 4		
139,844	156,940	1 2 5		
3,489,274	5,015,420	1 8 9		
	Estimated Population. 354,777 596,373 1,022,442 41,036 1,019,700 315,102 139,844	Population. Total. £ 354,777 611,970 596,373 920,910 1,022,442 1,496,190 41,036 55,730 1,019,700 1,389,990 315,102 383,690 139,844 156,940		

1497. In the United Kingdom during 1887, the average note cir- Note circulation was under a pound per head in England and Wales, whereas culation in the United it was as high as £1 8s. 4d. in Scotland, and £1 4s. 3d. in Ireland.

Kingdom.

^{*} See "Record" of the 21st November, 1885, page 568.

In the United Kingdom, as a whole, the paper currency exceeded 38 millions sterling, the proportion per head being £1 0s. 9d. It will be remembered that whilst the lowest denomination of bank notes in England and Wales is five pounds, in Scotland and Ireland, as in the Australasian colonies, it is one pound:—

BANK NOTE CIRCULATION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1887.

		Estimated	Bank Note Circulation.			
Division.		Population. (000's omitted.)	Total. (000's omitted.)	Per Head of Population.		
			£	£ s. d.		
England and Wales		28,247,	26,941,	0 19 1		
Scotland		3,991,	5,644,	183		
Ireland	•••	4,853,	5,885,	1 4 3		
United Kingdom		37,091,	38,470,	1 0 9		

Savings banks. 1498. Two kinds of savings banks exist in Victoria, the General Savings Banks, which were first established in 1842, and the Post Office Savings Banks, which were established in 1865. The following figures show the number of institutions, the number of depositors having accounts at the last dates of balancing in 1887, and the total and average amount of depositors' balances at such dates *:—

SAVINGS BANKS, 1887.

	Number		Amount remaining on Deposit.			
Description of Institution.	of Savings Banks.	Number of Depositors.	Total.	Average to each Depositor.		
			£	£ s. d.		
Post Office Savings Banks	280	82,876	1,406,478	16 9 5		
General Savings Banks	16	123,720	2,290,221	18 10 3		
Total	296	206,596	3,696,699	17 17 10		

Savings banks in and outside metropolis. 1499. By the following figures it is ascertained that the depositors in the savings banks in Melbourne and suburbs amounted to $62\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the whole, and the depositors' balances in such savings banks amounted to 61 per cent. of the whole:—

^{*} The financial year of the Post Office Savings Banks terminates on the 31st December, that of the Ordinary Savings Banks on the 30th June.

Savings Banks in Metropolitan and Extra-metropolitan Districts, 1887.

Locality.			Number of Depositors.	Amount remaining on Deposit.
Melbourne and Suburbs Remainder of the Colony	•••	• • •	135,629 70,967	£ 2,591,400 1,105,299
Total	•••	•••	206,596	3,696,699

1500. In the sixteen years, 1872 to 1887, the number of depositors savings in savings banks has increased nearly fourfold. For several years to 1887. prior to 1880 the amount standing to the credit of the depositors had been tolerably uniform, but since then a steady increase has taken place, and by 1887 it had risen to over 3½ millions sterling, or much more than twice as high as the amount in 1880. In only one year prior to 1885 did the amount exceed 3 millions, viz., in 1882; but this exceptionally large balance was evidently due to money having been temporarily withdrawn from the ordinary banks, in consequence of the bank rate of interest on deposits having fallen to 3 per cent., or 1 per cent. below the rate allowed by the savings banks. The average amount to each depositor was highest in 1872 and lowest in 1887, the proportion in the latter being £1 1s. 4d. less than in the previous year. following is a statement of the number of depositors and the amount remaining on deposit during the period referred to:-

SAVINGS BANKS, 1872 TO 1887.

			•	Number of	Amount remai	ning on Deposit.	
Profits		Year.		Depositors.	Total.	Average to each Depositor.	
** : **					£	£ s. d.	
	1872	•••	•••	52,749	1,405,738	26 13 0	
r.,	1873	• •••	•••	58,547	1,498,618	25 11 11	
	1874	•••	•••	64,014	1,617,301	25 5 3	
	1875		•••	65,837	1,469,849	22 6 6	
	1876		•••	69,027	1,507,235	21 16 9	
i tata	1877			73,245	1,575,305	21 10 2	
4	1878		•••	76,696	1,510,273	19 13 7	
	1879	•••		82,941	1,520,296	18 6 7	
	1880	•••		92,115	1,661,409	18 0 9	
	1881	•••	•••	107,282	2,569,438	23 19 0	
	1882	•.• •	•••	122,584	3,121,246	25 9 3	
	1883		• • •	136,087	2,818,122	20 14 2	
	1884		•••	152,342	2,981,083	19 11 4	
1 1 1	1885	•••	•••	170,014	3,337,018	19 12 7	
. /	1886	•••		189,359	3,589,916	18 19 2	
	1887	•••	•••	206,596	3,696,699	17 17 10	

Classification of depositors according to balances.

1501. More than three-fourths of the depositors in 1886 and 1887 had less than £20 to their credit, and about a tenth had from £20 to In 1887, as compared with 1886, an increase of 17,113 appears in the number of depositors of amounts under £100, whilst an increase of only 124 occurred in the depositors of amounts of £100 and This large increase of depositors of small amounts must be regarded as satisfactory, as showing that the savings banks are extensively used by the class for which they are specially intended. following table the depositors are classified according to their balances during each of those years:-

CLASSIFICATION OF DEPOSITORS IN SAVINGS BANKS ACCORDING TO BALANCES, 1886 AND 1887.

	1	886.	1887.		
Classification.	Number of Depositors in each Class.	Proportions per Cent.	Number of Depositors in each Class.	Proportions per Cent.	
Under £20	148,197	78.26	163,885	79:33	
£20 to £50	19,678	10.39	20,832	10.08	
£50 to £100	11,256	5.95	11,527	5.58	
£100 to £150	4,975	2.63	5,003	2.42	
£150 to £200	2,260	1.19	2,331	1.13	
£200 and upwards	2,993	1.58	3,018	1.46	
Total	189,359	100.00	206,596	100.00	

Rate of interest in savings banks.

1502. The highest rate of interest savings banks are permitted to give on moneys left on deposit is 4 per cent., which rate was paid in all the years. Interest is allowed on the minimum monthly balance, but not on any amounts which do not remain in the savings banks for a full month.

Male and female depositors.

1503. In the General Savings Banks, the male depositors in 1887 numbered 69,092, and the female depositors 54,628, or about 79 of the latter to 100 of the former. In the general population the proportion of females per 100 males is between 88 and 89, so that relatively to their respective numbers females do not appear to use the savings banks as much as males.

Savings banks in colonies.

1504. The following is a statement of the number of depositors and Australasian their proportion to population, also the total and average amount standing to their credit, in the savings banks of the various Australasian colonies at the end of 1887:-

SAVINGS BANKS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1887. (Including both General and Post Office Savings Banks.)

	Number of	Depositors.	Amount remaining on Deposit.							
Colony.	Colony.		Colony.		Colony. Total.		Per 100 of Population.	Total.	Average to each Depositor.	
			-	£	£ s. d.					
Victoria		206,596	19.94	3,696,699	17 17 10					
New South Wales		118,875	11.40	3,675,893	30 18 5					
Queensland	•••	39,780	10.84	1,426,018	35 16 11					
South Australia		56,685	17.86	1,581,100	27 17 10					
Western Australia		2,871	6.76	31,373	10 18 6					
Tasmania	•	22,117	15.52	448,281	20 5 4					
New Zealand	•••	97,496	16.16	2,407,776	24 14 2					
Total		544,420	15:33	13,267,140	24 7 5					

1505. In Victoria the rate of interest paid in both descriptions of Rate of savings banks is 4 per cent., as already stated, but the rate paid in the Australasian other Australasian colonies is often higher than in Victoria. New South Wales, whilst the rate in the Post Office Savings Banks is 4 per cent., as in Victoria, that in the General Savings Banks is from 5 to 6 per cent.; in Queensland, the rate is 4 or 5 per cent., according to the amount deposited; in South Australia, 5 per cent.; in Tasmania the rates are 4 and 5 per cent. in the General and $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in the Post Office Savings Banks; and in New Zealand they are 5 and 4 per cent. respectively. On the other hand, the rate is only 3\frac{3}{4} per cent. in Western Australia.

1506. In proportion to population, the number of depositors is greatest order of in Victoria, and next in South Australia. The following is the order respect to of the colonies in this respect:—

proportion of depositors to population

Order of Colonies in reference to Proportion of Depositors IN SAVINGS BANKS TO POPULATION.

- 1. Victoria.
- 2. South Australia.
- 3. New Zealand.
- 4. Tasmania.

- 5. New South Wales.
- 6. Queensland.
- Western Australia.

1507. Judged by the average amounts to the credit of depositors, the order of savings banks of Queensland, New South Wales, and South Australia appear to attract the larger capitalists in a greater degree than any of the other colonies; but those of Victoria, more than any other colony except Western Australia, appear rather to attract persons of small means, for whom savings banks are specially established.

colonies in respect to average amount of deposits.

following is the order of the colonies in reference to the average balance lying to the credit of each depositor:—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO AVERAGE BALANCE OF DEPOSITORS IN SAVINGS BANKS.

- 1. Queensland.
- 2. New South Wales.
- 3. South Australia.
- 4. New Zealand.

- 6. Victoria.
- 7. Western Australia.

Savings banks of United Kingdom

1508. According to a return published in the London Statist, the amount lying to the credit of depositors in the savings banks of the United Kingdom at the end of 1885 was £93,828,036, of which £46,133,869 was in ordinary savings banks, and £47,694,167 in Post Office Savings Banks. The increase in the amount on deposit during the five years then ended was about 20 per cent.

Savings banks of France.

1509. A return issued by the French Minister of Commerce shows that, at the end of 1884, there were 4,704,452 depositors in French savings banks, who had at their credit £81,011,200. In the previous twelve months the depositors had increased by 169,021, and the amount to the credit of depositors by £8,367,700; and in the last five years the former increased by 25 per cent., and the latter more than doubled.

Life assurance.

1510. The substance of the following table, which embodies the returns for 1886 and 1887 of the Life Assurance Companies whose head offices are in the Australasian colonies, has been taken from the Australasian Insurance and Banking Record.* It contains a summary of the results of twelve offices, one of which is the Government Life Insurance Department of New Zealand, the remainder being proprietary or mutual companies:-

LIFE ASSURANCE RETURNS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1886 AND 1887.

Davidson	1000	1007	Increase (+) or Decrease.(-)		
Particulars.	1886.	1887.	Numerical.	Centesimal.	
New Policies during the Year +—					
Assurances and endowments No.	35,469	34,537	- 932	-2.63	
,, ,, amount assured \pounds	9,865,351	9,668,764	-196,587	-1.99	
Annuities † No.	35	45	+10	+28.57	
,, amount per annum $\mathop{\sharp} \mathcal{L}$	2,209	1,893	-316	-14.31	
Premiums, single \mathcal{L}	22,479	19,924	-2,555	-11.37	
,, annual \pounds	330,553	315,964	-14,589	-4.41	

^{* &}quot;Record" for January, 1888, page 42.
† One of the companies did not furnish this information. Mr. T. S. Robertson estimated the whole number of policies in force in Australian offices in 1884 at 150,000, assuring £12,000,000.—See his paper read before the Insurance Institute of Victoria, 10th September, 1884. † Information incomplete.

LIFE ASSURANCE RETURNS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1886
AND 1887—continued.

Dorktonlana		1000		Increase(+) o	r Decrease(-)
Particulars.		1886.	1887.	Numerical.	Centesimal.
Funds at beginning of the					-
year Receipts—	£	8,763,416	9,921,038	+1,157,622	+13.51
New premiums	£	282,016	274,499	-7,517	-2.67
Renewal "	£	1,504,687	1,659,377	+154,690	
Consideration for annuities	£	17,166	15,813	-1,353	•
Interest	£	565,801	630,228	+64,427	+11.39
Other	£	1,774	1,987	+213	•
Disbursements—					•
Claims (with bonus addi-	£	632,794	619,045	-13,749	$-2 \cdot 17$
tions) and endowments matured					
Surrenders *	£	117,136	172,471	+55,335	+47.24
Annuities	£	16,022		+1,570	+9.80
Bonuses and dividends	£	45,728		+18,147	+39.68
Expenses	£	422,853	476,959	+54,106	
Funds at end of the year	£		11,152,999	+1,252,672	+12.65

1511. The total receipts of these offices amounted to £2,371,444 in Receipts and 1886, and to £2,581,904 in 1887, and the total disbursements to disbursements. £1,234,533 and £1,350,443 respectively. The balance in favour of receipts thus amounted to £1,136,911 in the former and £1,231,461 in the latter year.

1512. Both in 1886 and 1887, the working expenses of the same working expenses of the same working expenses. In the former year they amounted to $23\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and in the latter to $24\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the premium income.

1513. The average rate of interest realized in 1887 on the total funds Rate of standing to the credit of these institutions was 5.98 per cent., or realized. slightly below the average of the last seven years, the rates in which were as follow:—

RATES OF INTEREST REALIZED ON FUNDS OF AUSTRALASIAN LIFE ASSURANCE OFFICES.

			Per Cent.				Per Cent.
1881	•••	•••	6.29	1885	•••	•••	6.00
1882	• • •	•••	6.07	1886		•••	6.06
1883	•••	•••	5.61	1887	•••	•••	$5 \cdot 98$
1884	•••		6.10				

1514. The following statement of the assets and liabilities of the life Liabilities assurance offices in the last two years has been taken from the same of life offices.

authority†:—

^{*} Information incomplete, but including surrenders, advances reduced by surrender, and endowment premiums returned.

[†] Australasian Insurance and Banking Record for January, 1888, page 42.

LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF AUSTRALASIAN LIFE ASSURANCE OFFICES, 1886 AND 1887.

Johnson (1988) (1986) (1986) Talaharan (1986)			1886.	1887.	Increase.*
Liabilities.	:		£	£	£
Life, endowment, and annuity fund	ds	•••	9,865,278	11,129,731	1,264,453
Investment fluctuation funds	•••	•••	37,239	25,445	-11,794
Paid-up capital	•••	•••	90,000	90,000	
Reserve funds	•••	• • •	129,000	139,000	10,000
Deposits and interest	•••	•••	56,214	89,730	33,516
Profit and loss balances		• • •	177,340	175,294	-2,046
Outstanding claims, annuities, and	surrend	ers	169,762	153,914	-15,848
Outstanding accounts	•••	· •••	36,068	··· 58,137	22,069
Total	•••	***	10,560,901	11,861,251	1,300,350
Assets.	and the second				
Mortgages	•••	***	5,911,387	6,375,918	464,531
Loans on policies and on personal	security	1	1,365,222	1,795,625	430,403
Government securities			1,198,966	1,018,671	-180,295
Debentures		•••	210,950	182,973	-27,977
Shares	•••	• • • •	119,819	119,645	-174
Cash on deposit	unt	•••	276,908 86,961	665,611	301,742
Freehold and leasehold property			1,026,789	1,294,542	267,753
Agents' balances	•••	•••	21,676	26,427	4,751
Outstanding premiums	•••	•••	187,372	211,746	24,374
Outstanding and accrued interest	•••		99,830	109,325	9,495
Sundries	•••	•••	55,021	60,768	5,747
Total	•••	•••	10,560,901	11,861,251	1,300,350

Capital of fire and surance

1515. The following is a statement of the capital and reserves of 33, marine in. fire and marine insurance companies doing business in Australasia in companies. 1887 †:—

AUSTRALASIAN FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANIES.—CAPITAL AND RESERVES, 1887.

Colony in which Head Office is situated.	Number of Com- panies.	Paid-up Capital.	Reserve Funds and Unappropriated Profits.	Total Paid-up Capital and Reserves.
	# v	$oldsymbol{\mathcal{L}}$	£	£
Victoria	9	308,249	458,094	766,343
New South Wales	11	217,741	246,594	464,335
South Australia	4	185,000	251,858	436,858
New Zealand	7	673,063	588,318	1,261,381
Tasmania	2	86,625	1,953	88,578
Total	33	1,470,678	1,546,817	3,017,495

^{*} When the minus sign (—) occurs a decrease has taken place.
† The figures relating to these companies have been rearranged from figure statements contained in tables at pages 316 and 318 of the *Insurance and Banking Record* for May, 1888.

1516. It will be noticed that the amount of capital and reserves of Large prothe seven New Zealand companies is nearly equal to that of the 21 companies having their head offices in Victoria, New South Wales, and South Australia.

New Zealand com-

1517. The profits, losses, dividends, &c., of the same companies in Profits of fire and marine 1887, 28 companies in 1886, and of 30 companies in 1885, were as insurance companies. follow:—

PROFITS, ETC., OF AUSTRALASIAN FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE Companies, 1885 to 1887.

Profits, Losses, Dividends, &c.	1885. (30 companies.)	1886. (28 companies.)	1887. (33 companies.)
Premiums, less reassurances and returns Interest, rents, and fees	£ 1,719,863 188,432	£ 1,433,527 157,192	£ 1,421,017 167,973
Total	1,908,295	1,590,719	1,588,990
Losses Expenses and commission	1,327,539 462,714	1.032,477 413,471	958,492 405,447
Total	1,790,253	1,445,948	1,363,939
Net profits	118,042	144,771	225,051
Dividends paid	205,913	181,418	177,104
Proportion of losses and expenses to premium income	Per cent. 104·09	Per cent. 100.85	Per cent. 95'98

1518. The dividends paid exceeded the net profits by £87,871 in Dividends 1885, and by £36,647 in 1886; but in 1887, the net profits exceeded the dividends paid by £47,947. The losses and expenses exceeded the premium income by 4.09 per cent. in 1885, and by .85 per cent. in 1886, but they were less than the premium income by 4.02 per cent. in 1887.

compared with profits of fire and marine companies.

1519. In the returns of nineteen of these companies in 1885, of Fire and seventeen in 1886, and of 22 in 1887, the premiums and losses on fire business were distinguished from those on marine business, with the companies. following result:—

business in

Profits, etc., of certain Australasian Fire and Marine Insurance Companies, 1885 to 1887.

(Fire Business distinguished from Marine Business.)

	1885. (19 companies.)	1886. (17 companies.)	1887. (22 companies.
FIRE ASSURANCE.	£	£	£
Premiums, less reassurances and returns	380,563	313,080	317,648
Losses	269,921	226,917	190,517
Premiums in excess of losses	110,642	86,163	127,131
MARINE ASSURANCE.			.1
Premiums, less reassurances and returns	267,130	239,800	275,525
Losses	169,842	158,207	170,248
Premiums in excess of losses	97,288	81,593	105,277
FIRE AND MARINE ASSURANCE.			
Premiums in excess of losses (as above)	207,930	167,756	232,408
Interest, rents, and fees	85,081	75,111	109,135
	293,011	242,867	341,543
Expenses and commission	172,348	165,298	177,171
Net profits	120,663	77,569	164,372

Life assurance in the United Kingdom. 1520. An Imperial Blue Book for 1884 contains the balance-sheets of 104 life assurance companies doing business in the United Kingdom, from which it is ascertained that during the year the receipts of these companies amounted to £21,857,000, of which £5,857,000 was from investments, £15,364,000 from premiums, and £636,000 from sales of annuities; and that their working expenses amounted to £3,000,000, or 13 per cent. of the receipts. Of the working expenses, £1,400,000 is set down to commissions, and £1,600,000 to management.

Price of debentures in London.

1521. According to Westgarth's Circular, the following are the prices at four periods of 1887 and similar periods of 1888 of debentures payable in London*; the lower price indicates that at or about which sales might be effected, and the higher that at which purchases might be made:—

^{*} See also tables following paragraphs 353 and 367, Volume I.

PRICE OF VICTORIAN DEBENTURES IN LONDON, 1887 AND 1888.

	Interest.		Debentures tock.	Price per £100 Bond.					
Rate per annum.	When Payable.	Amount.*	When due.	January.	April.	July.	October.		
6 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	1887. Jan. 1 & July 1 """ """ April 1 & Oct. 1 """ Jan. 1 & July 1	850,000 2,107,000 4,500,000 5,000,000 4,000,000 4,000,000 4,000,000 4,500,000	1891 1894 1899–1901 1904 1907 1908 1913 1919 1920	106-108 1041-1042 1051-1052 1051-1052 1051-1052	108-110 107-109 105\frac{1}{2}-106\frac{1}{2} 108\frac{1}{2}-109\frac{1}{2} 106\frac{1}{2}-105\frac{1}{2} 105\frac{1}{2}-105\frac{1}{2} 106\frac{1}{2}-105\frac{1}{2} 106\frac{1}{2}-105\frac{1}{2}	$109-110$ $106-107$ $106\frac{1}{2}-107\frac{1}{2}$ $106\frac{1}{2}-107\frac{1}{2}$ $106\frac{1}{2}-107\frac{1}{2}$	106-108 106 3 -107 1		
	Total 1888.	30,957,000		107 107					
6 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	Jan. 1 & July 1 """ """ April 1 & Oct. 1 """ Jan. 1 & July. 1 Total	850,000 2,107,000 4,500,000 5,000,000 4,000,000 4,000,000 4,000,000 6,000,000† 32,457,000	1891 1894 1899-1901 1904 1907 1908 1913 1919 1920	$\begin{array}{c} 105-107 \\ 106\frac{1}{2}-107\frac{1}{4} \\ 103\frac{1}{2}-104\frac{1}{2} \\ 109-111 \\ 108-109 \\ 109-110 \\ 109-110 \\ 109-110 \\ 109-110 \\ 108-109 \\ \end{array}$	103-107 113-115 112-113 111-112 111-112	$105-107$ $107-109$ $104-106$ $109-111$ $110-112$ $109-111$ $110-112$ $111\frac{3}{4}-111\frac{5}{8}$ $110\frac{5}{8}-110\frac{5}{8}$			

Nore.—When the figures appear in a column and line wherein the month of the quotation and one of the months in which the interest is payable correspond, the price is exclusive of interest; in other cases the deduction of about a quarter's interest will give the net price.

1522. A marked increase appears to have taken place in 1888 in the Increased Thus the price value of Victorian value of Victorian securities on the London market. per £100 bond, ex interest, of the last loan rose from $106\frac{1}{2}$ in April, in London. 1887, to $112\frac{1}{2}$ in April, 1888; being equivalent to an increase of 6 per cent. Further evidence of this great improvement in the credit of the colony is to be found in the remarkably high price obtained for the Victorian 4 per cent. loan floated in London on the 10th January, 1888, viz.—£106 18s. $0\frac{3}{4}$ d. per £100 net, exclusive of accrued interest. is by far the highest price ever realized for a 4 per cent. loan of any Australasian colony. It may be mentioned that this improvement has not been confined to Victorian securities, but has extended to those of the neighbouring colonies, whose recent loans have also been disposed of with marked success.

debentures

^{*} The first four amounts in this column are debentures, and the last five are stock, or debentures inscribable as stock.

Of this amount, £1,500,000 was floated on the 10th January, 1888.—See paragraph 363, Volume I. 1 See paragraphs 363 to 369, Volume I.

Price of debentures and stock, Melbourne.

1523. The following, according to the Australasian Insurance and Banking Record, were the prices in Melbourne of Victorian debentures payable thereat, and of Victorian stock, at the dates named*:-

PRICE OF VICTORIAN DEBENTURES AND STOCK IN MELBOURNE, 1887 AND 1888.

	Interest.	Outstanding	Debt.	Closing Price per £100.				
Rate per annum.	When payable.	Amount.	When due.	January.	April.	July.	October.	
6 6 5 4	1887. April 1 and Oct. 1 May 1 and Nov. 1 April 1 and Oct. 1 Total	130,000 276,100 312,900 794,035† 1,513,035	1888 1889 1894 Inter- minable	 105– 100–101	 -105½ 99-101	 	 -105 1 98-100	
6 6 5 4	1888. April 1 and Oct.1 Jan. 1 and July 1 April 1 and Oct.1 Total	130,000 276,100 312,900 802,264† 1,521,264	1888 1889 1894 Inter- minable	 -105½ 100–101½	 100–101	 100–102	104- 103-1031 1011-1021	

Note.—See note to last table. The debentures of the late Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Company are not included.

Prices of New South Wales and New Zealand stocks.

1524. The following figures, showing the highest and lowest prices quoted in London, of New South Wales and New Zealand Government stocks during 1887 and previous years, have been taken from Burdett's Official Intelligence for 1888.‡ Strange to say the prices of Victorian stocks were not given §:-

PRICES IN LONDON OF 4 PER CENT. GOVERNMENT STOCKS OF NEW South Wales and New Zealand.

	Year.		New South Wales. (Prices per £100.)				New Zealand. (Prices per £100.)	
			Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.		
1877	•••	•••	$102\frac{1}{2}$	98 <u>‡</u>	•••			
1878	•••		$103\frac{1}{4}$	$95\frac{3}{4}$	•••	•••		
1879	•••	∤	$101\frac{3}{4}$	$95\frac{1}{2}$	•••	•••		
1880	•••		$105\frac{1}{8}$	95 §		•••		
1881	•••		105 ž	99 <u>¥</u>	99	885		
1882			$105\frac{1}{4}$	99 <u>1</u>	1013	94		
1883	•••		104	99 <u>1</u>	$102\frac{1}{2}$	98 1		
1884	•••		105%	$99\frac{1}{2}$	$104\frac{1}{2}$	99		
1885	•••		106§	99	101	93 <u>7</u>		
1886	•••		107	102	103 3	95 1		
1887	•••		108	101 1	100 ន្តិ	93 §		

^{*} See also table following paragraph 353, Volume I. † Government stock. The figures in the other lines represent debentures.

[†] Page 1198. § For prices of the stock of each of the Australasian colonies in London during 1887 and to June, 1888, see table following paragraph 374, Volume I.

1525. It is calculated* that the par value of all British Colonial Value of Government securities dealt with on the London Stock Exchange amounts to £70,791,000, but that about the end of July, 1887, the market value of these was £73,457,000, or £2,666,000 in excess of the par value.

Government securities in London.

1526. The following table contains a statement of the number and Mortgages, amount of mortgages on land and live stock, and of preferable liens on releases. wool and growing crops, effected during 1887, also the number and amount of releases registered in that year:-

liens, and

Mortgages and Liens, and Releases, 1887.

	Mortgage	s and Liens.	Releases.		
Security.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	
83 x		£		£	
Land under Transfer of Land Statute	8,733	8,450,315	6,674	5,246,551	
" under old system	1,741	2,294,139	1,197	884,744	
Live stock	1,080	328,098	59	4,583+	
Wool	308	214,311	•••	•••	
Crops	1,119	140,380	•••	•••	
Total	12,981	11,427,243	7,930	6,135,878	

1527. The number of registered mortgages and liens of all descrip- Mortgages tions, and the amounts advanced in respect thereof, during each of the 1870 to 1887. eighteen years ended with 1887 were as follow:-

Mortgages and Liens, 1870 to 1887.

37		Number of Transactions.	Amount.	Year.	Number of Transactions.	Amount.
			£			£
1870	• • •	4,410	4,203,743	1879	12,063	7,358,952
1871		4,849	4,278,197	1880	10,722	5,615,401
1872	•••	5,151	4,076,229	1881	10,636	6,672,733
1873	•••	5,155	5,248,365	1882	9,416	6,985,689
1874	•••	5,929	6,019,904	1883	9,023	6,021,120
1875	•••	6,035	4,542,569	1884	9,236	7,139,774
1876		6,417	5,081,387	1885	10,738	9,476,724
1877	•••	6,510	4,706,138	1886	13,547	12,224,992
1878		9,655	6,233,752	1887	12,981	11,427,243

See Bankers' Magazine, 1887, page 709.

[†] Amount of 16 releases only; in the case of 43 no particulars were given.

Mortgages and liens, 1887 and former years.

1528. It will be observed that the number of mortgages and the amount secured thereby fell to the lowest point in 1883, and reached the highest point in 1886, also that in 1887 the mortgages were fewer by 566, and the amount advanced was less by £797,749 than in the The increase shown in returns of the last three previous year. years was almost entirely confined to transactions in land, and is doubtless the result of the large amount of land sold on credit consequent upon the extensive land speculations which have taken place chiefly in Melbourne and its suburbs. It should be mentioned that the increase in the amount advanced on mortgages of land in the same period has been accompanied by a large increase in the paying-off and release of such mortgages, the amount for which releases were granted in those three years having exceeded by considerably more than a third the similar amount in the previous three years.

Proportion of releases to mortgages.

1529. In 1887 the number of releases of mortgages on land and the amounts paid off were equal to about 76 and 62 per cent. respectively of the number of mortgages effected and the amounts lent thereon, as compared with 62 and 44 per cent. respectively in the previous The number of releases of live stock is small as compared with the number of mortgages, and of liens on wool and crops not one release was registered; the reason being, in regard to these descriptions of property, that, although the mortgage or lien may be paid off, the mortgagor seldom takes the trouble to protect himself by a registered release.

Live stock and wool mortgaged.

1530. The live stock mortgaged in 1887 consisted of 569,045 sheep, 17,025 head of cattle, 3,713 horses, and 384 pigs. The fleeces on which preferable liens were granted numbered 733,623. The live stock released consisted of 21,022 sheep, 48 cattle, and 124 horses; but no releases of liens on wool were registered.

Difference between mortgages

1531. During the twenty-seven years ended with 1887, the sums advanced on mortgage of landed property amounted in the aggregate and releases, 1861 to 1887. to £117,138,926, and the sums paid off amounted in all to £62,097,105. The balance is £55,041,821, or nearly half the amount originally Part of this balance represents the amount of mortgages still outstanding, and part the amount in default of payment of which properties have passed from the mortgagor either by foreclosure or sale.

Bills of sale.

1532. In 1887, the number of bills of sale filed was more numerous than in any year since 1876, and the amount secured under such instruments, although not quite so high as in 1886, was higher than in any other year since 1882. The following are the numbers and amounts of those filed and satisfied in each of the last fourteen years:-

BILLS OF SALE, 1874 TO 1887.

Year.		Bills of S	ale Filed.	Bills of Sale	e Satisfied.	
			Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
				£		£
1874	• • •	•••	3,207	727,370	251	98,492
1875	•••	•••	3,182	788,339	189	85,477
1876	• • •	•••	3,330	747,717	194	56,318
1877	•••	•••	1,063	288,015	131	79,746
1878	•••	•••	1,117	348,319	76	28,710
1879		•••	849	239,793	59	42,459
1880	•••	•••	752	593,857	47	25,628
1881	***	•••	842	432,251	65	56,739
1882	•••	•••	812	461,710	68	51,804
1883	•••		839	253,863	40	24,385
1884			866	248,768	36	30,761
1885	•••	•••	954	379,864	.51	38,882
1886	•••	•••	980	436,900	48	32,724
1887	•••		1,395	420,400	25	19,164

1533. The decrease in the number and amount of bills of sale filed Decrease in since 1876 is chiefly owing to the law relating to such securities having bills of sale since 1876. been made more stringent under Act 40 Vict. No. 557, which came into force during 1877, as it is now necessary to give 15 days' notice to the Registrar-General previous to any bill of sale being filed, during which period any creditor can lodge a caveat against its registration.

Contracts

1534. The contracts for sale and amount secured thereby, also the contracts contracts for letting, and extremes within which the rent named letting. therein ranged, filed with the Registrar-General under Act 40 Vict. No. 557, during the last eleven years, were as follow:—

CONTRACTS FOR SALE AND LETTING, 1877 TO 1887.

Year.		-	Contracts fo	or Sale Filed.	Contracts fo	r Letting Filed.
			Number.	Amount.	Number.	Average Rents.
- 1.				£		Per Week.
1877			605	47,720	668	٠ .
1878	•••		1,074	83,608	1,074	-
1879			1,803	142,809	1,802	
1880	• •.•		1,828	137,959	1,829	
1881	1 ₁	•••	1,730	90,699	1,730	2/6 to £5
1882	•••		1,612	73,892	1,611	1 2 0 00 20
1883			1,472	63,434	1,472	
1884	•••		1,495	57,061	1,495	
1885	•••	\	1,617	49,221	1,617	
1886	•••	}	1,703	50,769	1,703	J.
1887	•••	}	924	37,418	924	

Increase in contracts for sale and letting.

1535. It would seem that contracts for sale and letting appeared at first to be more convenient for the security of the creditor without injuring the credit of the person giving the security than bills of sale, as they increased very rapidly from 1877, that being the year in which the Act legalizing their registration came into operation, until 1880, whilst the bills of sale largely decreased. In 1887 there was a great falling-off in the number and amount of these contracts, whilst there was a corresponding increase in the number and amount of bills of sale.

Building societies.

1536. Building societies in Victoria date from an early period in the colony's history, and much success both to borrowers and investors has attended their operations. Sixty-six such institutions sent in returns during 1887, as against 60 in 1886, 62 in 1885, 54 in 1884, 48 in 1882 and 1883, and 49 in 1881. The following are the principal items furnished for the years 1886 and 1887. It should be mentioned that the returns of some of the societies were not perfect:—

BUILDING SOCIETIES, 1887.

*				1886.	1887.
Number of societies	•••	•••		60	66
Number of investing members	• • • •			19,907	18,781
Number of borrowers				16,250	17,465
Paid-up capital	•••			£2,502,799	£2,925,938
Value of landed property		•••	•	£391,698	£903,808
Subscriptions on investing share	es durir			£318,045	£419,523
Advances under periodical repay				£2,358,729	£2,544,688
Repayments by instalments duri				£1,526,221	£1,919,100
Working expenses during the ye		J 0002	•••	£62,369	£73,687
Bank overdraft at end of the year			•••	£262,192	£124,127
Deposits at end of the year	•••		•••	£2,910,792	£4,216,758
		* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *			

Advances by building societies, 1876-1887. 1537. In 1887, the business done by building societies, as measured by the advances made, exceeded by £185,959, or 8 per cent., that in 1886, which exceeded by over £285,500, or 14 per cent., that in 1885. Moreover, since 1883 the advances have considerably more than doubled. The advances made by these institutions during the last twelve years have been as follow:—

Advances by Building Societies, 1876 to 1887.

			£		9.4.5		£
1876	•••	•••	870,203	1882	•••		1,040,965
1877			815,860	1883	***	•••	1,089,480
1878	•••	•••	703,932	1884	•••		1,469,542
1879		•••	489,312	1885		•••	2,073,189
1880			564,411	1886	•••	•••	2,358,729
1881			805,551	1887			2,544,688

1538. The rates of interest allowed by building societies on moneys Rates of left with them for a period of twelve months generally ranged, in 1881 and 1882 from 3 to $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; in 1883 from 5 to 7 per cent.; in 1884 from $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 per cent.; in 1885 and 1886 from 6 to 7 per cent. and in 1887 from $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Some societies allowed as much as 5 per cent. on the daily balance on deposit in current account.

societies.

1539. The sums deposited with building societies at the end of 1887 Deposits with amounted in the aggregate to £4,216,758, or £1,300,000 more than was on deposit at the end of 1886. These deposits exceeded the advances during the year by £1,670,000.

building societies.

1540. The following is a statement of the total amount of moneys on Total deposit at or about the end of each of the last five years with banks deposit. of issue, savings banks, and building societies. Other institutions, such as deposit banks, and some of the insurance companies, also receive deposits, but of these no returns are furnished:-

Moneys on Deposit at end of Years 1883 to 1887.

Amount deposited with—	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Walter Commence	£	£	£	£	£
Banks	24,059,169	28,417,044	30,593,564	31,239,472	34,061,700
Savings banks	2,818,122	2,981,083	3,409,266	3,589,916	3,696,699
Building societies	1,336,956	1,793,992	2,466,256	2,910,792	
Total	28,214,247	33,192,119	36,469,086	37,740,180	41,975,157

1541. According to the table, the moneys on deposit about the close Moneys on of the last year amounted in the aggregate to nearly forty-two millions deposit, 1887. sterling, or four and a quarter millions more than in the previous year, and thirteen and three quarter millions more than in 1883, four years There is no doubt, however, that in all the years some of the savings banks' money, and a small portion of that deposited with building societies, is re-deposited with the banks, and thus counted twice over; but considering there are many institutions for the receipt of deposits from which no returns are obtained, it is not at all likely that the whole amount at deposit is less than that stated in the table.

1542. The property left by deceased persons affords an indirect means wealth of of ascertaining approximately the wealth of the population, for it may tion. be supposed that the average amount left by each person dying is equivalent to the average amount possessed by each person living. The result of such a calculation for three periods of years is as follows:-

Years.	Property of Deceased Persons sworn under—	Total Number of Deaths.	Average Amount left by each Person dying.	Average Number of Persons living.	Total Wealth of the Population.	
	£	•	£		£	
1872–1876	11,699,757	63,402	185	776,052	143,569,620	
1877–1881	13,732,848	61,552	223	836,677	186,578,971	
1882–1887	26,376,269	85,466	309	950,081	293,575,029	

WEALTH OF THE POPULATION, 1872 TO 1887.

Total wealth and wealth per head. 1543. The national wealth is shown in the last column. It will be noticed that this amounted to nearly 144 millions sterling, or £185 per head, in the five years 1872 to 1876; to nearly 187 millions sterling, or £223 per head, in the five years 1877 to 1881; and to nearly 294 millions sterling, or £309 per head, in the six years 1882 to 1887. It should be explained that these figures represent only the property possessed by private individuals, no estimate being made of the value of Crown lands, Government or municipal buildings, churches, hospitals, libraries, museums, mechanics' institutes, State schools, forts, artillery, lighthouses, war vessels, railways, telegraphs, &c.; also that the figures no doubt understate the truth, as a considerable amount of property is taken over by relatives without any declaration of value, or issue of probate or letters of administration, and that, in order to reduce as much as possible the amount to be paid as succession duty, the properties are habitually declared at less than their full value.

Wealth as compared with indebtedness. 1544. In the middle of 1887 the public debt amounted to £33,119,164, equal to about $11\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of the value of property as above estimated; but it must not be forgotten that, as a set-off to the debt, there is public property of immense value which is not included in the above estimate, and that the amount which could be realized by the sale of the State railways alone—the original cost of which was about 30 millions—would probably be amply sufficient to extinguish the whole debt.

Wealth of New South Wales. 1545. The private wealth of New South Wales, calculated in the same manner by the Government Statistician* for the five years ended with 1886, is £293,000,000, or about the same as that of Victoria. The average population of New South Wales, however, during that period being slightly less than that of Victoria (906,483), the wealth per head is set down as £323 in the former as against £305 in the latter.

^{*} Wealth and Progress of New South Wales, by T. A. Coghlan, page 551. Potter, Sydney, 1888.

Australasia.

1546. For the whole of Australasia, the same authority* estimates Wealth of the private wealth to amount to £1,015,000,000, or £286 per head, and the value of public works and property to amount to £175,000,000, or £49 per head, the estimated total value of private and public wealth combined being thus £1,190,000,000, or £335 per head. exclusive of the value of lands not yet alienated from the Crown.

1547. The following is an estimate, in millions sterling, of the wealth wealth of the United of the United Kingdom at three periods, extending over 47 years:-Kingdom.

WEALTH OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1840 TO 1887. (000,000 omitted.)

	•			1840.	1860.	1887.
				£	£	£
Railways	• • • •	•••	•••	21,	348,	831,
Houses	•••	•••	•••	770,	1,164,	2,640,
Furniture (h	alf value of	houses)	•••	385,	582,	1,320,
Lands		•••	•••	1,680,	1,840,	1,542,
Cattle	• •••	•••	***	380,	460,	414,
Shipping	•••			23,	44,	130,
Merchandise	•••	•••	•••	70,	190,	321,
Bullion	• •••	•••	•••	61,	105,	143,
Sundries (ch	iefly foreign	loans)	•••	710,	827,	1,869,
	Total	l	• • •	4,100,	5,560,	9,210,

1548. Estimating the population of the United Kingdom at 26 mil- Wealth of lions at the first period, 29 millions at the second, and 37 millions at the third, the total wealth, as stated—which appears to include much public as well as all private property—would average at the respective periods £158, £192, and £249 per individual.

Kingdom

^{*} Page 579 et seq. † From Mulhall's Fifty Years of National Progress, page 17.

PART VIII.—SOCIAL CONDITION.

Abolition of State aid to religion.

1549. It was provided by the Constitution Act that, for the advancement of the Christian religion in Victoria, the sum of £50,000 should be set apart each year from the general revenue to promote the erection of buildings for public worship and the maintenance of ministers of religion, which sum should be apportioned to each denomination according to the number of its members at the preceding census. provision was, however, repealed by an Act (34 Vict. No. 391) which came into operation on the 31st December, 1875. Since that date no further State assistance to religion has been given.

Difficulty in obtaining religious bodies.

1550. Great difficulty exists in obtaining accurate statistics from statistics of several of the religious bodies. In the instances referred to, the returns are not furnished until after repeated applications, and even then they are often forwarded in so manifestly incorrect a condition that it is necessary to send them back for correction, frequently more than once. It is surprising that a matter which must be of interest to every member of these denominations should not receive more attention at the hands of their clergy or other recognised heads.

Clergy and services.

1551. The following table contains a statement of the number of clergy in 1887, and the approximate number of religious services performed in connexion with each denomination during the last two years:

CLERGY AND SERVICES PERFORMED.*

Religious Denominations.	Number of Clergy,	Approximate Number of Services Performed.				
nengious Denominations.	Ministers, &c., 1887.	1886.	1887.	Increase (+) Decrease(-)		
Church of England	197	45,983	48,415	+2,432		
Presbyterians	213	47,066	45,084	-1,982		
Methodists	200	103,318	104,374	+1,056		
Bible Christians	39	11,805	10,870	-935		
Independents	57	14,000	14,000			
Baptists	45	8,777	9,544	+767		
Evangelical Lutherans	14	2,554	2,756	+202		
Welsh Calvinists	9	1,166	1,166			
Church of Christ	21	6,400	6,800	+400		
Society of Friends	2	344	344			
Moravians	3	1,354	1,360	+6		
Protestants unattached	11	2,360	2,320	-40		
Roman Catholics	123	66,262	74,205	+7,943		
Unitarians	1	104	105	+1		
Swedenborgians	1	118	136	+18		
Catholic Apostolic	16	1,288	1,232	- 56		
Christian Israelites	1	157	157	•••		
Seventh Day Adventists	3	•••	450	+450		
Salvation Army	137	48,620	67,808	+19,188		
Spiritualists		52	39	-13		
Jews	8	1,350	1,255	- 95		
Total	1,101	363,078	392,420	+29,342		

^{*} The information in this and the next two tables was obtained from the heads or clergy of the different denominations. In most cases where blanks occur in the column for increase or decrease, no returns have been received for 1887, and the figures for the previous year have been repeated.

1552. In 1887, as compared with 1886, increases in the number of increase or services performed will be observed in the case of the Church of services of England, the Methodists, the Baptists, the Evangelical Lutherans, the sects. Church of Christ, the Moravians, the Roman Catholics, the Unitarians, the Swedenborgians, and the Salvation Army; and decreases in the case of the Presbyterians, the Bible Christians, the Protestants unattached, the Catholic and Apostolic Church, the Spiritualists, and the Jews.

1553. The next table shows for the same two years the number of churches, churches or other buildings used for public worship, the number of &c. persons they can accommodate, and the number of persons usually attending at the principal services on the Sabbath:-

CHURCHES, ACCOMMODATION, AND ATTENDANCE.*

Religious Denominations.	Churches and other Buildings used for Public Worship.				ns for who ccommod		Average Attendance at Principal Service.		
	1886.	1887.	Inc.+ Dec	1886.	1887.	Inc. + Dec. –	1886.	1887.	Inc.+ Dec
Church of England	881	971	+90	102,885	107,606	+4,721	58,792	58,858	+66
Presbyterians	945	936	-9	93,495	94,465	+970	77,297	75,290	-2,007
	1,067	1,120	+53	143,834	159,929	+16,095	68,880	69,335	+455
Bible Christians	155	169	+14	17,016	16,910	-106	7,376	7,330	-46
Independents	76	76		17,400	17,400	•••	9,000	9,000	•••
Baptists	95	100	+5	13,850	15,190	+1,340	8,672	8,176	- 496
Evangelical Lu-				, ,	,		.,		
therans	46	42	-4	4,180	4,870	+690	2,930	2,910	- 20
Welsh Calvinists	6	6		1,150	1,150	•••	600	600	
Church of Christ	67	68	+1	8,450	8,750	+300	3,850	4,000	+150
Society of Friends	3	4	+1	200	230	+ 30	57	67	+10
Moravians	3	3		292	250	-42	136	110	-26
Protestants unat-									
tached	23	23		5,820	5,770	-50	4,185	3,380	-805
Roman Catholics	564	513	-51	112,511	107,067	-5,444	85,816	73,332	-12,484
Unitarians	1	1		300	500	+200	300	160	-140
Swedenborgians	2	2		230	230	•••	90	90	
Catholic Apostolic	5	5	•••	460	460		200	200	
Christian Israelites	1	1		200	200	•••	85	100	+15
Seventh Day Ad-			·						
ventists		4	+4		300	+300		175	+175
Salvation Army	149	171	+22	25,240	34,530	+9,290	21,540	29,730	+8,190
Spiritualists	- 2	1	-1	2,000	500	-1,500	640	220	-420
Jews	7	7	•••	2,370	2,420	+50	615	575	-40
Total	4,098	4,223	+125	551,883	578,727	+26,844	351,061	343,638	-7,428

1554. It will be seen that the Church of England, the Methodists, Increase or the Bible Christians, the Baptists, the Church of Christ, the Society of decrease of churches of Friends, and the Salvation Army returned more, and the Presbyterians, different sects. the Lutherans, the Roman Catholics, and the Spiritualists returned fewer, church edifices in 1887 than in 1886; that the only denominations

^{*} See footnote on previous page.

which returned less accommodation were the Bible Christians, the Moravians, the Protestants unattached, the Roman Catholics, and the Spiritualists; and the only denominations which returned a larger attendance at their principal services were the Church of England, the Methodists, the Church of Christ, the Society of Friends, the Christian Israelites, the Seventh Day Adventists (now returned for the first time), and the Salvation Army. The fact of some sects returning fewer buildings and less accommodation in the latter year than in the former may perhaps be accounted for—irrespective of the general unreliability, already alluded to,* of the statistics obtained from religious bodies—by the circumstance that halls, schoolhouses, and even private dwellings in which services are held are sometimes returned as church buildings, but disappear from the totals on such services being discontinued.

Total increase or decrease in churches, &c. 1555. As compared with the number in 1886, there was an increase of 125 in the number of church buildings, of 29,342 in the number of services performed, and of 26,844 in the accommodation, but a falling-off of 7,423 in average church attendance.

Sunday schools.

1556. The number of Sunday schools attached to each religious denomination, the number of teachers, and the number of scholars, were returned as follow for 1886 and 1887:—

SUNDAY SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, AND SCHOLARS.†

Religious	Sunday Schools.			Teachers.			Average Attendance of Scholars.		
Denominations.	1886.	1887.	Inc. + Dec	1886.	1887.	Inc. + Dec	1886.	1887.	Inc. + Dec
Church of England Presbyterians	450 415	459 405	+9 -10	3,591 3,109	3,546 2,849	$-45 \\ -260$	28,241 30,238	28,709 30,345	+468 +107
Methodists	626	635	+9	6,120	6,074	-46	39,430	36,324	-3,106
Bible Christians	89	99	+10	823	825	+2	3,512	3,670	+158
Independents	82	82	•••	770	770		7,400	7,400	•••
Baptists	66	59	-7	692	678	-14	5,004	4,490	-514
Evangelical Lu-			. •				','	-,	
therans	17	21	+4	64	63	-1	691	559	-132
Welsh Calvinists	4	4	•••	36	38	+2	232	258	+26
Church of Christ	42	43	+1	317	320	+3	2,618	2,621	+3
Society of Friends		1	+1		1	+1	•••	12	+12
Moravians	2	2	•••	4	5	+1	46	42	-4
Protestants unat-								}	
tached	13	14	+1	159	147	-12	1,754	1,530	-224
Roman Catholics	285	270	-15	1,389	1,338	-51	22,118	21,628	-490
Swedenborgians	2	2	•••	8	6	-2	42	35	-7
Christian Israelites	1	1	•••	4	4	•••	34	34	
Seventh Day Ad-	1								¥
ventists ‡		5	+5	•••	36	+36	•••	200	+260
Spiritualists	3	2	-1	36	35	-1	216	107	-1(2)
Jews‡	6	6	•••	19	19	•••	205	200	- 5
Total	2,103	2,110	+7	17,141	16,754	- 387	141,781	138,164	-3,617

^{*} See paragraph 1550 ante.

[†] See footnote to table following paragraph 1551 ante. ‡ Schools held on Saturday.

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1557. As compared with the numbers in 1886, whilst the Sunday Increase or schools increased by 7, the scholars in average attendance decreased by 3,617, and the teachers by 387. An increase in schools, teachers, and scholars took place in the case of the Bible Christians, the Church of Christ, the Society of Friends, and the Seventh Day Adventists (now returned for the first time); but a falling-off occurred in the number of the schools, teachers, and scholars in the case of the Baptists, Roman Catholics, and Spiritualists, in the number of schools and teachers in the case of the Presbyterians; of the teachers and scholars in the case of the Methodists, Lutherans, Welsh Calvinists, Protestants unattached, and Swedenborgians; and of the teachers in the case of the Church of England.

schools.

1558. An effort was made on this occasion to get a return of the ages Proportion of of the children attending Sunday schools, but in most instances the forms were sent back, the religious bodies expressing themselves as unable to supply the information. They generally promised, however, to make an attempt to do so next year. Many of the children, no doubt, are below, whilst a few may be above, the school age, or that between 6 and 15 years; but comparing the number of Sunday scholars with the estimated numbers at the school age in the population, amounting to 202,686, the proportion would be 68 per cent., as against 71 per cent. in 1885.

children to population.

University,

1559. The Melbourne University was established under a special Act Melbourne of the Victorian Legislature (16 Vict. No. 34), which was assented to on the 22nd January, 1853. This Act, as amended by the University Act 1881 (44 Vict. No. 691), which came into force on the 7th June, 1881, provides for the endowment of the University by the payment of £9,000* annually out of the general revenue; also, that no religious test shall be administered to any one to entitle him to be admitted to the rights and privileges of the institution; also for the constitution of a senate, to consist of all male persons who had been admitted to the degree of master or doctor, and for the election by them annually, or after the occurrence of a vacancy, of one of their body as warden as soon as such superior degrees should amount to not less than 100, which number having been reached in 1867, the senate was constituted on the 14th of June of that year; also for the election by the senate of a council consisting of twenty members (all males), of whom not more than three may be members of the teaching staff, and for the election by them out of their own body of a chancellor and a vice-chancellor

^{*} Besides this amount, an additional grant of £2,000 was voted by Parliament in 1884-5, £11,500 in 1885-6, £10,500 in 1886-7, and £5,500 in 1887-8, including allowances for building and apparatus.

The council are empowered by these Statutes to grant in any faculty except divinity, any degree, diploma, certificate, or licence which can be conferred in any University in the British dominions. Act also gives power to the senate to amend Statutes or regulations sent to them by the council; and it also reduces the tenure of office of members of council from life to five years.

University ranks with British Universities.

1560. Royal letters patent, under the sign manual of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, were issued on the 14th March, 1859, declaring that the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts, and Bachelor and Doctor of Medicine, Laws, and Music, which had been granted or might thereafter be granted by the Melbourne University, should be recognised as academic distinctions and rewards of merit, and should be entitled to rank, precedence, and consideration in the United Kingdom, and in British colonies and possessions throughout the world, just as fully as if they had been granted by any University in the United Kingdom.

Date of

1561. The foundation stone of the Melbourne University was laid on founding University. the 3rd July, 1854, by His Excellency Sir Charles Hotham, K.C.B., the then Governor of Victoria, and the building was opened on the 3rd October of the following year.

University thrown open to females.

1562. On the 22nd March, 1880, the University was thrown open For some years afterwards they were not allowed to study medicine, but this prohibition has recently been removed, and they are now admitted to all the same corporate privileges as male students.

University fees.

1563. The following is a statement of the fees payable at the Melbourne University:

FOR MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.	£	s.	d.
For admission to examination at any matriculation examination For each subject of examination selected by the candidate at any such	0	10	0
examination	0	5	0
BY MATRICULATED STUDENTS.			
For attendance on any number of courses of lectures, except as is hereinafter provided, and for examination in the subjects thereof within six months from the conclusion of the course—for each			
course	3	0	0
Students who pay for four courses (the fee above prescribed) may, without further payment, attend two other such courses, but not more, and be in like manner examined in the subjects thereof.		•	
For the fourth year for the degree of Bachelor of Civil Engineering For attendance on any course of lectures on Pharmacy and Phar-	24	0	0
maceutical Chemistry	6	6	0
For attendance on any course of lectures presented for degrees in medicine only—for certificate of such attendance and for examina- tion in the subjects thereof, within six months from the conclusion			
of the course	6	6	0

	£	8.	d.
For a course of dissections and for certificate thereof For attendance upon any course of lectures by any lecturer in law or engineering, and for examination in the subjects thereof within	4	4	0
six months from the conclusion of the course	12	0	0
These fees shall include the examinations for such degrees in the October Term of such year and in the next following February Term, and all lectures in such year upon the subjects of such examinations, and shall be payable, at the option of the candidate, either in one sum or in three equal instalments, at such times as the council shall from time to time direct.	24	0	0
For examination for the degree of LL.D	12	0	0

BY NON-MATRICULATED STUDENTS.

For any attendance on lectures, or for any examination other than the matriculation examination, the fee payable in the like case by matriculated students with the addition of one-fourth.

FOR CERTIFICATES AND DEGREES.

For matriculation and certificate thereof	•••	•••	•••	1	1	0
For certificate of Civil Service examination				0	10	6
For any other certificate of examination, with	or without	attenda	ance			
on lectures	•••	•••	•••	0	10	6
For any degree of Bachelor	•••	•••	•••	5	0	0
For any higher degree	•••	•••	•••	10	0	0
For admission ad eundem gradum	•••	•••	•••	3	0	0
For admission ad eundem statum	•••	•••	•••	2	0	0

1564. The memorial stone of the University Hall, called the Wilson Hall. "Wilson Hall," was laid on the 2nd October, 1879, in the presence of His Excellency the Marquis of Normanby and a large concourse of spectators, by Sir Samuel Wilson, Knt., then a Member of the Legislative Council, who, by his munificent gift of £30,000 (which by interest had increased to £37,000 before the University authorities were in a position to expend it), was the means of the Hall being erected. building, which, except the organ loft, is now completed, is of the perpendicular Gothic style of architecture, in length 140 feet; breadth 47 feet; height of walls 45 feet; and of apex of roof 84 feet. cost has exceeded £40,000.

1565. Provision had been made in the Act of Incorporation for the Amuated establishment of affiliated colleges in connexion with the four principal religious denominations, and ground for the erection of such colleges was reserved near the University. Up to the present period this privilege has been taken advantage of by the Church of England, Presbyterians, and the Wesleyans; their colleges being named respectively Trinity, Ormond, and Queen's.

Trinity College.

1566. The following information respecting Trinity College has been supplied for this work:—

"Trinity College, which, though connected with the Anglican Church, extends its advantages of residence and training to all religious denominations alike, stands in a section of the University reserve facing the Sydney road. It was for several years the only University College in Victoria. From the time of its affiliation to the University, in 1876, the progress of the college was rapid and uninterrupted. Before the end of 1877 a considerable increase in the accommodation for students was required, and a large pile of buildings was consequently erected. In a short time the additional rooms thus provided were all occupied, and the building of another wing was rendered necessary. Through the munificence of Sir Wm. Clarke, Mr. Joseph Clarke, and other friends of the college, the council was in the year 1882 placed in a position to erect the new structure. These additional rooms were speedily occupied, and the buildings were further extended in 1887. The existing buildings, in addition to apartments for the warden, tutors, and students, contain a chapel, dining hall, lecture rooms, billiard room, chemical and biological laboratories, libraries, &c. The college, while maintaining its primary character as a place of residence and education, both religious and secular, for University students belonging to the various professional schools, has also, since the year 1878, contained the Theological Training-school for the Diocese of Melbourne.

"Lectures on the subjects of the Arts, Law, Science, Engineering, and Medical courses are regularly delivered at the college during term. Most of these lectures are given in the evening or early morning, in order to meet the requirements of bank-clerks, teachers, and others who may be prevented, by the nature of their employment, from attending lectures at the University. The college lectures are intended to be ancillary to those delivered in the University, and are given with a view to preparing students for both the Ordinary and Honour University Examinations. The college provides students with extra private tuition in any subject in which they may require special assistance. All the lectures are open to lady students, and a large number have already availed themselves of this privilege.

"The college offers exceptional facilities for the study of the subjects of the University Medical course and the course for the degree of Bachelor of Science in its chemical and biological laboratories.

"Special attention is devoted by the Science Lecturers to the preparation of First Year Medical Students in the subjects of Natural Philosophy, Biology, and Chemistry (both practical and medical).

"Practical demonstrations are regularly given in Biology, Physiological Chemistry, and Histology, and form an important feature of the college teaching. The use of microscopes, &c., is allowed to the students without extra charge.

"Abundant means for recreation have been provided, including two asphalted tennis courts, a billiard room, and a reading room supplied with the best English and Australian newspapers and periodicals. A special feature of the college is its libraries, containing about six thousand volumes, which comprise many rare and valuable works. The buildings of the college represent an outlay of about £30,000, the whole of which has been derived from the liberality of Victorian churchmen. Between three and four hundred names have already been entered on the college books, and in 1888 there were nearly 100 students residing or attending lectures. There are a number of valuable scholarships, presented by the warden, open without restriction as to religion, age, sex, or profession, for which examinations are held annually in the month of February. The fees payable to the college for residence and commons are sixty guineas per annum; and for tuition, £2 2s. per course per term. In the case of students who have not yet entered upon residence, the payment of the enrolment fee (£2 2s.) secures a grant of rooms upon the first vacancy occurring. Each student is provided with a separate bedroom. The sitting-rooms are for the most part jointly occupied by two students, but a separate sitting-room can be arranged for, if desired.

"A hall or hostel, connected with Trinity College and under its control, has been established in the immediate neighbourhood of the college buildings for the residence of lady students attending the college lectures. A principal presides over it, who undertakes the religious and moral supervision of the students.

"No religious test or disability is imposed upon the students of the college or hostel, and attendance at the services in chapel is not required in cases where

conscientious objections are felt."

1567. Ormond College was erected at a total cost to the present date ormond (including furniture, fencing, &c.) of £44,898, of which amount £38,883 was contributed by its generous founder, the Hon. Francis Ormond, M.L.C., after whom the college has been named. It is estimated that when completed in its quadrangular form the total cost of the building will be at least £65,000, and £15,000 has already been obtained from the public towards the maintenance of the institution and the foundation of scholarships. A portion of the north-east side has just been completed. This is to be called the Victoria wing, in commemoration of the jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty. Although allied to the Presbyterian body, it is open to members of all religious denominations. The following account of this institution has been supplied by the Master of the college:—

"The foundation stone of the college, which is built on a section of the University reserve, was laid by the Marquis of Normanby on the 14th November, 1879; and the college was opened by His Excellency on the 18th March, 1881, and affiliated to the University on the 17th May of the same year. In 1884, owing to the number of applicants for admission, it was found necessary to enlarge the buildings. A new wing containing students' bedrooms, sitting-rooms, bath-rooms, students' common-room, &c., was erected and formally opened by Mrs. Ormond on the 23rd December, 1885. At the opening of the session, 1886, this additional accommodation was all taken up, and now Mr. Ormond has added a fourth side to the quadrangle, which will be ready for occupation at the beginning of the University session 1889.

"Tutorial assistance is provided by the college for students in preparing for the University lectures and examinations in Arts, Law, Medicine, and Engineering, and the college lectures are open to both resident and non-resident students.

"Many of the college lectures take place in the early morning and in the evening, so that those who are engaged at other employments throughout the day have an opportunity of preparing themselves for the University Examinations, and of ultimately taking a degree, as the University does not make attendance at its own lectures compulsory, except in the case of Medical students.

"All the classes in Arts and Medicine are open to ladies, and arrangements have lately been made by which the College will be able to provide residential accom-

modation for ladies attending the University lectures.

"A chemical laboratory has been fitted up by the Council with all the necessary appliances, and classes for Practical Chemistry meet three times a week.

"The college has also a supply of microscopes for the use of students in the

"The college has also a supply of microscopes for the use of students in the Biology Class, and great attention is paid to practical work in this class.

"A reading room, billiard room, and lawn-tennis court have been provided by the college, and handed over to the management of the students, who have lately built a College gymnasium. A flourishing debating society meets in the college once a fortnight, and is open to all members of the University.

"During the session 1888, there were in all upwards of 90 students attending

the college lectures.

"An examination for entrance scholarships and exhibitions, each of which is of the value of either £18 18s., £25, £50, or £60, is held in the middle of February in each year, and is open to all, irrespective of age, sex, or creed. The total yearly cost for tuition and residence varies from a maximum of £84 13s. to £65 15s., according to the number of subjects in which a student receives tuition; but special arrangements are made either in the case of clergymen's sons or in the case of students studying for the ministry of the Presbyterian Church—these pay about half fees for residence. Breakfast, luncheon, and dinner are provided in hall by the college, so that a student need have no extra expenses except his laundry bill. lectures in connexion with the Theological Hall of the Presbyterian Church are delivered in Ormond College by two Professors and a Lecturer appointed by the General Assembly. The number of students attending these classes during the session 1888 was 18."*

Queen's College.

1568. The following account of Queen's College has been supplied by the Master:—

"Queen's College is built in the section of the University Reserve granted by the Government to the Wesleyan Church in the Act of Incorporation of 1853, and is open

to students of either sex, without regard to their religious belief.

"The Conference first appointed a Committee to arrange for the building of the College in 1878. Steps were at once taken to secure donations for this object, and a generous response was made, the first donor being Sir William McArthur, of London, who presented £1,000 to the Committee. But it was considered essential that the College should be opened free from debt, and, as the amounts promised were not sufficient to cover the estimated expanse the matter was alleged to stand ever until sufficient to cover the estimated expense, the matter was allowed to stand over until 1887, when, the Conference having voted a sum of £13,000 from the Jubilee Fund for the College, it was decided to build it at once. Accordingly, on Thursday, the 16th June, 1887, the memorial stone was laid by His Excellency Sir H. B. Loch, K.C.M.G., &c., the Governor of the Colony, by whom the College was formally opened on 14th March, 1888. On the previous day the Building Committee held its final meeting, and passed a vote of thanks to the Rev. W. A. Quick, whose strenuous and indefatigable efforts in the promotion of the scheme entitle him to the honour of being practically the founder

of Queen's College.

"All the rooms have been furnished by the Council, and each student is provided with a separate bedroom and sitting-room. Special provision has also been made for

a limited number of resident lady students within the Master's house.

"A Lawn Tennis Court and Reading Room have also been provided, and handed

over to the management of the students.
"Lectures are delivered in the College on the chief subjects of the University The lectures are given in the evening, so as not to interfere with the attendance of students at the University Classes, and are open to non-resident as well as resident students. For the present, the Lectures in Chemistry, Biology, and Histology will be given in the Laboratory of Trinity; those in Classics at Ormond; those in French and German are given alternately at Trinity and Queen's.

"A first-rate Microscope has been expressly constructed for the College, under the personal direction of the Rev. Dr. Dallinger, F.R.S., late President of the Microscopical Society of Great Britain, and it is in contemplation to erect at an early date a complete Chemical and Biological Laboratory.

"The College Library is furnished with all necessary books of reference for the use

of students.

"An examination will be held at Queen's College, beginning on Tuesday, 6th March, 1888, at 9 a.m., at which six scholarships and exhibitions will be offered for competi-Each of these is of the value of not less than £50 per annum. Two will be tenable for three years; the remainder will be tenable for one year only; but holders of the latter will, on the expiry of their tenure, be again eligible as candidates. Scholars are required to reside in the College.

"The College will offer four exhibitions at the same date, tenable for one year only, covering the College tuition fees. Exhibitioners may be resident or non-resident in the

College.

"There are no restrictions as to age, sex, or religion for either scholarships or ex-

holders thereof obtain first or second class honours at the close of the year.

"In addition to the scholarships mentioned, the Quick Scholarship (£50) is offered for competition to accepted candidates for the Ministry of the Wesleyan Methodist Church who have passed the matriculation examination. The subjects for the examination will be the same as for the other entrance scholarships. Should no such candidate pass a satisfactory examination, the scholarship may be awarded to some other competitor for an entrance scholarship.

^{*} For further particulars respecting Ormond College, see Melbourne University Calendar and Ormond College Calendar.

"Graduates in Arts who intend to read for any University scholarship examination, or to study for degrees in medicine, law, or engineering, may be elected scholars or exhibitioners of this College without examination, provided they have taken first or

second class honours or a scholarship at any final honour examination.

"Examination entry forms should be filled up and sent in not later than 20th February, 1888. Candidates are required to state the subjects in which they wish to be examined, and generally the extent of their reading. They must forward at the same time testimonials of good character. An entrance fee of ten shillings will be charged to each candidate for the examination. This must be forwarded with the entry form.

House Regulations.

"1. The College is open to members of all religious denominations, either as resident or non-resident students.

"2. Applicants for admission as resident students must produce satisfactory evidence

of good moral character.

3. Each student is required, upon enrolment, to sign the following declaration: 'I solemnly promise that, so long as I am a student in Queen's College, I will loyally obey the Master and all other persons to whom he may delegate his authority, and will faithfully keep all the rules that are or may be made for the government of the College.

"4. No student is allowed to reside in the College for a shorter period than one full

term, unless he have paid his fees for the whole term.

"5. One term's notice must be given previous to the withdrawal of any student, otherwise a charge of £10 10s. may be made.

"6. Resident students shall have rooms (a separate study and bedroom) assigned to them by the Master. Special provision is made for lady students. Students will be allowed to choose their rooms in the order of their enrolment, subject to the Master's approval.

"7. Students will be held responsible for any damage done to the furniture of their

rooms or to other College property.

"8. All resident students are expected to attend at morning or evening prayers unless specially excused by the Master. Such excuse will be granted to any student who states in writing that he has conscientious objections to being present. Prayers

will be held at 7.30 a.m. and 10 p.m. on week days, 8 a.m. and 10 p.m. on Sundays.

"9. Meals will be provided in the College Hall at stated hours, viz.:—Breakfast,
7.40 a.m. (Sundays, 8.10 a.m.); luncheon, 12.30 to 2; dinner, 6.15 p.m.

"10. Non-resident students may have luncheon or dinner in hall by giving due notice, and on payment of 1s. for luncheon and 1s. 6d. for dinner, or by special arrangement with the Master for the whole term.

"11. Any resident student may invite quests (not avecading two in the form

"11. Any resident student may invite guests (not exceeding two in number for any meal) on entering their names in the guest-book at the meal previous, and on payment

at the following rates:—Breakfast, 1s. 6d.; luncheon, 1s. 6d.; dinner, 2s.

"12. Two students shall be appointed weekly by the Master to read the lessons at prayers, and to say grace in hall. A fine of 1s. will be levied in case of absence.

13. No undergraduate student shall be out of College later than 11 p.m. Students

coming in after 11 p.m. will pay a fine of 1s.; after 12 midnight, 2s. 6d.

"14. No student shall spend the night out of College except by special permission of the Master.

"15. No visitor may remain in the College after midnight.

"16. Academical dress shall be worn at prayers, at meals, at lectures and examinations, and at all public ceremonies connected with the College.

"17. The College terms, vacations, and holidays shall be the same as those of the University. Students wishing to remain in residence during the short vacations, or after the close of the October term, may do so by arrangement with the Master. "18. The fees are as follow, and must be paid within the first week of lectures in each term. A fine of 5s. per week will be levied in case of late payment:—

$\pmb{Entrance}$ \pmb{Fees} .	£	₿.	d.
	${f 2}$		
*Caution money (resident students only)	2		
Library entrance fee (resident students)	${\bf 2}$	2	0
", (non-resident students)	1	1	0

Terminal Fees.

"Residence and commons, from the beginning of the first term till the third Monday in the fourth term, 60 guineas, to be paid in three equal instalments within the first week of lectures in the first, second, and third terms respectively.

This will be returned when a student leaves if no arrears are due by him to the College. † These charges include breakfast, lunch, and dinner. Fuel will be provided at current rates. Students must provide their own bed-linen and towels.

"In the case of students entering for one, two, or three terms only, a proportionate deduction will be made.

	100							ž	8.	d.	
	Residence	and com	mons, during	vaca	tions, per	week	 •••	1	10	0	
•	Use of fur	niture, p	er annum		•••	•••	 •••	1	10	0	
	* Tuition,	per tern	n, one course		•••	•••	 	2	2	0	
		~ ,,	two courses		***	•••	 •••	4	4	0	
	**	•	three or mo	re co	ourses		 	6	6	0	

"A students' society has been founded, under the name of 'The William Quick Club,' for the purpose of reading essays, holding debates, and in general encouraging social intercourse amongst the students. The ordinary meetings are held on alternate Wednesday evenings at eight o'clock. Membership is open to all members of the University or affiliated Colleges. A sports committee has also been appointed for the arrangement of cricket, tennis, football, and rowing contests. A musical society, for the practice of part singing, is also held at regular intervals."

Chair of Music.

- 1569. A Chair of Music has been established in connexion with the University, for the endowment of which the Hon. Francis Ormond has contributed the sum of £20,000. Besides this, about £5,000 has been raised by public subscription and concerts for the endowment of musical scholarships in connexion with the Ormond Professorship of Music. The following information respecting the appointment of a professor has been supplied by the Chancellor of the University, Dr. A. C. Brownless, C.M.G.:
- "A commission has been appointed in England to act with the Agent-General in selecting from the candidates who may apply for the professorship five gentlemen whom they may consider the best qualified to fill the office, and from these five the Council will elect the professor, and towards defraying his travelling expenses to this colony, Mr. Ormond has promised a further sum of £200.

"The salary of the Ormond Professor of Music will be £1,000 per annum, and

- his tenure of office will be five years, 'si tam-diu se bene gesserit.'

 "It is expected that the professor will arrive in Melbourne in time to commence his duties in May, 1889.
 - "The duties of the Ormond Professor of Music are-
 - I. To deliver lectures on-
 - (1.) The history of music.
 - (2.) Harmony and composition.
 - (3.) Thorough bass, counterpoint, and fugue.
 - (4.) The teaching of music.
 - (5.) The various musical instruments, and the physical laws involved in
 - (6.) Public performance, solo, and concerted playing.
 - (7.) Conducting.
 - (8.) Vocalisation and the physiological laws governing it.
 - (9.) The selection of voices for choirs, solos, and operas.
 - (10.) Sound and general acoustics.
 - (11.) Instrumentation and reading from orchestral score.
 - II. To conduct examinations of candidates for musical degrees.
 - III. To periodically report upon the progress of scholars in music, whether in the colony or travelling.
 - IV. To conduct examinations of candidates for certificated teachers.

^{*} Resident students must pay tuition fees for at least two courses of lectures per term. Students in chemistry and biology will have the use of the laboratories at Trinity College on the same terms as the students of that College.

"The professor will not be allowed to sit in Parliament nor to become a member of any political association, neither will he in any case be allowed to give private instruction, nor, without sanction of the Council, to deliver lectures to persons not being students of the University."

- 1570. The matriculation examination of the Melbourne University is Matriculaat present held three times a year, viz., at the beginning and end of the nation. February term, and at the end of the October term; but no person is admitted to the first of these unless he gives a guarantee of his intention to matriculate and to continue his studies at the University. The subjects of examination are fourteen in number, viz., Greek, Latin, algebra, geometry,* English, history, French, German, arithmetic, geography, elementary chemistry, elementary physics, elementary physiology, and elementary botany. In the first eight of these, honour as well as pass papers are set, but the candidate must decide before entering for the examination which he intends to present himself for. The last four are called science subjects, any two, but not more, of which may be selected. To pass the matriculation course it is necessary, at one and the same examination, either to pass in six subjects, or obtaining honours in one subject to pass in four others, or obtaining honours in two subjects to pass in two others.
- 1571. In addition to the lists published after every matriculation Matriculation, containing a record of honours, pass, or failure in each subject presented by the various candidates, four class lists are published of those who have passed creditably the honour papers set in—(a) Classics (Greek and Latin); (b) Mathematics (algebra, geometry, and trigonometry); (c) English and history; (d) Modern languages (French and German). In these lists the names of candidates are arranged in two classes—those in the first class being placed in order of merit, those in the second in alphabetical order.
- 1572. At the matriculation examination in the October term in Exhibitions each year, four exhibitions of the value of £25 each are awarded to lation. the candidates who, being under 21 years of age, severally stand highest in the first class of the four class lists published after that examination.
- 1573. During the year 1887, the total number of candidates at candidates matriculation was 1,087, but only 971 presented themselves for examination. amination, and of these, 385, or 40 per cent., passed.

^{*} Trigonometry as well as geometry is set in the honour papers, but geometry only in the pass papers.

Matriculated students.

1574. A large majority of those who pass the matriculation examination have no intention of pursuing a University career any further, and therefore do not matriculate, to do which it is necessary to go through a formal ceremony, which involves making a declaration and signing the matriculation book—the matriculation examination being, as a matter of course, passed beforehand. Although 385 persons passed the matriculation examination in 1887, only 178 matriculated, as against 154 in the previous year. From the date of its opening to the end of 1887, the total number who matriculated was 2,573.

Attendance at lectures.

1575. In 1887, 492 students (all of whom had matriculated) attended lectures, as against 450 in 1886, and only 213 ten years previously. Of the number in 1887, 181 attended lectures in Arts, 58 in Laws, 5 in Engineering, and 248 in Medicine.

Graduates.

1576. In 1887, the number of graduates was 127, of whom 115 took direct and 12 ad eundem degrees. The direct graduates numbered 103 in 1886 and 80 in 1885. The ad eundem graduates numbered 21 in 1886, and 10 in 1885. The following table shows the number of degrees conferred at the University between the date of its first opening and the end of 1887, also those in the year 1887:—

Melbourne University Graduates,* 1855 to 1887.

**	Pri	Prior to 1887.			During 1887.			Total.		
Degrees.	Direct.	Ad eundem.	Total.	Direct.	Ad eundem.	Total.	Direct.	Ad eundem.	Total	
Doctor of Science	•••	•••	•••	•••	1	1	•••	1	1	
Bachelor of Arts	279	70	349	36	1	37	315	71	386	
Master of Arts	142	111	253	14	4	18	156	115	271	
Bachelor of Medicine	158	10	168	26		26	184	10	194	
Doctor of Medicine	26	75	101	1	1	2	27	76	103	
Bachelor of Science	•••		•••	•••	1	1		1	1	
Master of Surgery	2		2	•••	1	1	2	1	3	
Bachelor of Surgery	111	2	113	25	.,.	25	136	2	138	
Bachelor of Laws	120	6	126	7		7	127	6	133	
Master of Laws	20		20	1		1	21		21	
Doctor of Laws	7	16	23	1	1	2	8	17	25	
Doctor of Music Bachelor of En-	•••	1	1	•••	1	1	•••	2	2	
gineering Master of En-	1	1	2	•••	1	1	1	2	3	
gineering	11		11	4	•••	4	15	•••	15	
Total	877	292	1,169	115	12	127	992	304	1,296	

^{*} The figures in this table do not always refer to distinct individuals. The total number of graduates was about 830.

1577. The following is a statement of the receipts and expenditure University of the University in the last two years, including the amounts received expendifor and expended on buildings. An increase took place in the expenditure, but a decrease in the revenue from all sources, except Government aid:

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1886 AND 1887.

			Receipt	s from—		
	Year.	Govern- ment. *	College Fees.	Other Sources.	Total.	Expenditure.
1886 1887	•••	£ 21,750 14,500	£ 11,867 12,818	£ 100 40	£ 33,717 27,358	£ 32,372 40,104
	Increase Decrease	7,250	951	60	 6,359	7,732

1578. Through the instrumentality, and mainly owing to the liber-working Men's Colality, of the Hon. Francis Ormond, M.L.C.—whose name has been lege. already mentioned in connexion with the Ormond College and the Chair of Music—a Working Men's College has been established in Melbourne.† The following account of this Institution has been supplied for this work by Mr. F. A. Campbell, Secretary to the College:—

"The Working Men's College, Melbourne, is centrally situated, in Latrobe street, epposite the Public Library. Only the back portion, about one half of the building, has been at present erected. When the front, which carries a handsome tower at the corner, is completed, it will present an imposing appearance, and add greatly to the architectural adornment of this part of the city.

"The present portion of the structure has cost £11,000, and a similar sum will be required to complete it. The initiation of this institution is due to the Hon. F. Ormond, M.L.C., who subscribed £5,500 towards the building, a like sum being obtained by public subscription. The site was granted by Government, as well as a vote of £3,000 for fitting up and maintaining the institution for the current year. It is governed by a Council of eighteen members, consisting of the founder, and representatives of the founder, the Government, the University, the Public Library, the Trades Hall Council, subscribers of £1 and upwards, and subscribers of from 2s. 6d. to £1 sterling. A subscription of from 2s. 6d. upwards annually gives the privilege of a vote for members of the Council.

"The College is intended to improve the general and technical education of the working classes; but is open to all, women as well as men. The class work is carried on almost entirely in the evenings, between the hours of 7.30 and 10.15

^{*} See footnote to paragraph 1559 ante.
† The total amount contributed by Mr. Ormond to the three institutions has been £60,700, viz., £35,000 to the Ormond College, £20,200 to the Chair of Music, and £5,500 to the Working Men's College.

"Saturday morning lectures in science, for the special benefit of State-school teachers, are also carried on.

"The class work commences in the middle of February, and continues until about the middle of December. The enrolments for the present term are as follow:—

Algebra	•••	•••	71	Applied mechanics	•••	44
Arithmetic	***	•••	36 8	Mensuration	•••	35
Bookkeeping	•••	•••	103	Photography	•••	16
Carpentry	•••	•••	121	Shorthand	•••	143
Carriage draft	ting	•••	20	Trigonometry	•••	31
Cookery	•••	•••	65	Writing and corresponder	nce	212
Architectural	drawing	•••	151	Physiology	•••	38
Mechanical di	awing	•••	75	Surveying	•••	26
Free-hand dra	wing	•••	97	Violin	•••	38
Elementary d	rafting	•••	35	Solid geometry	•••	65
Elocution	•••	•••	106	Plaster casting	•••	6
French	•••	•••	65	Building construction	•••	27
German	•••	•••	52	Painting	•••	11
English gram	mar	•••	150	Graining	•••	43
Geometry (pla	ane)	•••	62	Dynamics	•••	21
" (pr	actical)	•••	54	Theoretical mechanics	• • •	10
Handrailing	and stai	rcase		Singing	•••	141
building	•••	•••	18	Voice production	•••	93
Geography	•••	•••	37	Theory of music	•••	13
Latin	•••	•••	36	Plumbing	•••	82
Modelling	•••	•••	16	1		
				·		

"The fees have been fixed at a very low rate, so as to be within the reach of all, young apprentices having been especially considered.

"Examinations have been initiated, and certificates will be issued to those students

who have been successful in passing them.

"The Government having granted an additional half acre of ground, and also placed £5,000 on the estimates for additional buildings, the Council are now taking steps to have them commenced at once, the present accommodation being so very inadequate that many students applying for admission have had to be refused.

"The College has now passed from the region of experiment to an unprecedented success, and it is evident that it will prove an important and valuable link in the

educational system of the colony.

"The progress of this institution, since its commencement in June, 1887, is shown in the following table:—

Working Men's College.	2nd Term,	3rd Term,	1st Term,	2nd Term,	3rd Term,
Working men's conege.	1887.	1887.	1888.	1888.	1888.
Total enrolments (individual students)	646	985	1,530	1,953	1,819
Number of females	12	52	164	271	241
Number of juniors (under 18) and apprentices (under 21)	275	414	592	739	681
Fees received £	162 6 2	284 16 11	457 9 6	662 11 10	622 16 0
Average fees per student	5.03s.	5.78s.	6s.	6·78s.	6·84s.
Number of classes	23	37	53	69	74
Number of instructors	13	19	24	30	29
Salaries paid instructors £	105 10 6	236 0 8	438 12 2	682 2 8	735 5 3

State schools.

1579. The present Education Act (36 Vict. No. 447), providing free instruction of a secular character to all willing to accept it, but prescribing that, whether willing to accept State education or not, all children must be educated up to a certain standard, came into operation

on the 1st January, 1873. The following is a statement, based upon returns supplied by the Education Department, of the number of schools aided or supported by the State, and of the instructors and scholars in such schools, for the year prior to and for each of the years which have elapsed since that period:—

NIAIB NOMOULS, IOID IO 1001	STATE	Schools,	1872	то	1887.
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			1	N	umber of Schola	rs.
Year.		Number of Schools.*	Number of Instructors.†	Enrolled during the Year.	In Average Attendance.	Distinct Children (esti- mated).‡
1872	•••	1,049	2,416	136,055	68,456	113,197
1873		1,107	3,149	209,406	99,536	174,236
1874	•••	1,167	3,715	221,164	106,886	184,010
1875	•••	1,320	3,826	220,533	101,4958	183,484
1876	•••	1,498	3,772	231,560	106,758§	192,658
1877		1,626	3,860	234,519	116,015	194,994
1878	•••	1,664	3,906	231,169	116,608	189,455
1879		1,713	4,130	227,775	119,259	193,588
1880		1,810	4,215	229,723	119,520	195,736
1881		1,757	4,303	231,423	121,250	195,526
1882		1,762	4,162	222,945	118,279	187,390
1883	•••	1,777	4,169	222,428	118,328	188,949
1884		1,803	4,199	222,054	120,701	188,238
1885		1,826	4,050	224,685	119,488	189,637
1886		1,870	4,175	230,576	123,550	190,223
1887	•••	1,911	4,294	230,882	123,563	192,565

1580. In 1887, as compared with the previous year, the number of schools, schools increased by 41, and the number of instructors by 119; the number of scholars on the rolls increased by 306, the number of distinct scholars by 2,342, and the number in average attendance by 13.

scholars, 1886 and 1887.

1581. The net increase of schools during the year, amounting to 41, Net increase of schools. as just stated, is made up of 69 new schools opened, less 28 schools closed.

^{*} In accordance with the principle followed in the Education Department, each night school as well as each day school (although both kinds of schools may be carried on in the same building) is considered as a separate school, and is included as such in this column. There was only 1 night school in 1872, there were 29 in 1873, 56 in 1874, 117 in 1875, 181 in 1876, 216 in 1877, 208 in 1878, 180 in 1879, 186 in 1880, 41 in 1881, 35 in 1882, 27 in 1883, 30 in 1884, 23 in 1885, and 24 in 1886, and 19 in 1887.

[†] Including workmistresses, who in 1887 numbered 528.

† The figures in this column are derived from estimates formed by the Education Department, the principle adopted being to reduce the numbers on the rolls by the following percentages in the years named:—1872 to 1877, 16.8 per cent. on all descriptions of schools; 1878 and 1879, 16.163 per cent. for day schools and 33.0 per cent. Including workmistresses, who in 1887 numbered 528. schools and 43.65 per cent. for night schools; 1880, 13.6 per cent. for day schools and 33.0 per cent. for night schools; 1881, 14.48 per cent. for day schools and 49.42 per cent. for night schools; 1882, 15.1 per cent. for day schools and 47.14 per cent. for night schools; 1883, 14.55 for day schools and 36.81 for night schools; 1884, 14.45 for day schools, and 47.26 for night schools; 1885, 14.98 for day schools, and 43.10 for night schools; 1886, 17.06 for day schools, and 39.88 for night schools; 1887, 16.17 for day schools, and 44.60 for night schools.

[§] The average attendance was affected in 1875, and to a certain extent also in 1876, by the prevalence of epidemics of scarlatina and measles.

With the commencement of 1878 capitation grants were abolished, the consequence being that 30 schools, which in 1877 had been receiving such grants, ceased to be connected with the State.

Increase in State schools, 1872–87. 1582. By comparing the figures on the lowest and uppermost lines in the table following paragraph 1579 ante, it will be ascertained that, during the period the present Education Act has been in force,* the following increases have taken place in, and in connexion with, the schools supported by the State:—

STATE SCHOOLS.—INCREASE BETWEEN 1872 AND 1887.

				Number.		Percentage.
Schools	•••	•••	•••	862	•••	82.18
Instructors		•••	•••	1,878		77.73
Scholars on th	ie rolls	•••	•••	94,827		69.70
	erage att		•••	55,107	•••	80.50
Distinct childs	ren attend	ling (esti	mated)	79,368	•••	70.11

Teachers, 1886 and 1887.

1583. The instructors referred to consist of masters and mistresses, male and female assistant teachers, and pupil-teachers and work-mistresses. According to the following table, there was an increase during the year in all the grades, the total increase being 40 male and 79 female teachers:—

TEACHERS IN STATE SCHOOLS, 1886 AND 1887.

		Males.						Females.	.	
Year.		Masters.	Assistants.†	Pupil- teachers.	Total.	Mistresses.	Assistants.†	Work- mistresses.	Pupil- teachers.	Total.
1886 1887	•••	1,311 1,331	209 210	190 209	1,710 1,750	451 485	607 623	521 528	886 908	2,465 2,544
Increase	• • • •	20	1	19	40	34	16	7	22	79

State education systems of Australasian colonies.

1584. In every one of the Australasian colonies the State system of education is compulsory and undenominational (or secular). Western Australia, however, grants some assistance to private denominational schools. Public instruction is free in Victoria, Queensland, and New Zealand; but fees are charged in the other colonies, although they are partially or entirely remitted in cases where the parents are unable to pay them. The prescribed school age varies in the different colonies—in Victoria, it is from 6 to 15 years; in New South Wales, from 6 to 14; in Queensland, from 6 to 12; in South Australia and New Zealand, from 7 to 13; and in Tasmania, from 7 to 14.‡

^{*} During this period the number of children at school age in the colony increased by 18 per cent., and the total population by about 37 per cent.

[†] Including 33 relieving teachers in 1886, and 62 such teachers, viz., 39 males and 23 females, in 1887. ‡ For a full account of the education systems of the various colonies, see *Victorian Year-Book* 1880-1, Appendix B, page 431 et seq.

1585. The following table shows the number of State schools, schools, teachers, and scholars in each Australasian colony during the year and scholars 1887; also the proportion of scholars in average attendance to popu- asian cololation:—

in Austral-

STATE SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, AND SCHOLARS IN AUSTRALASIAN Colonies, 1887.

		Scholars in Average Attendance.		
Number of Schools.	f Number of Teachers.*	Number.	Number per 100 of the population.	
1,911	4,294 3.841	123,563 106,408	12·12 10·41	
519 517	1,471 1,092	49,418 28,430	13·93 9·07	
	_		8:47	
215	414	8,182	11·31 5·85 14·36†	
	_		11.62	
	1,911 2,236 519 517 90 5,273 215 1,093	Schools. Teachers.* 1,911 4,294 2,236 3,841 519 1,471 517 1,092 90 150 5,273 10,848 215 414 1,093 2,862	Number of Schools. Number of Teachers.* Number. 1,911	

1586. It will be observed that, in proportion to population, the order of average attendance at State schools is larger in New Zealand, where, however, the proportion is swelled by Maori children being included scholars. amongst the scholars, whereas they are not included in the population. The proportion in that colony and Queensland is higher than that in Victoria, which, however, stands above any of the other colonies. The following is the order of the colonies in this respect, Tasmania being at the bottom of the list, which, however, may be explained by the circumstance that in Tasmania the proportion of children to the population is smaller than in the other colonies:—

State school

ORDER OF THE COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTION OF STATE SCHOOL SCHOLARS TO POPULATION.

- 1. New Zealand.
- 2. Queensland.
- 3. Victoria.
- 4. New South Wales.

- 5. South Australia.
- 6. Western Australia.
- 7. Tasmania.

^{*} It is believed that workmistresses are included in the returns of all the colonies.

[†] This high proportion is partly accounted for by the circumstance that Maoris are included amongst the scholars, but excluded from the population.

School attendance in Australasian colonies. 1587. By the figures in the last column of the following table it is shown that in proportion to the total number of children enrolled in State schools, the average number attending is greater in Victoria than in New South Wales or Tasmania, but less than in any of the other Australasian colonies:—

STATE SCHOOL ATTENDANCE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1887.

Colony.		Number of	Percentage of Average Attendance to	
		Enrolled during Year.	In Average Attendance.	Enrolment.
1. Queensland		63,704	49,418	77:57
2. Western Australia		4,787	3,532	73.78
3. New Zealand		149,313	85,637	57.35
4. South Australia		50,193	28,430	56.64
5. Victoria		230,882	123,563	53.52
6. New South Wales]	209,158	106,408	50.87
7. Tasmania		16,527	8,182	49.51

Ages of State school scholars.

1588. Of the gross number of children on the rolls of Victorian State schools in 1887, 227,482, or about $98\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., were in day, and 3,400, or about $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., were in night, schools. The following is a statement of the numbers of such children, at each age, placed side by side with the estimated numbers living at the same ages:—

AGES OF STATE SCHOOL SCHOLARS ENROLLED, 1887.

			Number	r of Children 1	Enrolled.	Estimated
Ages.			In Day Schools.	In Night Schools.	Total.	Population at each Age.
3 years	•••	•••	2,794	•••	2,794	24,360
	•••		9,383		9,383	23,115
4 " 5 "	•••		16,090	• •••	16,090	22,983
6 "	•••		21,208		21,208	22,761
7 "	•••		23,159		23,159	22,297
8 .,	•••		23,480	•••	23,480	23,257
9 ",	•••		23,344		23,344	22,934
10 "	•••	•••	22,625		22,625	22,757
11 "	•••		22,417		22,417	22,631
12 ,,	•••		21,300		21,300	22,243
13 "	•••	•••	17,770	509	18,279	21,911
14 ,,	•••		13,247	1,121	14,368	21,895
15 ,	•••		6,892	1,066	7,958	22,409
16 to 18 years	•••	•••	2,803	704	3,507	46,259*
Unspecified	•••	•••	970		970	•••
Total	•••	•••	227,482	3,400	230,882	341,812
Total,	6 to 15	years	188,550	1,630	190,180	202,686

^{*} Age 16 to 17 only.

1589. It will be observed that the difference at the school age (6 to school 15 years) between the enrolments and the numbers living is 12,500; at various also, that between the ages of 6 and 12 years the enrolments do not fall far short of the numbers living at the same ages, but that below the age of 6 and above that of 12 the difference is considerable. It will also be noticed that, at 7, 8, and 9 years, the enrolments even exceed the estimated numbers living. It must, however, be remembered that the gross annual enrolment is given, under which a child attending several schools in the year would be entered afresh at each school; also, that the population, although carefully estimated from the best information available, may possibly be more or less wide of the truth.

1590. Grouping the numbers in this table so as to distinguish the Ages of scholars below, at, and above the school age, and adopting the correction applied by the Education Department—already alluded to*—to allow for children who attended at more than one school in the year, the following results, showing the probable number of distinct children who attended State schools in the year, are obtained:—

children in State schools.

Ages of Distinct Children Attending State Schools, 1887.

	Distinct Children Attending—								
Ages.		Day Schools.		Night Schools.		Total.			
P. Colonia, Proc. 1995. Life State (C. Leonardon Laboratoria) Proc. 1995. State (C. Leonardon)	7 (1990) 45 0. 1990 (1990)	Number	Per- centage.	Number.	Per- centage.	Number.	Per- centage.		
Under 6 years	•••	23,796	12.48	● 14 14 14 1	• • • •	23,796	12:36		
6 to 15 ,,	• • • • •	158,724	83.24	898	47.66	159,622	82.89		
15 years and upv	vards	8,161	4.28	986	52.34	9,147	4.75		
Total	y ∳• •	190,681	100:00	1,884	100:00	192,565	100.00		

1591. In the State schools, boys exceed girls. In 1886, the propor- Sexes of tion was 92, and, in 1887, 91, of the latter to every 100 of the former. In 1887 there was a slight increase in the average attendance of boys and a slight falling-off in that of girls, as is shown in the following table:

scholars in

^{*} See footnote (1) to table following paragraph 1579 ante.

SEXES OF SCHOLARS IN STATE SCHOOLS, 1886 AND 1887.

Year.	Sc	holars in Average Attenda	nce.
William was a first	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1886 1887	64,390 64,585	59,160 58,978	123,550 123,563
Increase Decrease	195	 182	13

State school attendance.

1592. The 13th section of the Education Act prescribes that the parents of children between the ages of 6 and 15 shall cause such children to attend school for at least 60 days in each half-year, unless there is some valid reason to prevent them from so doing. The returns, which are made up quarterly, show that of the whole number set down as attending State schools in 1887 the highest proportion which completed a 30 days' attendance (78 per cent.) was in the September quarter; the next highest (72 per cent.) was in the December quarter; the next (69 per cent.) was in the March quarter; and the lowest proportion (68 per cent.) was in the June quarter, the mean 30 days' attendance for the whole year being 71\frac{3}{3} per cent., as compared with 73\frac{1}{2} per cent. in the previous year. The following are the figures for the four quarters of 1887; also the average for the year:—

STATE SCHOOL ATTENDANCE IN EACH QUARTER OF 1887.

		Number who	Attended School.	Percentage who
Quarter ended—		Total in each Quarter.	For at least 30 days in each Quarter.	Completed 30 days'
31st March		178,784	123,373	69 · 01
30th June		182,130	123,600	67.87
30th September		181,783	141,195	77.67
31st December	• • • •	177,893	127,970	71.94
Average		180,147	129,034	71.63
	}			

Reasons for non-attendance.

1593. It should be mentioned that a considerable proportion of those who attended less than 30 days in all the quarters were exempt or excusable for various reasons. During the last quarter of the year, for example, 49,923 of the enrolled children attended less than 30 days; but to 11,484 of these the compulsory provisions of the Statute did not apply, as they were either above or below the school age; 8,498 were exempt on account of living beyond the prescribed distance (from two to

three miles) from a State school, and 2,763 on account of having been educated up to the standard; whilst 9,620 were excusable on account of sickness, and 11,017 entered late in the quarter or left before its termination; thus the number of actual defaulters was reduced to 6,541, or to 2.8 per cent. of the number enrolled. Taking the year as a whole, the defaulters who had no reasonable excuse averaged only 3.06 per cent.

1594. In 1887, the children who passed the examination qualifying Pupils who for the certificate of exemption from further attendance at school the standard. numbered 4,359, or fewer by 3,934 than in 1886. The diminution is said to be "doubtless owing to the changes caused by the introduction of the new programme of instruction, the requirements of which the teachers had not at first fully apprehended, and to this may be added that no result examinations were held for some months after the beginning of 1887." During the fifteen years which have elapsed since the passing of the present Education Act, 96,547 children passed this examination; some of these, however, were above the school age.

1595. In order to carry out the compulsory portion of the system, Prosecutions 8,222 prosecutions against parents were instituted in 1887, with the result that 7,230 convictions were obtained, whilst in 775 other instances the case was withdrawn or not proceeded with, and in 217 instances the case was dismissed. The total amount of fines inflicted was £1,916, also costs amounting to £389. About three-fourths of the prosecutions were instituted by the Boards of Advice.

attendance at school.

1596. In 1887, military drill was taught in 212 schools to 12,550 Free pupils, and in 12 of these schools instruction in gymnastics was also given to 657 pupils; singing was taught in 310 schools, by 34 visiting teachers and 97 members of the ordinary staff, to 36,997 pupils; and drawing was taught, in 204 schools, to 22,254 pupils. All these are free subjects.

subjects.

1597. The number of schools in which extra subjects were taught in Extra 1887 was 123, as against as many as 164 in 1886; and the amount paid by pupils for instruction in such subjects was £2,448, as against £3,549 in 1886. As compared with the previous year, there was a marked decrease in the pupils being instructed in all the subjects except physics, physical geography, and shorthand.* Some of the other subjects also are now taught to a certain extent in the ordinary course under the revised programme.† The following is a list of the subjects, and the number of pupils instructed in each subject in 1886 and 1887 :-

^{*} See next paragraph.

[†] See Education Report, 1885-6, Parliamentary Paper No. 81, Session 1887, page xiv.

EXTRA SUBJECTS TAUGHT IN STATE SCHOOLS, 1886 AND 1887.

	r Light yn Mae Gre	i ee yakan	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	, for a	1886. Pupils.		1887. Pupils.
Advanced Eng	lish		•••	159	9		***
French	•••	•••	•••	•••	717	•••	558
German	.e	•••	•••	•••	35	• • •	12
Latin	• • •	•••	•••		837		571
Euclid	•••		•••	•••	835	•••	519
Algebra	* • • •		•••	•••	1,051		734
Mensuration	•••	•••	•••	•••	$^{\prime}$ 72	•••	51
Bookkeeping	***	•••	•••	•••	1,753		1,187
History					7	:	4
Physiology	•••				51	•••	35
Physics	•		•••		44		90
Physical Geog	raphy			•••	9		20
Shorthand		*****	• • • •		24	•••	38
Ornamental Pr	rinting			•	33		•••
Drawing					22	•••	
Painting	•••	***	•••		42	•••	32

State school exhibitions.

1598. Eleven exhibitions, each of the yearly value of £35, are annually awarded for competition to scholars under 15 years of age attending State schools. Each exhibition is tenable for six years—two of which may be passed at a grammar school approved of by the Minister of Public Instruction, and the remainder must be spent at the University. The subjects for examination formerly included Latin or French, together with Euclid and algebra, which subjects, not being included in the ordinary school course, could only be taught as extra subjects; but now the subjects of examination for exhibitions are those of the free programme only, so that all children attending State schools are placed on an equal footing.* In 1887 there were 78 candidates for the State school exhibitions. Of the successful candidates 5 were from Melbourne and suburbs, and I each from Geelong, Castlemaine, Stawell, Tallangatta, and Warrnambool. During the same year there were 27 exhibitioners attending at the University, and 32 at various approved grammar schools; 15 of the latter number being in Melbourne and suburbs, 9 in Geelong, 6 in Ballarat, and 1 each in Castlemaine and Maryborough.

State school scholarships.

1599. In addition to the eleven exhibitions, 200 scholarships are now annually awarded to pupils of State schools, to be selected in accordance with the results of competitive examinations, all being under 15 years of age. Each scholarship is of the value of £10, tenable for three years, on condition that the scholar attends at, and obtains favorable reports annually from the authorities of, one of the public grammar schools, one of the Schools of Mines at Ballarat, Sandhurst, or Geelong, one of the Agricultural Colleges, or some other school to be approved by the Minister. If the scholar does not live within three miles from the approved place of education, the Minister may allow him such sum as

^{*} See Education Report, 1884-5, page xiv.

will cover his cost of transit to and fro, or may commute the scholarship for one of £40 tenable for one year. The holders of commuted scholarships, at the end of a year, may compete among themselves for renewed scholarships offered to 30 of the best students. In the following year these 30 students may present themselves for a further renewal offered to the best 15. The subjects for competitive examination are spelling, composition, penmanship, arithmetic, grammar, and geography; and to these, history and elementary science were added in 1887. These scholarships were instituted in 1886, and up to the end of 1887 four hundred had been awarded. Of these 26 were commuted; in 346 instances the successful competitors attended at grammar school or college; in 25 instances he resigned or did not take up his scholarship; in 1 instance he was suspended for a year; in 1 instance he gained an exhibition; and in 1 instance he died.

1600. The regulations and practice of the Education Department re- school books lative to the supply of school books, apparatus, and other requisites are sites. as follow:-Such books and apparatus as may be regarded as indispensable to the efficient working of the school are supplied by the department for the teacher's use free of charge. It is expected that the children will generally supply themselves with books, slates, and other articles required to enable them to take part in the work of their class, but free grants of school requisites are made for children who are unprovided with them for use in the school. The Minister reports "the rules relating to the granting of free stock have been found to work well, and have been administered by teachers with considerable tact and judgment, so that while no child is allowed to remain unsupplied with such books as he really needs, an indiscriminate use of free grants is avoided."*

1601. In the early part of 1887, the kindergarten system of instruc-kindertion specially engaged the attention of the Education Department, and a struction. lady who was recommended as an expert in the work was asked to deliver a course of lectures explanatory of the system. Great interest in the matter was shown by the teachers, about 90 of whom attended these The result is that in 1887-8 kindergarten instruction was practised in twelve of the schools, and the Minister reports that indirectly the infant teaching of a far greater number has been beneficially influenced by it.†

1602. The following is a statement of the expenditure from all expenditure sources on State education during the financial years 1886-7 and education.

^{*} See Education Report 1887-8, page xii.
† See Education Report 1886-7, page xiv., and same report 1887-8, page xvii.

1887-8. The amounts on the lowest line above the total were paid by parents, all the remainder by the State:—

EXPENDITURE ON Public Instruction, 1886-7 and 1887-8.

	Amounts	Expended.	* <u>5.</u>	_
Heads of Expenditure.	1886–7.	1887–8.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Office staff *	19,979	20,482	503	
Inspection †	18,084	19,328	1,244	
Teachers' salaries	332,326	348,620	16,294	•••
,, payments on results	123,241	131,973	8,732	•••
Singing	6,990	7,428	438	
Drawing	4,427	4,604	177	
Drill and gymnastics	3,042	3,297	255	
Bonuses	4,411	3,940	***	471
Training Institute #	4,010	4,430	420	-,-
Stores, books, and requisites	5,826	5,732		94
Maintenance expenses of schools	35,009	35,855	846	•••
Compulsory clause	3,000	3,260	260	
Exhibitions and High School Scholarships	3,631	6,569	2,93 8	•••
Purchase of carbines and encouragement of rifle shooting	66	44	•••	22
Boards of Advice	555	924	369	
Compensation, retiring allowances, gratuities, &c.	17,011	16,718	•••	293
Rent of buildings, &c	2,981	8,408	5,427	
Maintenance of buildings	15,449	17,995	2,546	****
Other expenditure §	6,218	3,835	-,	2,383
Extra subjects	3,549	3,770	221	
Total exclusive of cost of buildings	609,805	647,212	37,407 ¶	•••
Buildings—towards cost of erection	49,748	54,281	4,533	•*•
Grand Total	659,553	701,493	41,940 ¶	•••

Expenditure on State Education, 1880 to 1888.

1603. It will be observed that the total expenditure on public instruction in 1887-8 was £701,493, of which only £3,770 was paid by The amount paid by the State (£697,723) was made up of £600,321 cost of management, inspection, and instruction; of £16,718 for retiring allowances, gratuities, &c.; of £26,403 for maintenance and rents for private buildings; and of £54,281—all but £16 to be recouped from loans—for the erection of buildings. The following are the amounts expended under each of these heads during the last nine years :-

Including temporary clerical assistance.

[†] Including travelling expenses.

[†] Including traveling expenses.

‡ Including allowance for board of students and prizes for students in training.

§ Including teachers' travelling expenses and expenses of examiners in singing, drawing, and science, which amounted in 1886-7 to £3,755 and £139 respectively; and in 1887-8 to £3,674 and £161.

‡ This is the only item paid by parents. The amounts are for the calendar years 1886 and 1887.

[¶] Net increase.

STATE EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, 1880-88.

	Cost of Management,		Ex	kpenditure	on Buildings.	
Financial Year.	Inspection, and	Retiring Allowances, Gratuities,	Fr	om Reven	ıe.	From
	Instruction (exclusive of expenditure on buildings).	Compensa- tions, &c.	Maintenance.	Rents.	Cost of Erection of Schools.	Loans (Cost of erection of Schools).
1879–80 1880–1	£ 503,923 515,651	£ 10,365 6,726	£ 10,000 14,930	£ 5,899 4,864	£	£ 66,085 84,828
1881–2 1882–3 1883–4	526,398 517,848 522,063	8,321 9,167 9,849	19,604 20,000 19,887	4,487 3,725 2,970	2,127	50,693 58,501 38,953
1884–5 1885–6 1886–7 1887–8	524,226 564,401† 570,815 600,321	13,036 13,235 17,011 16,718	19,900* 19,949 15,449 17,995	2,400 2,700 2,981 8,408		81,935 53,602 49,748 54,265‡

1604. In view of the large sums the State expends upon elementary Amount paid education, the amount parents are willing to pay to have extra subjects for extra subjects. taught their children appears extremely small. If the whole sum so expended in 1887-8 be divided by the number of children in average attendance, the proportion per child would be about 7d. per annum; and if it be divided by the number of distinct children enrolled, the proportion per child would be barely 43d.

1605. The following table shows the cost of public instruction in all cost of the Australasian colonies during the year ended 31st December, 1887, in Australthe amount paid by scholars being given separately from that con- colonies. It is believed that the expenditure on the tributed by the State. construction of school buildings is excluded, but that the departmental expenses are, in all cases, included:-

COST OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1887.

Colony.	Amount contributed by the State.	Fees paid by Scholars, &c.	Total.
Victoria New South Wales Queensland South Australia Western Australia	£ 531,879 505,026 141,169 93,371 9,278	£ 3,770 63,896 23,373 1,505	\pounds 535,649 568,922 141,169 116,744 10,783
Total Tasmania New Zealand Grand Total	1,280,723 22,293 362,291¶ 1,665,307	92,544 8,412 876 101,832	1,873,267 30,705 363,167 1,767,139

Approximate. † The Public Service Act 1883 came into operation about the middle of the financial year, i.e., at the commencement of 1885, hence the increased cost of instruction in this year.

† This was expended from revenue, but is to be recouped from a loan.

§ Exclusive of cost of erection of State school buildings.

The figures relate to the calendar, not the financial, year. Including £29,627 from Education reserves.

High cost of instruction in New South Wales. 1606. It will be noticed that New South Wales pays more for public instruction than any of the other colonies. The result, however, appears to be less satisfactory than that obtained in Victoria, as although the average number of scholars under instruction in New South Wales was smaller by 17,155, or 14 per cent., than the number in Victoria (as was shown in a previous table*), the cost of instructing them is here shown to have been more by £33,273, or by over 6 per cent.

Cost of instruction per scholar in each colony.

1607. Exclusive of expenditure on the erection of State school buildings, the total cost in 1887 per scholar in average attendance at State schools was £5 7s. in New South Wales, ranged from £4 2s. to £4 7s. in Victoria, New Zealand, and South Australia, and from £2 17s. to £3 15s. in Queensland, Western Australia, and Tasmania. In Victoria it was £4 6s. 8d. per scholar, or £1 0s. 3d. lower than in New South Wales, but higher than in any of the other colonies. Of the total cost, as much as £1 Os. 7d. per head was derived from school fees in Tasmania, 16s. 5d. in South Australia, 12s. in New South Wales, and 8s. 6d. in Western Australia; on the other hand, in Victoria, Queensland, and New Zealand practically the whole amount was provided direct from In New Zealand about one-twelfth of the State the public funds. expenditure on education was derived from Education reserves. following table shows the average cost of instruction per scholar, distinguishing the proportions defrayed by the State and by parents or otherwise, in each colony:-

Cost of Instruction per Scholar in Australasian Colonies, 1887.

			of I	nstruct	tion per S	chola	r in aver	age at	ttend	ance.
Colony.		Paid by State.		Paid by Parents, &c.		Total.				
		£	s.	d,	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1. New South Wales	•••	4	14	11	0	12	0	5	6	11
2. Victoria		4	6	1	Ó	0	7	4	6	8
3. New Zealand		4	4	8†	0	0	2‡	4	4	10
4. South Australia		3	5	9	0	16	5	4	2	2
5. Tasmania		2	14	6	1	0	7	3	15	1
6. Queensland	•••	2	17	2		•••		2	17	2
7. Western Australia		2	12	7	0	8	6	3	1	1

* See table following paragraph 1585 ante.

‡ For extra subjects only.

[†] Of this about 7s. 2d. was derived from Education reserves. See footnote (¶) on previous page.

1608. In regard to the net cost to the State of instruction per head order of of population, New Zealand stands at the head of the list, the amount being 12s. 2d., and Tasmania stands at the bottom with only 4s. 5d. Victoria occupies the third place, the amount per head being 10s. 6d. The following is the order of the colonies in this respect:-

respect to cost per

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO COST OF STATE Instruction per Head of Population.

				Amount paid per of Population		d per Head lation.
·					s.	d.
1. New Zealand	•••	***	•••	•••	12	2
2. New South Wales	•••	•••	•••	•••	11	2
3. Victoria	•••	•••	•••	•••	10	6
4. Queensland	•••	•••		•••	7	11
5. South Australia	•••		` •••	•••	7	5
6. Western Australia	•••	• • •	•••	•••	5	2
7. Tasmania	•••	•••	•••	•••	4	5

1609. In Australia, taken as a whole, the cost per scholar in average cost per attendance is £4 1s. 9d., and the cost per head of population is 9s. 9d. In Australia, with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, the cost per scholar is £4 5s. 7d., and the cost per head of population is 9s. 11d.

per head in Australia and Australasia.

1610. Notwithstanding the proportionate amounts in Victoria devoted Success of to public instruction are much smaller than in one of the other colonies, it is gratifying to note that the result, so far as children's education is concerned, is much superior to that achieved elsewhere, the last census having shown that, in respect to the education of children, Victoria was much in advance of any of her neighbours, whilst she was only behind one of them in respect to the education of adults. The census figures relating to these matters will be given later on.*

education greatest in Victoria.

1611. About the middle of 1888 the Department of Education State school possessed 1,912 school-houses, having accommodation for 179,774 children; also 1,403 teachers' residences. Of the latter, 1,057 were attached to, and 346 were detached from, the school-houses. following is a classification of the buildings and of the accommodation they afforded according to the material of which they are constructed:-

buildings held in fee

^{*} See tables following paragraph 1641 et seq. post.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS BELONGING TO THE STATE, 1888.

Materials.	Scho	Number of		
materials.	Number.	Accommodation.	Teachers' Residences.	
Brick or stone Wood or other light material	467 1,424	105,400 67,232	87 1,303	
Part brick or stone, part wood	21	7,142*	13	
Total	1,912	179,774	1,403	

Classification of schools. 1612. Under the Public Service Act 1883 (47 Vict. No. 773), State schools are classified as follows, according to the number of pupils in average attendance at each:—

CLASSIFICATION OF SCHOOLS.

	• • •				Average Attendance of Scholars.
First Class	•••	•••	•••	***	Over 700
Second Clas	s	•••	•••	•••	400 to 700
Third Class			•••		250 to 400
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	(Subdivis	sion B)	•••	•••	150 to 250
Fourth Clas	s	•••			50 to 150
Fifth Class	•••	•••	•••		Under 50

Classification and salaries of teachers. 1613. Under the same Act, the teachers are classified and salaried according to the honours or certificates they hold and the schools in which they officiate. Subjoined is a statement of the basis upon which the classification is regulated:—

CLASSIFICATION AND SALARIES OF TEACHERS.

First-class teachers.—Male teachers who are certificated, and are classified in First Honours, or hold a degree of the University of Melbourne, and also are in charge of first-class schools. Minimum fixed salary, £280 per annum, rising by five annual increments of £10 to a maximum of £330.

Second-class teachers.—Male teachers who are certificated, and are classified in Second Honours, and also are in charge of second-class schools; also certificated female teachers who are first assistants in first-class schools, and are classified in First or Second Honours, or hold a degree of the University of Melbourne. Minimum fixed salary for males, £220 per annum, rising by five annual increments of £10 to a maximum of £270.

Third-class teachers.—Teachers who are certificated, and have also passed the matriculation examination; or are certificated, and hold two of the department's science certificates; or have obtained the trained teacher's certificate subsequently to 31st December, 1875; or obtained a trained teacher's certificate of first or second class under the Board of Education; or possess a certificate of competency alone in the case of teachers employed at the passing of this Act. And, in addition to possessing any such qualification, also hold one of the following positions, that is to say:—As head teachers of third-class schools, subdivision A, or as first female

^{*} Of which 5,128 was the accommodation of the brick or stone portion, and 2,014 of the wooden portion.

assistants in first-class schools; or as head teachers of third-class schools, subdivision B, or as first male assistants in first-class schools. Minimum fixed salary for males, £152 per annum, rising by seven annual increments of £8 to a maximum of £208 in the case of teachers holding either of the first two positions hereinbefore mentioned; and by four annual increments of £8 to a maximum of £184 in the case of teachers holding other positions.

Fourth-class teachers.—Teachers who are certificated, and also are in charge of fourth-class schools, or hold positions as first male or first female assistants in second-class schools, or as first female assistants in subdivision A of third-class schools. Minimum fixed salary for males, £112 per annum, rising by four annual increments of £8 to a maximum of £144.

Fifth-class teachers.—Teachers who are licensed to teach, and also are in charge of fifth-class schools, or hold other assistantships than those specified above, or act as relieving teachers. Minimum fixed salary for males, £80 per annum, rising by three annual increments of £8 to a maximum of £104; but teachers employed as "junior assistants" receive no increment.

Female teachers.—The salaries of female teachers are one-fifth less than those of male teachers, as above stated, but under no circumstances can a female teacher be paid the salary of a second-class until she have in regular course attained the maximum salary of the third-class, or unless she was receiving such salary at the passing of the Act.

Pupil-teachers, Class I.—Salary, Males £50; Females £40 per annum.

Note.—In addition to the fixed salary, a sum equal to one-half the amount of such salary is obtainable by way of results. Relieving teachers are paid an amount equal to one-half the amount of the fixed salary in lieu of results.

1614. The following is a statement of the number of male and female Teachers of each class. teachers of each class at the end of 1887, and their classification under the Public Service Act 1883:-

TEACHERS OF EACH CLASS, 1887.

		Head Teachers.		Assis	tants.	Pupil-teachers.	
Classification.		Males	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females
First class	•••	35	•••	•••	•••	54	269
Second class		42		•••	27	27	177
Third class	•••	88		32	8	40	172
Fourth class	•••	328	6	40	74	88	290
Fifth class	•••	838	479	111*	260†		•••
Juniors	•••	•••		27	254	•••	
Total	•••	1,331	485	171	600	209	908

Note.—In addition to the above, there were 528 sewing-mistresses.

1615. The following table gives the number of private schools, and Private of the teachers and scholars connected therewith, according to the returns 1873 to 1886. of the fourteen years, 1873 to 1888:—

^{*} Including 39 relieving teachers.

[†] Including 23 relieving teachers.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS, 1873 to 1888.

. ,	Y (ear.*		Number of Schools.	Number of Instructors.	Number of Scholars.†	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				\ 	
	1873	•••	•••	888	1,841	24,781	
	1874		•••	653	1,446	18,428	
	1875	•••	•••	610	1,509	22,448	
	1876	• • •	•••	565	1,511	27,481	
	1877	•••	•••	645	1,646	28,847	
	1878	•••	•••	530	1,457	28,422	
	1879	• • • •	•••	585	1,656	35,873	
	1880		•••	568	1,587	34,824	
	1881 (Ce	nsus)	•••	643	1,516	28,134	
	1882	•••		645	1,553	34,062	· i g with
	1883	•••	• • • • • •	655	1,551	34,443	- · ·
	1884	***	•••	670	1,638	35,773	
	1885	•••	•••	655	1,635	35,115	
	1886		*,• • . }	665	1,645	34,787	
	1887‡	•••	••	691	1,680	35,811	
	1888	•••	•••	749	1,812	37,823	

Private schools, 1873 and 1888, compared.

1616. The figures in the first line of the table relate to the early part of the year in which the Education Act came into operation. Since then there appears to have been a falling-off of 139 in the number of private schools, and of 29 in the number of instructors, but an increase of 13,042 in the number of scholars.

Denominations of private schools. 1617. For the last twelve years a column has been placed in the schedule used for collecting the returns of private schools for the purpose of ascertaining to what religious sect, if any, each school was attached. This column was on each occasion filled, in a considerable number of instances, with the name of some denomination; but it is believed that this entry was frequently meant to indicate merely the religion of the principal teacher or proprietor of the school, and perhaps the principles on which the establishment was conducted, not that it was recognised as connected with his church, or was subordinate to the clergy thereof. The exceptions to this are believed to be most of the schools returned as Roman Catholic, Lutheran, and Jewish, and a few as of the Church of England, but scarcely any connected with other denominations. The following are the returns of the twelve years:—

^{*} The statistics of private schools are generally collected in February and March. See next footnote.
† The numbers for 1881 are those returned by the census sub-enumerators as actually attending school on the 4th April of that year. The numbers given for other years are, or ought to be, those upon the school rolls at the time of the collector's visit, which is generally in February or March.
† The Education Report for 1887-8 gives a return of only 718 private schools, but in these there were said to be 43,626 scholars, or 5,803 more than in the returns furnished to the Government Statist.

[†] The Education Report for 1887-8 gives a return of only 718 private schools, but in these there were said to be 43,626 scholars, or 5,803 more than in the returns furnished to the Government Statist. The difference in the number of schools is said to be owing to the fact that a number of new schools were started at the beginning of 1888, which would appear in the returns furnished to the Government Statist but not in those collected by the Education Department. With reference to the scholars, it is stated that the figures in the Report represent the whole number which appeared on the school rolls during any portion of the year, whilst those furnished to the Government Statist represent the number on the rolls at the time of the collector's visit.

RELIGIOUS SECTS OF PRIVATE SCHOOLS, 1877 TO 1888.

				R	eligio	us De	nomin	ation.			
Year ended March.	Total.	Church of England.	Presbyterian.	Wesleyan.	Independent.	Lutheran.	Protestant (undefined).	Roman Catholic	Jewish.	Other Sects.*	Not any, or not stated.
Schools. 1877 1878 1879 1880 1881 (Census) 1882 1883 1884 1885	645 530 585 568 643 645 655 670 655	41 47 62 75 57 58 61 56 48	4 4 7 6 10 8 8 13	276553423	1 1 1 1 	3 3 4 3 10 3 5	9 7 1 17 14 	111 115 179 163 187 180 175 182	2 4 3 2 3 2 2 2 2	 2 2 1 2 4 3	472 343 320 310 352 375 396 406
1886 1887 1888 TEACHERS.	665 691 749	40 27 30	5 5 5	3 3	1 1	4 4 4 6		172 182 175 185	2 2 2 2	2 3 2 2	411 424 472 515
1877 1878 1879 1880 1881 (Census' 1882 1883 1884 1885 1886 1887 1888	1,646 1,457 1,656 1,587 1,516 1,553 1,551 1,638 1,635 1,645 1,680 1,812	159 210 242 270 146 161 185 177 154 162 97 124	46 32 43 50 50 43 46 52 51 35 40	12 19 18 18 18 12 22 20 22 24 26 25	1 1 2 1 2 2 4 2 2	4 4 4 3 9 3 5 5 4 4 5 6	27 10 1 2 33 25 	338 345 539 473 544 537 555 514 527 536 568	10 13 11 7 13 8 10 9 11 11 6 4	24 33 77 55 44	1,049 824 795 758 699 761 749 811 872 873 964 1,042
SCHOLARS. 1877 1878 1879 1880 1881 (Census) 1882 1883 1884 1885 1886 1887 1888	28,847 28,422 35,873 34,824 28,134 34,062 34,443 35,773 35,115 34,787 35,811 37,823	1,491 1,730 2,055 2,200 1,582 1,596 2,061 1,996 1,728 1,466 1,301 1,504	612 638 744 793 836 947 914 1,010 1,019 799 751 761	221 333 314 327 248 199 319 288 363 387 389 404	20 22 23 13 18 28 39 33 26	68 142 183 108 206 121 170 142 126 129 128 196	338 123 57 69 449 380 	13,430 15,631 23,225 22,514 16,430 20,377 20,340 21,019 20,369 20,315 20,854 21,461	270 293 231 190 276 196 178 180 173 133 93 59	30 56 26 65 113 87 93 118 105 89	12,397 9,532 9,012 8,544 8,068 10,181 10,348 11,033 11,216 11,401 12,157 13,323

^{*} Including, in 1879, 2 Baptist schools, with 2 teachers and 30 scholars; in 1880, 1 Unitarian school, with 2 teachers and 16 scholars, and 1 Moravian school, with 2 teachers and 40 scholars; in 1881, 1 school connected with the "Brethren," with 3 teachers and 26 scholars; in 1882, 1 school connected with the "Brethren," with 2 teachers and 52 scholars, and 1 school connected with the Moravians, with 1 teacher and 13 scholars; in 1883, 2 Baptist schools, with 4 teachers and 45 scholars, 1 school connected with the "Brethren," with 2 teachers and 52 scholars, and 1 school connected with the Moravians, with 1 teacher and 16 scholars; in 1884, 1 Baptist school, with 2 teachers and 18 scholars; 1 school connected with the "Brethren," with 4 teachers and 55 scholars, and 1 school connected with the Moravians, with 1 teacher and 14 schoolars; in 1885, 1 school connected with the "Brethren," with 4 teachers and 55 scholars, with 1 teacher and 16 scholars; in 1886, 1 school connected with the Bible Christians, with 1 teacher and 5 scholars, 1 school connected with the "Brethren," with 3 teachers and 95 scholars, and 1 Moravian school, with 1 teacher and 18 scholars; in 1887, a school connected with the "Brethren," with 3 teachers and 22 scholars; in 1886, 1 school connected with the "Brethren," with 3 teachers and 22 scholars; in 1886, 1 school connected with the "Brethren," with 3 teachers and 15 scholars; in 1886, 1 school connected with the "Brethren," with 3 teachers and 15 scholars; in 1886, 1 school connected with the "Brethren," with 3 teachers and 15 scholars; in 1886, 1 school connected with the "Brethren," with 3 teachers and 15 scholars; in 1886, 1 school connected with the "Brethren," with 3 teachers and 15 scholars; in 1886, 1 school connected with the "Brethren," with 3 teachers and 15 scholars; in 1886, 1 school connected with the "Brethren," with 3 teachers and 15 scholars; in 1886, 1 school connected with the "Brethren," with 3 teachers and 15 scholars; in 1886, 1 school connected with the "Brethren,"

Proportion of denominational schools.

1618. By the figures relating to 1888 it may be ascertained that, in that year, 234 private schools or 31 per cent., employing 770 instructors or 42 per cent., and educating 24,500 children or 65 per cent., of the total numbers claimed to be connected with some religious denomination; also that 21,461 children, or about 57 per cent. of the total number attending private schools, or 88 per cent. of the number attending schools connected with some religious sect, were being educated in schools claiming connexion with the Roman Catholic church.

Proportion of other children educated by each sect. 1619. The number of children at the school age belonging to each religious denomination was ascertained from the census returns, and the amount of rudimentary education they respectively possessed will shortly be referred to.* In the following table the numbers are collated with the numbers who attended the schools connected with the same denomination on the census day, and the proportion of the latter to the former is also shown:—

CHILDREN OF EACH SECT ATTENDING PRIVATE DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS ON CENSUS DAY, 1881.

	Children a	t School Age (6 to	o 15 years).
Religious Denomination.	Total Number of each Denomination living		minational Schools on Day (4th April, 1881).
	(3rd April, 1881).	Number.	Percentage of Total Number living.
Church of England	. 68,202	988	1.45
Presbyterian	60,040	491	1.65
Wesleyan	04.070	138	•57
Independent	4,431	13	•29
Lutheran	1,816	199	10.96
Roman Catholic	49,982	13,442	26.89
Jewish	1,000	248	24.80

Proportions educated by Roman Catholics, Jews, and Lutherans. 1620. Judging from the results of the census enumeration, it appears that, so far as children at the school age are concerned, the Roman Catholics educate in their own schools nearly 27 per cent., the Jews nearly 25 per cent., and the Lutherans nearly 11 per cent., of the whole numbers belonging to their respective denominations. Compared with these, the proportions of their children educated by the other denominations are very small indeed.

Teachers in private schools.

1621. The male teachers in private schools returned in 1888 were more numerous by 40, and the female teachers by 92, than those in

^{*} See paragraph 1639 et seq. post.

1887, the result being a total increase of 132. The number and sexes of the teachers returned in the year under review and the previous one are compared in the following table:—

	Year.		Males.	Females.	Total.
					A THE
1887		•••	408	1,272	1,680
1888		**************************************	448	1,364	1,812
	_	ing the market and the			
	Increase	•••	40	92	132

1622. In private schools connected with religious bodies the number scholars to of scholars entrusted to each teacher is generally larger than in purely in denomisecular institutions. The following are the proportions as derived from other the returns of 1888:—

national and

In schools attached to religious bodies there was 1 teacher to 32 scholars. not attached

1623. The authorities of the different religious bodies vary greatly in Scholars to regard to the number of scholars they deem it expedient to entrust to in schools of each instructor. Thus, whilst in the Church of England schools the sects. average is 12 scholars to each teacher, in the Roman Catholic schools it is as high as 38 to each. The following are the proportions of scholars to each teacher in the schools attached to the different sects:-

different

In schools of the Church of England there was 1 teacher to 12 scholars.

"	Jews	••))	,,	15	"
? ?	Wesleyans .	• •))	"	16	"
"	Presbyterians .	• •	99	"	21	"
99	Lutherans .	••	,,	72	33	"
22 1	Roman Catholic	s))	,,	38	• • • •

1624. In State schools the mean number of scholars in average attend- scholars to ance committed to the charge of each teacher is 29.* This is higher than the number so committed in the schools of any of the religious minational sects except the Lutherans and the Roman Catholics.

each teacher in public and denoschools.

1625. In 1888, as compared with 1887, there was an increase of 913 sexes of in the number of boys, and an increase of 1,099 in the number of girls, in private in private schools. The following are the numbers according to the returns of the years referred to:—

^{*} If workmistresses be excluded, this number would be increased to 33.

SEXES OF SCHOLARS IN PRIVATE SCHOOLS, 1887 AND 1888.

	Year.						Girls.	Total.
1887 1888	•••	•••	•••	16,950 17,863	18,861 19,960	35,811 37,823		
In	icrease	•••	•••	913	1,099	2,012		

Proportion of male to female scholars. 1626. The number of girls educated in private schools is greater than that of boys. The proportion was 111 girls to every 100 boys in 1887, and 112 to every 100 in 1888. In State schools the reverse is the case, as has been already shown,* the proportion being only 92 girls to every 100 boys.

Ages of scholars.

1627. The age prescribed by law as that at which children are to attend school, unless there be some reasonable excuse for their not doing so, is from 6 to 14 years last birthday, both inclusive. The following are the numbers in both descriptions of schools at, above, and below those ages during the past year:—

Ages of Scholars, 1887.

Ages.	State Schools. (Distinct Children.)	Private Schools.	Total,	
Under 6 years	23,796	5,082	28,878	
6 to 15 years (school age) 15 years and upwards	159,622 9,147	28,359 4,382	187,981 13,529	
Total	192,565	37,823	230,388	

Proportion of scholars at school age. 1628. In public schools, 83 per cent. of the scholars were at the school age, whilst 5 per cent. were below and 12 per cent. were above it. In private schools, only 75 per cent. of the scholars were at the school age, whilst 12 per cent. were above and 13 per cent. were below it.

Scholars, 1887. 1629. The number of children of all ages receiving education in Victoria during any portion of the year 1887 may be stated as follows:—

CHILDREN OF ALL AGES RECEIVING EDUCATION, 1887.

Being educated—

Total	•••		•••	242,207
At home (census figures)	•••	•••.		11,547
In Government industrial an	d refor	matory sc	hools	272
In private schools	•••	•••	•••	37,823
In State schools (distinct chi	ildren)	• • • •	•••	192,565
aucatea—				

1630. Of these children the following were at the school age:—

Scholars at school age.

CHILDREN AT SCHOOL AGE RECEIVING EDUCATION, 1887. Being educated—

In State schools	•••	•••	•••	•••	159,622
In private schools				•••	28,359
In Government ind	ustrial an	d refo	rmatory scl	nools	173
At home (census fig	gures)	•••		•••	5,800
	Total	•••	**************************************	•••	193,954

1631. The estimated total number of children at the school age living Children in Victoria in 1887 was 202,686. The following, therefore, will be the number and percentage receiving and not receiving education:-

and not receiving instruction.

being educated.

CHILDREN AT SCHOOL AGE RECEIVING AND NOT RECEIVING Education, 1887.

			Numbers.		Per cent.
Being educated	• • •		193,954	• • •	95.62
Not being educated		•••	8,732	. •••	4.38
Total at school	ol age	•••	202,686	•••	100.00

1632. By the foregoing figures it would appear that 193,954 children, Proportion or over 95 per cent. of the children at the school age living in Victoria, were being educated during some portion of the year, of whom 159,622, or 78 per cent., were at State schools. These are the "distinct children," whose number it will be remembered has not been ascertained by actual counting but by an estimate made by the Education If the number of children in average attendance be used in the computation instead of the estimated distinct children, the number of State school children at the school age would be reduced to about 102,560,* and the total number at that age receiving education in the whole colony would be reduced to 136,892, whilst the number of children not receiving education would be increased to 65,794.

1633. If the distinct children have been accurately estimated, the total Proportion number receiving education during some portion of the year would be correct also, but it should be clearly understood that the stay of some of these in the schools is so short that practically they are not being

of children not attending full

^{*} Eighty-three per cent. of the whole number attending have been assumed to be at the school age. This was the proportion of distinct children at the school age as estimated by the Education Department.

educated at all. It has already been shown that the prescribed number of days in each quarter, viz., 30, was not reached in the case of 28 per cent. of the children who attended State schools during some portion of one or more of the quarters of 1887.*

Colleges, grammar

1634. Six of the schools included with the private schools are schools, &c. called colleges or grammar schools. Five of these at some former period received sums of money and grants of land from the Government for the erection of school buildings, but no State assistance has been given them of late years. They receive male pupils only, and are all attached to some religious denomination; and in connexion with several of them there are exhibitions, chiefly with the view of assisting the ablest scholars to complete their education at the University. The following is a return, derived from statements furnished by the authorities, of these institutions for the year under review:-

Colleges and Grammar Schools,† 1887.

Name of Institution.	Religious Denomination.	Amount received towards Building in former Years.	Number of Masters.	Number of Scholars.
		£		
Grammar School, Melbourne	Church of England	13,784	16	293
Scotch College, ,,	Presbyterian Church		11 '	309
Wesley	Wesleyan Methodist		9	157
St. Patrick's ", ",	Roman Catholic	10,002	7	108
St. Francis Xavier College, Kew	****	•••	12	139
Grammar School, Geelong	Church of England	7,000	7	80
	Total	40,000	62	1,085

^{*} See paragraph 1592 ante.

[†] At the Melbourne Grammar School there are three Council scholarships of the annual value of £21 for boys under 14, open only to members of the school, and tenable at it for three years; and two exhibitions of the annual value of £20, tenable for two years, open to the competition of boys proceeding to the Melbourne University, whose names have been for the two previous years on the school register, and who have passed the matriculation examination with credit; the head master also offers every year for open competition two scholarships of the annual value of £30 and £25 respecively, four exhibitions—two of the value of £15 and two of £10; and there is a Witherby scholarship, which entitles the holder to exemption from school fees for three years. In connexion with the Scotch College, the following scholarships were announced to be competed for early in February, 1888:—Scholarships of 20 guineas and 10 guineas each, open, without restriction of any kind, to all boys who have passed the matriculation examination, tenable at the college for one year; two scholarships of 10 guineas each, open, without restriction of any kind, to all boys under 15 years of age who have not passed the matriculation examination, tenable at the college for one year; also scholarships of 20 guineas and 10 guineas each, open to any boys who may have gained one of the State-school scholarships in 1887. In connexion with the Wesley College, there is a scholarship, called the "Draper Scholarship"—established in memory of the late Rev. D. J. Draper, who perished in the London—of the value of £25, tenable for one year; two "Walter Powell Scholarships," founded by Mrs. Powell, in memory of her late husband, of the value of £40 each, payable in two annual instalments of £20; also the "Waugh," the "Eggleston," and "Corrigan" scholarships, each of the value of 16 guineas, tenable for two years. At the Geelong Grammar School there is an exhibition, given by Mrs. F. W. Armytage, of the value of £60, tenable for two years on condition that the hol school fees and cost of residence.

1635. The returns of the census of 1881 showed 194,979 children Education at the school age, of whom 97,722 were boys and 97,257 were girls. age, 1881. The following are the numbers of these who could read, who could also write, and who could not read:

EDUCATION OF CHILDREN AT THE SCHOOL AGE, 1881.

	• '3			Boys.		Girls.
Could read	•••	•••	•••	92,362	•••	92,489
Could write	***	40.	•••	82,714	•••	83,708
Could not read	• • •	400		5,360	•••	4,768

1636. The present Education Act came into operation twenty-one Education months after the census of 1871 was taken, and thus the returns of that census and of the census of 1881 afford an opportunity of comparing the state of children's education before and since the passing of Such a comparison is made in the following table, the education of children being reduced to a common standard, the numbers per 10,000 being taken as such at both periods:-

age, 1871 and 1881.

Education of Children at the School Age, 1871 and 1881.

	Proportions per 10,000 living at the School Age (6 to 15 years).						
Educational Attainment.	Boys.		Girls.		Both.		
	1871.	1881.	1871.	1881.	1871.	1881.	
Could read Could write Could not read	8,955 7,072 1,045	9,451 8,464 549	9,045 7,124 955	9,510 8,607 490	9,000 7,098 1,000	9,481 8,535 519	

1637. In 1881, as compared with 1871, an increase is observed Improvein the numbers of both sexes able to read, but a much larger one in years. those able to write, the increase of the former (the returns of the two periods being reduced to a common standard) being about 5 per cent., whilst that of the latter was over 20 per cent.; at the same time, the decrease of those unable to read was 48 per cent.

1638. It will be noticed that at both periods rudimentary education Education was rather more common amongst girls than boys, the numbers of the girls. former able to read and to write being greater, and the numbers unable to read being smaller, than those of the latter.

1639. The degree of education at the school age is found to differ Education according to the religious denomination. In the following table (which of different has been based upon the returns of the last census) the numbers of and tions, 1881.

proportionate amount of primary instruction possessed by the children belonging to each of the principal sects are shown:—

Education of Children of Different Religious Denominations,* 1881.

Religious Denomination.	Numbe	rs at the Scl who—	nool Age	Proportions per 10,000 Living at the School Age who—			
tiongroup Donomination.	Could Read.	Could Write.	Could not Read.	Could Read.	Could Write.	Could not Read.	
Church of England	63,211	57,431	3,327	9,500	8,631	500	
Presbyterians	28,218	25,633	1,135	9,614	8,733	386	
Methodists	25,808	23,664	949	9,645	8,844	355	
Bible Christians	1,677	1,543	53	9,694	8,919	306	
Independents	4,193	3,900	145	9,666	8,990	334	
Baptists	4,219	3,913	160	9,635	8,936	365	
Lutherans	1,658	1,529	115	9,352	8,624	648	
Other Protestants	1,710	1,589	77	9,569	8,892	431	
Total Protestants	130,694	119,202	5,961	9,564	8,723	436	
Roman Catholics	45,630	40,053	3,306	9,325	8,185	675	
Jews	954	920	33	9,666	9,321	334	
Residue	3,310	2,953	257	9,280	8,279	720	
Grand Total	180,588	163,128	9,557	9,500	8,577	500	

Denominations compared.

1640. According to the table, the children of the Bible Christians, in proportion to their numbers, stood higher than those of the members of any of the other denominations, so far as the ability to read was concerned; but the children of the Jews stood the highest in reference to the ability to write, in which respect the children of the Independents and Baptists also surpassed those of the Bible Christians. The children of the Roman Catholics were apparently less instructed, both in reading and writing, than any of the others; the next less instructed being the children of the Lutherans, and then those of the members of the Church of England.

Education of children in Australasian colonies.

1641. The school age prescribed by law differs in the various Australasian colonies.† In scarcely one of them, strange to say, were the census returns compiled in such a manner that the state of education

^{*} This table includes the few Chinese and Aborigines who were at the school age, but is exclusive of those whose education was unspecified. The latter numbered as follow:—Members of the Church of England, 1,664; Presbyterians, 495; Methodists, 511; Bible Christians, 46; Independents, 93; Baptists, 101; Lutherans, 43; Other Protestants, 48; Roman Catholics, 1,043; Jews, 13; Residue, 252. Total, 4,309.

[†] The prescribed school age is in Victoria from 6 to 15 years, in New South Wales from 6 to 14 years, in Queensland from 6 to 12 years, in South Australia and New Zealand from 7 to 13 years, and in Tasmania from 7 to 14 years.

at its own school age could be ascertained from the published tables, much less compared with that obtaining at the school age of this colony. All of the colonies, however, published their education returns in quinquennial periods, so the period from 5 to 15 years is adopted for Victoria, as well as for the others, as an age at which the success of the respective educational systems can be conveniently judged. The following figures measure the education of the children of each colony at that age, the colonies being arranged in order:—

EDUCATION OF CHILDREN IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.

Colony.			Proportions pe	r 10,000 Children Living who—	n (5 to 15 years)
Acoustic to the second			Could Read.	Could Write.	Could not Read.
1. Victoria	•••	•••	9,088	7,977	912
2. New Zealand	•••	•••	8,254	6,851	1,746
3. South Australia	•••	•••	8,138	6,956	1,862
4. Queensland	•••	•••	8,082	6,676	1,918
5. New South Wales	•••		7,832	6,495	2,168
6. Western Australia	•••	•••	7,809	6,075	2,191
7. Tasmania	•••	•••	7,632	6,160	2,368

1642. It will be observed that Victoria stood easily at the head of colonies the list, being much in advance of all the other colonies, both as regards reading and writing. As the arrangement is in accordance with the numbers able to read, South Australia is placed below New Zealand, and Tasmania below Western Australia; but the order in these cases would have been reversed had the arrangement been in accordance with the numbers able to write, as the proportion of such was greater in South Australia than in New Zealand, and greater in Tasmania than in Western Australia.

4643. The persons above the school age may be designated adults. Adult The following are the numbers of those of either sex returned as able 1881. to read, as able also to write, and as uninstructed:—

Education of Adults (15 Years and Upwards), 1881.

			Males.		Females.
Could read		•••	 263,830	••••	236,380
Could write		4	 256,315		223,901
Could not read	***		 9,238	•	8,867

Adult
education
in Australasian
colonies.

1644. In compiling their census returns of education, most of the colonies of this group excluded the Aborigines, but several of them did not separate the Chinese, or distinguish their educational attainments so as to admit of their being accurately deducted from the remainder of the population; and as the Chinese were set down as illiterate if not able to read English, which few of them were able to do, the view which such colonies gave of the state of adult education within their borders was not so favorable as it should have been. To rectify this, and to enable fair comparison to be made between the different colonies, it has been assumed in these cases that the bulk of the Chinese are included amongst the adults unable to read, and they have been deducted therefrom accordingly, so that the state of adult education in all the colonies is given, as nearly as possible, exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines. Upon the number so obtained, the following proportions have been based :-

EDUCATION OF ADULTS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.

Colony,	Proportions per 10,000 Adults (15 years and upware Living who—						
	Could Read.	Could Write.	Could not Read				
1. New Zealand	. 9,699	9,390	301				
2. Victoria	. 9,651	9,265	349				
3. South Australia	9,619	9,179	381				
4. Queensland	. 9,446	8,918	554				
5. New South Wales	. 9,298	8,747	702				
6. Western Australia	. 9,004	⁹ 8,362	996				
7. Tasmania	. 8,897	8,153	1,103				

Colonies compared. 1645. Victoria, it will be observed, is no longer at the top of the list, but is below New Zealand, although only slightly so; South Australia, in like manner, being slightly below Victoria. New South Wales, as in the case of the education of children, occupies the fifth place on the list, and stands below all the other colonies except Western Australia and Tasmania.

Expenditure on armaments and education in various countries.

1646. Mr. Andrew Carnegie draws attention to the large amount spent annually by European States upon armaments as compared with the much smaller amounts they spend upon education, and points out to what a remarkable extent this contrasts with the practice in the United States, where much less is spent on the former than on the

The contrast with the Victorian practice is even more marked, as the amount spent on armaments in proportion to that spent on education is much less here than in the United States. The following are Mr. Carnegie's figures,* to which the figures for Victoria for the average of the five years ended with 1886 have been added:-

EXPENDITURE ON ARMAMENTS AND ON EDUCATION IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

	Countries.						Annual Expenditure on—				
•		Countr	les.			Armaments.	Education.				
						£	£				
United Ki	ngdom	•••			•••	28,900,000	6,685,000				
France		• • •	•••	•••	•••	35,000,000	3,200,000				
Germany	•••	•••		***		20,000,000	6,900,000				
Russia	•••	•••	•••		•••	33,000,000	1,000,000				
Austria	***	•••		***	• • •	13,400,000	2,900,000				
Italy		.444		***	444	18,900,000	1,100,000				
Spain	•••			•••		6,300,000	1,200,000				
Other Eur	opean S	tates	***	•••,•,	•••	8,300,000	2,100,000				
United Sta	ates	· 99+.	• • •	* • •	444	9,400,000	18,600,000				
Victoria	•••	•••	•••	***	•••	204,000	618,000				

1647. It will be found, from the figures in this table, that whilst Relative Russia spends 33 times, Italy 17 times, France 11 times, Spain 51/4 times, Austria 42 times, the United Kingdom 41 times, Germany and educanearly 3 times, and other European States 4 times as much on armaments as on education, the United States spends twice, and Victoria no less than three times as much upon education as upon armaments.

1648. Schools of Mines have been established at Sandhurst and school of Ballarat. The following account of the former has been supplied for Sandhurst. this work by Professor J. B. Lillie Mackay, A.K.C.L., F.C.S., Scientific Director of the School and Curator of the Museum:-

"The School of Mines and Industries, Sandhurst, has now been established over fifteen years (having been formally opened in April, 1873), and although the buildings are extensive and imposing, the institution has outgrown its accommodation, and the efforts recently made to secure an adjacent site and to erect enlarged premises are, through the liberality of the Government, shortly to be brought to a successful issue. New lecture theatres, class-rooms, and more thoroughly equipped and commodious laboratories, which were urgently needed, have been designed, and the buildings will be commenced without delay. The valuation of the buildings and effects amount to £13,087. The institution receives a Government grant of £3,000 per annum for maintenance, and this sum is materially supplemented by class fees, as well as the Technological

^{*} See Triumphant Democracy, by Andrew Carnegie, page 96; Sampson Low & Co., London, 1887.

Commission grant for pupils in drawing, also by fees for assays and analyses which are conducted for the public. There is a large teaching staff (numbering fourteen); and although prominence is given to subjects connected with mining pursuits, such as geology, mineralogy, chemistry, metallurgy, mechanics, and surveying, yet other subjects of natural and physical science are taught for the benefit of the community, besides mechanical, geometrical, and architectural drawing, and some extra subjects. Workshops for practical instruction in the mechanical arts and trades, e.g., wood carving, carpentry, engineering, smith and iron work, brass casting, and metal work generally, have, in October, 1888, been successfully revived. Here there is a steam engine to drive lathes, grindstone, &c., and a good forge with bellows. The chemical and metallurgical laboratories are open every day for instruction and practice in gold and other assays and in analytical practice. There is a large telegraphy class, the Sandhurst school being one of the main feeders for telegraphic operator positions in the colonies; while the art classes in connexion with the School of Design are numerously attended. Altogether there are 700 students on the roll,* some coming from great distances, e.g., Queensland. Special facilities are given to country school-teachers, who are enabled to travel by rail at nominal fares. There are periodical examinations conducted by honorary examiners, and certificates of proficiency, as well as medals, are granted to distinguished students. The fees are merely nominal.

"A meteorological observatory is attached to the school, from which observations on the fluctuations of temperature and pressure, direction and force of the wind, the amount of rainfall, cloud, &c., are despatched every morning by telegram to the Government Astronomer (R. J. Ellery, Esq., F.R.S.). Daily weather reports and prognostications are also sent to the three local papers. The instruments are placed in a clear space in the gardens, and observations are taken four times a day, viz., at 9 a.m., 12 noon, 3 p.m., and 9 p.m. The Director of the School has charge of this department. There is likewise a valuable museum in connexion with the school, of which a brief notice is appended.

"In the Museum attached to the School of Mines there is a good collection of Natural History objects-Mammals, birds, reptiles, insects, crustaceans, echinoderms, recent shells, sponges, &c.; and a large number of specimens of rocks, minerals, ores, and gems, as well as fossils typical of the different geological strata. Besides these, thousands of specimens illustrative of the geology, mineralogy, and the living and fossil flora and fauna of the globe. There are some valuable examples of the arts of the aborigines of Australia and the islands of the Pacific, and a great variety of native weapons from Fiji, New Guinea, and Western Australia. The walls are hung with geological maps, and sections and sketches of scenery, exhibiting some of the striking features of the rock formations in Australia. department is of more than common interest, including, as it does, models of mining machinery and mining plant, showing to scale the methods of timbering shafts, &c., &c., the application of contrivances to prevent over-winding, the action of safety cages, &c. Numerous fac-similes of gold nuggets and cubes representing the yield of gold from the various mines in the district are exhibited; besides plans and photographs of reefs extension, crushing works, &c.

"It is intended by the Administrative Council to materially enlarge the Museum accommodation as soon as the necessary space is available.

"An attractive little court was prepared in the Melbourne Centennial International Exhibition, showing specially-taken photographs of the underground workings of the Sandhurst mines, as well as cases of specimens, and a trophy of cubical gilded models illustrative of the yields of gold from the chief mines of the district.

"The average attendance of visitors to the Museum during the year ending 30th June, 1888, was nearly 2,000 per month, which shows a genuine appreciation of the collection.

"The Curator will be glad to receive donations to the Museum of animals, curios, or any objects of interest; or to effect exchanges with other museums,

^{*} A remarkable growth has taken place in the school during the past year, the roll having been outled.

there being an abundance of graptolites in the rocks of the neighbourhood, as well as numerous animals in duplicate. In 1886, there were about 200 specimens presented by 146 donors, but during the past year 500 donations (comprising 997 articles) were received, which clearly demonstrates an increasing sympathy with the objects of the Museum.

"The Museum is open daily from Monday until Friday, inclusive, from 10 a.m. until 6 p.m.; and every Saturday from 10 a.m. until 9 p.m.

"The institution is chiefly controlled by an Administrative Council, which includes a President, Vice President, and ten other members. The Visitor for the time being is His Excellency Sir Henry Brougham Loch, Governor of the colony. There is a Registrar to transact the business of the institution, while the whole school is under the supervision of a Director appointed by the Administrative Council. Prospectuses will be forwarded free on receipt of addresses.

"Popular science lectures are given monthly, or more frequently, during the autumn and winter (admission free), and the attendance on some occasions is very large. The lectures on geology, mineralogy, and principles of mining are delivered by the Director.

"Connected with the school is a local science society under the presidency of Dr. P. H. MacGillivray, F.L.S. (present president of the school). It was resuscitated under favourable auspices in April, 1888, and now, after six months, numbers no less than 190 members, some of whom contribute valuable papers. The aim of the society is to foster greater interest in Natural and Physical Sciences. The Director of the School of Mines (where the meetings are regularly held) acts as the Honorary Secretary."

1649. Mr. Andrew Berry, Registrar of the School of Mines at Ballarat, school of has supplied the following account of that institution:

Mines, Ballarat.

"The School of Mines, Ballarat, was opened on the 26th October, 1870.* Through the liberality of Parliament, this school is in a position to supply technical instruction on an extended scale. Classes, conducted by eleven lecturers, including two professors, are formed in mathematics, mining, land, and engineering surveying; applied mechanics and mechanical engineering; mechanical, freehand, architectural, and model drawing; metallurgy, and assaying; mineralogy, and geology; natural philosophy; elementary inorganic, organic, applied, analytical, and pharmaceutical chemistry; botany, materia medica, pharmacy, physiology, telegraphy, and astronomy; at a cost to the student of from five shillings to three guineas per term of ten weeks for ordinary evening and day classes respectively. Provision is made for students whose means are such as to prevent them from paying even the small fees mentioned; and for those who can afford to devote their whole time to instruction, arrangements are made for training indentured students for the scientific professions. The academical year is divided into four terms, each of ten weeks' duration, and at the end of each term examinations, by means of printed questions and otherwise, are held at the school in scientific and technical subjects, both theoretical and practical. Any person, whether or not a student at the school, may present for examination, and if the report of the examiners be favourable, the council grant a certificate. Up to the end of the year 1887, 545 certificates had been thus awarded, embracing the subjects of mathematics, chemistry, geology, mineralogy, materia medica, botany, &c., also testifying to the competency of the successful candidates as captains of shifts, managers in mines, assayers, telegraphists, engineers, and engine-drivers. The museum contains collections of minerals, rocks, and technological products, shells, stuffed birds, &c.; geological maps, plans, and sections of mines, &c. The library, accessible to students, contains books of reference, and is kept supplied with current numbers of selected technical English, continental, and American journals.

^{*} It is now an integral part of the University of Melbourne. A Statute for the affiliation of the School to the University was passed by the Senate in April, 1887, which provided that only matriculated students of the University of Melbourne shall be admitted to the privileges conferred by the affiliation.

The museum and library are open to the public daily, free. In connexion with the Assay and Metallurgical Department there is a mining laboratory equipped with machinery and appliances requisite for the reduction of quartz and practical treatment of auriferous mine products by the usual processes of crushing, washing, amalgamating, roasting, &c. The school possesses the most complete apparatus in the southern hemisphere for testing vacuum and steam pressure-gauges. A meteorological station has been established at the school, and the usual daily observations of rainfall, temperature, atmospheric pressure, &c., are regularly recorded and forwarded to the Government Astronomer. Standing at an elevation of 1,420 feet above sea-level, the meteorological observations will, it is expected, prove useful auxiliaries to Melbourne work. During the year 1887 the numbers of students attending at the several terms were, respectively, 799, 791, 756, and 932. Free science classes in elementary, agricultural, and industrial chemistry, botany, physics, mineralogy, geology, and physiology, are now established in connexion with the State schools; teachers attending lectures on Friday evenings and Saturdays, and scholars on Wednesdays. Half-yearly examinations of these pupil classes are held, and free instruction scholarships, tenable for one year, are awarded to such as distinguish themselves. The total receipts from all sources for the year were £5,161 4s. 6d., of which the sum of £3,750 was from the Government; and the expenditure amounted to £4,237 15s. 4d."

Schools of Design.

1650. Thirty-four Schools of Art and Design have been established at various places in Victoria in connexion with a Royal Commission for promoting technological and industrial instruction.* The subjects taught comprise practical geometry; mechanical and architectural drawing; isometrical, perspective, and freehand drawing; figure drawing; ornamental drawing from models, flat examples, and from nature. school receives two shillings and sixpence from Government for every pupil who attends at least eight times in one quarter, besides which, fees, varying from 2s. to 5s. per quarter for one lesson a week, are paid by pupils. The number of teachers on the 31st December, 1887, was 83, and the number of pupils on the rolls was 2,235, of whom 1,624, or about two-thirds, had attended eight or more times during the quarter ended with that day. An exhibition of the works of pupils is held yearly in Melbourne, and local exhibitions are held in other towns. In their report for 1887,† the members of the Commission already alluded to urge the necessity that exists for improving the technical character of the Schools of Design. They also point out the propriety of—(1) Purchasing at the Centennial Exhibition a selection of examples of the highest kind in ancient and modern iron and brass work and other metals; carvings in wood, ivory, and other materials; reproductions of articles of vertu; decorative painting, and other objects necessary for instruction in art pertaining to the manufactures of the colony. (2) Establishing classes of advanced students for the purpose of studying design and training teachers for the schools at a central institution,

^{*} A digest of some of the evidence taken before the Royal Commission on Technical Instruction in Great Britain, 1881 to 1884, together with valuable comments thereon by the Hon. C. H. Pearson, M.P., Minister of Public Instruction, was laid before the Parliament of Victoria during the past session, and will amply repay perusal. (See Parliamentary Paper B. 579, Session 1888.)
† Parliamentary Paper No. 36, Session 1888.

which they recommend shall be established. (3) Offering every inducement to pupils on leaving school to take a one or two years' course of technical instruction at a School of Design or workshop connected with it, the schools to be remodelled with this end in view.

1651. The buildings of the Melbourne Public Library have cost from Melbourne first to last £111,604, and are still unfinished. These funds were Library. provided by Government, as also were further moneys, amounting, with the sum just named, to a total of £431,106, of which £14,268 was received by the trustees during the year under review. The private contributions, consisting of books, pamphlets, maps, newspapers, &c., have amounted in all to 358,303, of which 186,153 were presented to the institution, and the remainder were deposited under the Copyright Statute. estimated value of these contributions is £21,973. The total number of volumes, pamphlets, &c., in the library at the end of 1887 was It is open to the public, without payment, on week days between the hours of 10 a.m. and 10 p.m., and was visited during the year by 430,134 persons. A dictionary catalogue, which it is hoped will greatly aid readers to find the books they want with ease and certainty, has been compiled by the librarian and his assistants. trustees report that the donations to the institution in 1887 were of exceptional value, and include a very important work presented by the King of Italy. They add that 7,100 volumes were lent during the year to 42 free libraries in country districts, and that, as they are desirous of making the library available as widely as possible in Victoria, they regard the extension of the lending library with especial interest and satisfaction. They also draw attention to the fact that the statue in bronze of the late Sir Redmond Barry now stands in front of the building in the best position that could be chosen for it, to which it is well entitled by the interest of the subject and its successful and artistic treatment.

1652. The National Gallery, at the end of 1887, contained 14,282 works National of art, viz., 140 oil paintings, 1,156 objects of statuary, &c., and 12,986 drawings, engravings, and photographs. It is opened at 10 a.m. and closed: at 5 p.m. daily, Sundays and certain holidays excepted. school of painting in connexion with this institution was attended in the year by 9 male and 22 female students, and the school of design by 56 male and 98 female students. Some very important additions were made to the National Gallery in 1887, including pictures by some of the first living artists. The first travelling scholarship of £150 per annum for three years was awarded, and the successful student proceeded to Paris for the purpose of studying art. The trustees report

that the progress of the schools attached to the National Gallery has been satisfactory, and the work will gain by the large and convenient rooms in the south wing of the building now occupied by the art classes.

Industrial Museum.

1653. The Industrial and Technological Museum joins the National Gallery, and was opened on the 7th September, 1870. It now contains 1,524 publications, 47,702 specimens, and 161 drawings. It is open on the same days and during the same hours as the National Gallery. Class lectures, given in 1887, on chemistry and mineralogy, were attended by 24, on engineering by 35, and on telegraphy by 63 students, of whom all but 2 were females. Some interesting experiments with kaolin and other natural products of Victoria suitable for the manufacture of ceramic ware are being made at the institution, and it is reported that the results obtained so far are very encouraging. fire occurred in the laboratories in the month of November, 1887, but was prevented from doing any serious damage by the active exertion of the caretaker and others on the spot. This directed the attention of the trustees to the danger to the valuable collections under their charge which the continuance of the laboratory in its present position would involve, and, although causing inconvenience for a time, it was considered necessary, for the avoidance of a more serious evil, to discontinue lectures which were being delivered at night in the wooden theatre attached to the Museum.

National Museum.

1654. The collections of the National Museum are kept in a building situated on the grounds of the Melbourne University. They consist of stuffed animals and birds, insects, specimens of minerals, and other objects of curiosity. The cost of the edifice was about £8,500. open to the public free of charge on all week days throughout the year, except Christmas Day and Good Friday, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m., and in 1887 was visited by 122,069 persons. same year, besides presentations of value and interest made to the institution, purchases were made to the extent of £705. The payments for salaries and wages amounted to £1,640. The total amount of aid from Government during the year was £2,408. The trustees complain of the insufficient space at the director's disposal; but state that the classification of new objects is being continued, although it is impossible to exhibit them to the public. They add that the necessity for enlarging the Museum has been represented in their reports for some years past, and the time is coming when serious loss, disarrangement, and confusion must ensue if additional accommodation be not provided.

1655. There is a free library in connexion with the Patent Office, Patent attached to the Registrar-General's Office, Melbourne. This contains Library. about 3,000 volumes, consisting of the patent records of Great Britain, Victoria, New South Wales, New Zealand, Canada, the United States, Italy, Germany, &c., and other works. Here also are on view about 300 models of patented or protected inventions, and 152 models of designs under the Copyright Act. The approximate value of the books is £4,000, and of the models £250. The library is open to the public on each week day, except Saturday, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., and on Saturday from 9 a.m. until noon.

1656. The Supreme Court Library at Melbourne has seventeen supreme branches in the assize towns. It is free to members of the legal pro- Library. fession between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., except on Saturdays, when it closes at noon. It is supported by fees paid under rules of court for the admission of barristers and attorneys. The number of volumes at the end of 1887 was 18,337. The expenditure from the commencement has amounted to £24,994, of which £1,631 was spent in 1887.

1657. There are free libraries, athenaums, or scientific, literary, or Free mechanics' institutes, in most of the towns of the colony. Some of &c. these institutions receive books on loan from the Melbourne Public Library. Three hundred and fourteen* furnished returns for 1887 to the Their statements show that their total receipts Government Statist. in that year amounted to £42,884, of which £11,303 was contributed by Government, and £31,581 by private individuals; that the number of volumes in all the institutions amounted to 391,720, and that during the year 2,179,034 visits were paid to 187 of them which kept attendance-If visitors attended the others in the same proportion, the total number of visits during 1887 must have amounted to fully 3,670,000.

1658. Greater Melbourne is amply supplied with public reserves and Public parks (mostly permanent), the total area of which is 5,091 acres. these reserves, 1,745 acres are in Melbourne city, 634 in Kew, 474 in South Melbourne, 433 in Williamstown, $195\frac{1}{2}$ in Richmond, $80\frac{1}{4}$ in Port Melbourne, 166½ in Brighton, 230 in St. Kilda, 23 in Prahran, 43 in Footscray, 49 in Fitzroy, 29 in Collingwood, 54 in Essendon, $14\frac{1}{2}$ in Northcote, 15 in Hawthorn, $9\frac{1}{2}$ in North Melbourne, $306\frac{3}{4}$ in Flemington and Kensington, and 589 outside urban municipalities.

reserves in Greater Melbourne.

libraries,

^{*} Exclusive of the Melbourne Public Library, for which see paragraph 1651 ante.

Public reserves.

1659. The following list of these reserves, together with a statement of their respective areas, has been supplied by the Lands Department:—

Public Reserves in Melbourne and Suburbs,* 1888.

Municipality.		Name of J	Reserve.	ا ماداد دور		Area
Melbourne City		Royal Park			ξ.	Acres
•	•••	Vormo	•••	• • •	•••	157
1 1 29 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		Prince	č≠ r ∌•		* *****	97
	** • . ://	17	•••	***	•••	102
27	· • •3	Hindon	N. O. O.		****	44
>>		Park (Model Farm)	***	***	• • • •	81
"	•••	Botanic Garden and Don	nain	•••	•••	235
"	•••	<i>P7</i> 1 1 1	TOTEL	* • •	**************************************	55
"	•••	Contes	•••	***	•••	68
))	••••	TOP A	2 0% 0	• • •	***	64
"	•••	~ .	•••	***	•••	2]
3)	•/4 • *	TO	SP(# •			18
39		Argyle Square	•••	•••	•••	- 1
"	•••	Cartain	•••	•••	•••	
99	/ * * * * ·	Thankin a	∞• ∌ •	704.0		3
33	•••	T 1 1	•••	•••	•••	1
1.2 919	- \$	M	- pedes s	our model of	· Kanadi]
99	•••	5 Th 187 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		•••	•••	· · · · · · · · · · · · ·
>>	••••	,,	•••	•••	•••	
97	13 11	University Square	4.00	****	` /* * * §	100
>>	•••	University Grounds		. •••	•••	106
.99	•••	Friendly Societies' Ground		Trouble T	10004	47
"	•••	Industrial Schools and B		rieaith 1	pepor	
19	**•• <u>;</u>	Melbourne Cricket Grou	na		•••	
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••	East Melbourne ,,		•••	•••	7
>>	•••	Scotch College ,,	•••	•••	••• '	୍ୟ
>>	•••	Richmond "		* ****	•••	.6
**	•••	Carlton "	•••	•••	***	5
•99	1.3 0.3 • 3	Parliament Reserve			•••1	140
,,	•••	Ornamental Plantations		•••	•••	
"	•••	General Cemetery	•••	•••	•••	101
199		Old Cemetery	****	•••	•••	
		Military Parade Ground	,		•••	5
orth Melbourne I	LOWI		Transfer a		•••	.∴9
itzroy City		Edinburgh Park		• • •	•••	42
,,,	•••	Recreation	•••	*	•••	**
ollingwood City		Mayor's Park	•••		•••	E
" 22	•••	Recreation	•••	• • •	•••	7
,,		Darling Gardens	•••	•••	•••	16
ichmond City		Richmond Park	•••	•••	•••	155
(3)	****	Horticultural Gardens	, ***	. 56.6	•••	33
,,		Barkly Square	•••	•••	•••	7
orthcote Borough		Jika Park		•••	•••	14
outh Melbourne (City	Albert Park (part of)	A+ (** * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	•••	•,••	464
"		St. Vincent Gardens	•••	•••	•••	7
), j,		Ornamental Plantations	*** *		•••	: 2
ort Melbourne Boroug	gh	Cricket Ground		. • • •	•••	7
)		Park and Garden		•••	•••	'5 6
*99	***	Ornamental Plantations	***		3 ****	17
rahran Ćity		Recreation		•••		23
t. Kilda Borough		St. Kilda Gardens			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	16

^{*} A description of the most important of these reserves, as well as of the Botanic and other public gardens in several of the country towns, was published in the *Victorian Year-Book* 1883-4, following paragraph 1315.

PUBLIC RESERVES IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS,* 1888—continued.

Municipality.	-1-11-18-11-	-	Name of H	leserve.			Area.
St. Kilda Borough		Albant Dank (ma					Acres
of when polonku	أوس	Albert Park (pa	rt or)	***		••••	106
11 39	•••	Recreation	•••	• • •	•••	•••	54
37.	•••	>>	•••	•••	•••	•••	4
77	••••	77	***	•••	•••	*** *	11
4. 	•••	"		•••	•••	•••	15
No. 457	•••		denong R	oad)	•••		2 2
Brighton Town	••••	Elsternwick Par		•••	***		85
99	••••	Recreation (Elst	ernwick)	•••	•••	••••	14
	•••	Beach Park	• • • •	•••	•••	1	67
ssendon Borough		Recreation	•••	•••	• • •		10
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• •••	??		•••	•••		Ę
77	•••	Agricultural So		ards	•••		30
	•••	Ornamental Plan	ntations	•••	•••		8
Temington and K	ens-	Racecourse	•••	•••	***		30 1
ington Borough	ē	, , ,					
59	r,	Recreation	•••	•••	***		5
lawthorn Town	•••	99	•••	•••		1	15
Kew Borough	•••	Studley Park	•••	•••	****	•••	203
27	•••	Lunatic Asylum	l	•••	•••]	384
· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		Cemetery		•••	• • •		31
· · · -		Recreation	4	***			-16
lootscray Town	•••	Public Gardens	•••	•••	•••		26
22	•••	Cricket Ground		•••	•••		12
		Recreation (Yar		•••	•••	•••	5
Williamstown Tow	vn	Park	•••	•••	•••		36
	•••		•••	•••			20
97	•••	Beach Park	•••			- 1	20
99	•••	Cemetery	•••	•••	•••	•••	18
>,	•••	Rifle Range		• • •	***	•••	332
7, 5		Cricket Ground		• • •	•••	•••	(
± 23 € 1	***	Public Garden	4=•	•••	•••	•••	9
35 St. 1	•••	Yarra Bend Asy	zlmina	• • •	•••	***	350
	(St. Kilda Cemet		•••	***	***	20 20
otside urban mu	ni. I	Malvern Recreat		•••	***	•••	20
	\	waivern kecrea	1011	•••	•••	•••	
cipalities)	Confecta Dank		••	***	•••	
	<i>[</i>]	Caulfield Park	***	•••	•••	••••	62
	J	" Raceco	ourse	•••	•••	•••	144
			m				
			Total	•••	•••		5,0

1660. The Melbourne Botanic Garden is situated on the south side Botanic of the River Yarra, at a distance of about a mile and a half from the heart of the city. The area of the garden proper is 83 acres, but with the Domain and Government House grounds adjoining it covers about 300 acres. This garden, although nominally in existence before his time, was virtually created by Dr. (now the Baron Sir Ferdinand von) Mueller, who was for 16 years its director, but retired from that post in 1873. It was early extremely rich in rare plants, these being in very many instances then new to the colony. The garden under the present director, Mr. W. R. Guilfoyle, still maintains its beauty. An

^{*} See footnote (*) to preceding page.

interesting description of it from his pen appears in the Victorian Year-Book 1881-2.*

Zoological and Acclimatisation Gardens. 1661. The gardens of the Zoological and Acclimatisation Society of Victoria are situated in the centre of the Royal Park, on the northern side of the city, distant nearly two miles from the Post Office, and can be reached by the Brunswick tram cars, which pass within a short distance of the gardens every few minutes. The ground enclosed contains fifty acres, rather more than half of which is laid out as a Zoological Garden and the rest in deer paddocks. An interesting account of the operations of this society was contributed to the Victorian Year-Book 1882-3† by the Director of the Gardens, Mr. A. A. C. Le Souef.

Accommodation of charities. 1662. The following is a list of the principal Charitable Institutions in Victoria, ‡ and a statement of the accommodation which, according to the returns of the year ended 30th June, 1887, was available for indoor patients:—

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS. §—AMOUNT OF ACCOMMODATION, 1886-7.

	Number	Dorn	nitories.	Number of	Number of Cubic Feet
Description of Institution.	Institu- tions.	Number.	Capacity in Cubic Feet.	Beds for Inmates.	to each Inmate.
General hospitals ¶	38	340	2,989,834	2,373	1,260
Women's Hospital	1	17	54,675	45	1,215
Children's Hospital	1	7	39,669	53	748
Eye and Ear Hospital	1	6	33,322	43	775
Hospitals for the Insane	5	878	1,957,402	3,234	605
Idiot Asylum**	1	12	35,244	54	653
Benevolent asylums	5	138	963,554	1,348	715
Immigrants' Home ††	1	17	418,416	559	749
Blind Asylum	1	5	78,658	104	756
Deaf and Dumb Asylum	1	4	73,765	74	997
Orphan asylums	7	65	476,885	999	477
Industrial Schools	5	17	224,469	317	708
Reformatory Schools	3	12	209,274	212	987
Infant Asylum	1	5	18,407	52	354
Female refuges	5	101	289,769	406	714
Total	76	1,624	7,863,343	9,873	796

Cubic space in wards.

1663. According to regulations issued by the Central Board of Health in Melbourne, not less than 1,200 cubic feet in the wards of a hospital, or other institution of a like nature, should be allowed for each

^{*} See that work, paragraph 1170.

[†] See that work, paragraph 1248.

[‡] For a complete account of the various Charitable Institutions, see Victorian Year-Book 1874, paragraph 565 et seq.

[§] Only two of these are Government institutions, viz., the Hospitals for the Insane and the Industrial and Reformatory Schools.

^{||} Except in the case of the Industrial and Reformatory Schools, for which the returns, both in this and the following tables, are for the year ended 31st December, 1887.

[¶] A list of the general hospitals is given in Vol. I., table following paragraph 747.

** The Idiot Asylum is under the same control with the Hospitals for the Insane.

†† The name of this institution is misleading; it is really a benevolent asylum.

individual. It will be observed by the figures in the last column of the foregoing table that this amount of space for inmates is not attained in the case of any of the institutions, except the general hospitals and It may be remarked that one important the women's hospital. authority considers so large an amount of space unnecessary. late Dr. Paley, in his report on the Hospitals for the Insane for 1878,* mentioned 500 feet for each patient in ordinary wards, and 1,000 feet in hospital wards, as a sufficient allowance; but, on the other hand, Dr. McCrea, the late Chief Medical Officer, in a paper contributed by him to a "Précis of Information concerning the Colony of Victoria," prepared some years since, under the editorship of the present writer, for the Intelligence Department of the Imperial War Office, gave it as his opinion that, whilst 600 feet of cubic space is sufficient for each person in a well-ventilated sleeping room, as much as from 1,500 to 2,000 cubic feet ought to be allowed in hospital wards.

1664. The following table shows the total and average number of Inmates and inmates in the same institutions during the year ended 30th June, deaths in charities. 1887; also the number of deaths, and the proportion of deaths to inmates:-

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—INMATES AND DEATHS, 1886-7.

	Number of	Inmates.	Number	Proportion of Deaths to
Description of Institution.	Total during Year.	Daily Average.	of Deaths.	Total Number of Inmates.
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •				Per Cent.
General hospitals	16,069	1,765.6	1,780	11.08
Women's Hospital, &c.†	961	39.2	37	3.85
Children's Hospital	544	27.5	37	6.80
Eye and Ear Hospital	404	35.0	2	•50
Hospitals for the Insane	4,191	3,420 · 0	235	5.61
Idiot Asylum	57	27.0	3	5.26
Benevolent asylums	1,824	1,240.0	211	11.50
Immigrants' Home	2,904	800.0‡	133	4.58
Blind Asylum	116	109.5	1	86
Deaf and Dumb Asylum	74	65.4	. 1	1.35
Orphan asylums	1,385	1,133 · 0	10	•72
Industrial and Reformatory Schools §	3,761	$3,248 \cdot 0$	40	1.06
Infant Asylum	77	46.0	5	6.49
Female refuges	720	345 · 5	7	•97
Total	33,087	12,301 ·7	2,502	7: 56

^{*} Parliamentary Paper No. 36, Session 1879.

Exclusive of infants.

Estimated. Including those boarded-out and sent to service from Industrial Schools as well as the inmates of the institution.

Exclusive of mothers, who are also admitted to the asylum; the number of mothers during the year was 48, and 19 remained at the end of the year.

Inmates in excess of beds.

1665. With reference to the over-crowding of some of the institutions, a comparison of the last two tables will show that the daily average of inmates in the year under review was greater than the number of beds in the Hospitals for the Insane, the Immigrants' Home, the Blind Asylum, and the Orphan asylums. The children attached to the Industrial and Reformatory Schools greatly outnumber the beds, but as the majority of these are boarded-out,* the institutions are not over-crowded.

Birthplaces of inmates.

1666. Nearly all the institutions give returns of the birthplaces of their inmates. These are summarized in the following table, and the totals are compared with the estimated numbers of the same birthplaces in the population:—

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—BIRTHPLACES OF INMATES, 1886-7.

Description of Institution.	Australasian Colonies.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	China.	Other Countries Unknown.	Total.
General hospitals Women's Hospital Eye and Ear Hospital Hospitals for the Insane Idiot Asylum Benevolent asylums Immigrants' Home Blind Asylum Deaf and Dumb Asylum Orphan asylums Industrial and Reformatory Schools‡ Total	6,017 660 196 616 47 146 465 97 68 1,273 265	4,305 155 83 920 2 767 1,211 12 4 20 4	1,151 39 37 379 181 369 3 2 1	2,996 82 77 1,240 544 689 3 2 5,665	294 109 53 	1,306 25 11 927 8 133 170 1 2 58 8	16,069 961 404 4,191 57 1,824 2,904 116 74 1,385 280
Proportions per 1,000 of population § }	14.96	45 • 40	40.31	59·10	38·10	76.06	27 · 72

Religions of inmates.

1667. The same institutions which furnish returns of the birthplaces furnish also returns of the religions of their inmates, and the result is given in the following table. The figures in the lower line express the proportions to the estimated living population of each sect:—

^{*} See paragraph 1689 post.

[†] Particulars relating to the Infant Asylum and Female refuges are not given in this table.

[†] The figures in this line represent the number of inmates of Industrial and Reformatory Schools (exclusive of those boarded-out, &c.) at the end of the year. The total number under the control of the institution during some portion of the year was 3,761.

[§] For numbers of each birthplace, see table following paragraph 51 in Vol. I.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—RELIGIONS* OF INMATES, 1886-7.

Description of Institution.	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Jews.	Budd- hists, Confu- cians, &c	Of other Sects, of no Sect, and Unknown.	Total.
General hospitals	10,603	4,960	46	260	200	16,069
Women's Hospital	683	271	6		1	961
Eye and Ear Hospital	263	139		1 1	1 1	404
Hospitals for the Insane	2,234	1,342	13	96	506	4,191
Idiot Asylum	35	11			11	57
Benevolent asylums	1,201	539	5	29	50	1,824
Immigrants' Home	2,152	750	2			2,904
Blind Asylum	94	21	1)	116
Deaf and Dumb Asylum	64	10	•••		1	74
Orphan asylums	707	678	•••	•••		1,385
Industrial and Reformatory Schools †	127	152	1	•••	· •••	280
Total	18,163	8,873	74	386	769	28,265
Proportions per 1,000 of } population ‡ }	24.78	36.81	14.46	35.06	25 • 95	27.72

1668. The ages of the inmates of most of the institutions are given as Ages of follow; also the proportion of the numbers at each age period to the charities. numbers at the same age in the population:-

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—AGES OF INMATES, 1886-7.

	j.		y		Age	es.					
Description of Institution.	Under 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 55.	55 to 65.	65 and upwards.	Unknown.	Total.
General hospitals Women's Hospital Eye and Ear Hospital Hospitals for the Insane Idiot Asylum Benevolent asylums Immigrants' Home Blind Asylum Deaf and Dumb Asylum Orphan asylums Industrial and Reformatory Schools †	169 5 1 59 134 103 5	484 17 26 13 57 2 13 555 22	864 3 37 41 20 1 18 17 36 646 153	3,550 557 101 380 21 55 290 52 24 80 100	2,548 266 74 738 38 624 38 	1,977 80 37 858 50 612 3	2,332 31 65 941 134 464 3	2,084 11 40 578 304 381 1	2,035 4 28 235 1,188 324 	26 9 394 2 	16,069 961 404 4,191 57 1,824 2,904 116 74 1,385 280
Infant Asylum Female refuges	77 		3	301	138	110	72	27		69 —	77
Total	553	1,189	1,839	5,511	4,460	3,727	4,042	3,427	3,814	500	29,062
Proportions per 1,000 }	4.38	10.41	16:50	24:01	27.27	41.94	44.90	52.98	122.79		28.50

^{*} Particulars relating to the Infant Asylum and Female refuges are not given in this table.

[†] See footnote (‡) to table following paragraph 1666 ante. ‡ For numbers of each sect, see table following paragraph 68 of Vol. I. § For numbers of each age, see table following paragraph 72 of Vol. I.

Receipts and expenditure. 1669. The total receipts of these institutions in 1886-7 amounted to £346,861, of which £213,065, or nearly two-thirds, was contributed by Government; and the expenditure amounted to £351,076. Of the Government contribution, £109,334 was expended on the Hospitals for the Insane and the Industrial and Reformatory Schools, which are Government institutions; and the balance (£103,731) was distributed as grants in aid to the other institutions. A statement of the receipts and expenditure for the year of the Charitable Institutions is given in the following table:—

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1886-7.

Description of Instit	ution.		From Government. From Source		Total.	Expenditure.
	****		£	£	£	£
General hospitals		•••	59,573	53,332	112,905	113,289
Women's Hospital	•••	•••	2,525	2,733	5,258	9,069
Children's Hospital	•••	•••	625	2,898	3,523	3,045
Eye and Ear Hospital	•••	. •••	500	1,673	2,173	2,001
Hospitals for the Insane Idiot Asylum	•••	••• ;	68,655	27,500*	96,155	96,155
Benevolent asylums	•••	•••	20,636	12,708	33,344	32,404
Immigrants' Home	***	•••	5,808	2,613	8,421	9,509
Blind Asylum	•••	•••	2,000	3,684	5,684	5,730
Deaf and Dumb Asylum		•	2,100	2,655	4,755	4,988
Orphan asylums	•••		8,114	12,352	20,466	20,267
Industrial and Reformato	ry Scho	ols	40,679	1,586†	42,265	42,265
Infant Asylum	•••	•••	250	859	1,109	1,122
Female refuges	***	•••	1,600	9,203	10,803	11,232
Total	•••	•••	213,065	133,796	346,861	351,076

Average cost per inmate.

1670. The following table gives a statement of the average number of inmates of the respective institutions during the year ended with June, 1887, the total cost of their maintenance, and the average cost per annum of each inmate:—

^{*} This represents the amount paid into the Treasury in 1887 by the Master-in-Lunacy on account of the maintenance of lunatic patients; and it is entered in this table as being a set-off against the total cost to Government of these institutions.

[†] Of this amount, £1,320 was received and paid into the Treasury during the year from parents and others for the maintenance of Industrial and Reformatory School children, and £266 was derived from the sale of articles produced, making a total of £1,586. No information is furnished of the amounts received from private sources by the assisted Industrial and Reformatory Schools.

per inmate.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—AVERAGE COST OF EACH INMATE, 1886-7.

Description of Institut	Daily A Numb Inma			Total Cost of Maintenance.*	Average Cost of each Inmate per annum.		
				£	£	ε.	d.
General hospitals	•••	••••	1,765.6	100,801	57	1	10
Women's Hospital	••• •		39.2	4,917	125	8	8
Children's Hospital	***	•••	27.5	3,045	110	14	
Eye and Ear Hospital	***	•••	35.0	1,802	51	9	9
Hospitals for the Insane Idiot Asylum	••• ``/	•••	3,420·0 27·0	96,155	1	17	11
Benevolent asylums	•••	•••	1,240.0	23,480	18	18	9
Immigrants' Home	•••	• • •	800.0	8,539	10	13	6
Blind Asylum	•••	•••	109.5	5,170	47	4	4
Deaf and Dumb Asylum	•••	•••	65.4	3,107	47	10	2
Orphan asylums	***		1,133.0	19,400	17	2	5
Industrial and Reformatory	Schools	•••	3,248.0	42,265 †	13	0	3
Infant Asylum	***		46.0	1,122	24	7	10
Female refuges	•••	•••	345.5	11,232	32	10	2
Total	•••	•••	12,301·7	321,035	26	. 1	11

1671. In 1886-7 the average cost per inmate was greatest in the Expenditure Women's Hospital (£125), and the next in the Children's Hospital (£111). The general hospitals followed, with an average per inmate of £57; then the Eye and Ear Hospital, with £51; and the Blind and Deaf and Dumb Asylums with £47. The institutions in which the relative cost was least were the Immigrants' Home, with an average of less than £11; the Industrial and Reformatory Schools, with an average of £13; and the Orphan asylums, with an average of £17, per The children of the two latter kinds of institutions are, however, for the most part, not resident in the Schools, but are boarded out or licensed.

1672. In Melbourne and suburbs, during the month of October of Hospital each year, the last Saturday and Sunday are set apart for making and Sunday collections in aid of the charitable institutions. The movement is taken up warmly by the clergy of all denominations, who, on Hospital Sunday, preach sermons in aid thereof, and devote thereto all the offerings collected in their churches. Superintendents of Sunday and head masters of State schools, and the proprietors and persons employed in many places of business, also render important assistance in the col-The following are the amounts collected in each year lection of funds. since the movement was inaugurated:-

* The amounts in this column represent the expenditure of the institutions less the cost of building and repairs and of out-door relief.

[†] Cost to the State only. The assisted schools, which receive annually about £5,000 out of the Government grant, are also partly supported by private contributions.

HOSPITAL SATURDAY AND SUNDAY, AMOUNTS COLLECTED, 1873 TO 1887.

						£
1873		•••	•••	•••	• • •	4,219
1874	•••			•••	•••	5,542
1875	***	•••	• • •	•••	•••	5,493
1876	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	5,171
1877	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	6,195
1878	***	•••	****	*** * * *		6,203
1879	•••	•••	•••	•••	***	5,583
1880		•••	***		•••	6,053
1881	•••	•••	***	•••	•••	6,984
1882		•••	•••	•••	•••	7,022
1883	**	****	•••	•••	•••	7,091
1884		• •••	•••	***	•••	8,253
1885	***	•••	•••	***	•••	9,516
1886	•••	•••		•••		9,222
1887		•••	•••	••.	•••	10,289
	V.	Total	*** *	•••	•••	£102,836

Distribution of moneys collected.

1673. The following table shows the distribution of the amounts collected and the extent to which the respective charitable institutions have profited thereby:—

DISTRIBUTION OF HOSPITAL SATURDAY AND SUNDAY FUND, 1873 TO 1887.

Institution.			Amou	ınt Distribu	ted.
institution.			1873 to 1886.	1887.	Total.
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	£	£	£
Melbourne Hospital	***		32,960	2,713	35,673
Alfred Hospital		•••	12,613	1,602	14,215
Benevolent Asylum			10,209	1,013	11,222
Women's Hospital	•	•••	7,886	955	8,841
Hospital for Sick Children	•••	•••	8,489	1,223	9,712
Eye and Ear Hospital	•••	•••	4,352	787	5,139
Homeopathic Hospital	•••		2,818	656	3,474
Immigrants' Aid Society	•••	•••	3,844	393	4,237
Richmond Dispensary	•••	•••	700	50	750
Collingwood Dispensary	•••	•••	925	60	985
Austin Hospital for Incurables	•••	•••	2,541	585	3,126
Convalescent Home for Women	•••	•••	30	30	60
" for Men	••••	•••	25	25	50
Total distributed	•••		87,392	10,092	97,484
Total collected	•••	•••	92,547	10,289	102,836

Recoveries of lunatics, Australia and England. 1674. The proportion of recoveries of patients in the Victorian Lunatic Asylums (Hospitals for the Insane) was lower in 1887 than in previous years, the proportion having been 4,185 per 10,000 admitted as against an average since 1868 of 4,303. The following are the proportions in England and Wales and five of the Australasian colonies:—

RECOVERIES OF LUNATIC ASYLUM PATIENTS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES AND ENGLAND.

		5,680 6,380 5,980 3,814 4,556 4,199			
Country.		Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	
1. South Australia	•••	5,680	6,380	5,980	
2. England and Wales				4,199	
3. Victoria		3,760	4,724	4,185	
4. Queensland		4,172	4,143	4,163	
5. New South Wales		4,467	3,624	4,126	
6. New Zealand		3,231	4,750	3,766	

1675. It will be noticed that in South Australia, England and Wales, Recoveries Victoria, and New Zealand, the proportion of recoveries of female and female patients is greater than that of male patients; but in Queensland and New South Wales the reverse was the case, the proportion of recoveries of males in these colonies having been greater than that of females.

1676. In proportion to the numbers resident, the mortality in the Deaths of Victorian Asylums during 1887, was higher than that during the Australia previous year in the asylums of the other countries named, except England. England and Wales, as is thus shown:—

MORTALITY OF LUNATIC ASYLUM PATIENTS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES AND ENGLAND.

	Deaths p	er 10,000 Patients	Resident.†
Country.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.
1. England and Wales	1,070	824	937
9 Victoria	891	540	730
2 Now South Wolce	761	497	658
A Oalamd	712	572	657
5 South Australia	700	560	640
6. New Zealand	756	416	636

1677. It will be noticed that the proportion of deaths of female Deaths of patients was in all cases smaller than that of male patients; and female although the total mortality of lunatic patients was greater in Victoria than in Queensland or South Australia, the mortality of female patients was less in the former than in either of the latter.

1678. In his report for 1886,‡ Dr. Dick, the Inspector of Lunatic Overcrowd-Asylums, mentions that the asylums are much overcrowded, and says lunatic that so long as they continue in that state full justice cannot be done to He adds-"Such a condition, it must be evident, is the patients.

asylums.

^{*} Figures for the neighbouring colonies, and for England and Wales, taken from page 14 of Report

of Inspector of Lunatic Asylums 1886. Parliamentary Paper No. 15, Session 1887.
† Figures for England and Wales and the neighbouring colonies from page 15 of Report of Inspector of Lunatic Asylums 1886.

[‡] Page 21.

attended with many serious drawbacks. Amongst others, it prevents the distribution of patients according to their requirements, and necessitates the association of the noisy and even dangerous patients with the quiet and convalescent, disturbing their tranquillity in the day time and their rest at night, as well as endangering their safety. It is, therefore, imperative that the increased accommodation question should receive serious consideration." In his report for 1887,* Dr. Dick alludes to the same subject, and says that at the end of that year, with space for 3,092 patients, accommodation had to be found for 3,288, so that the asylums were overcrowded to the extent of 196. He adds that, "in view of a possible large addition to the numbers of the insane, and the present inadequate provision for their accommodation, it is quite plain there is no time to lose in taking steps to avert still greater overcrowding, the evils of which can scarcely be exaggerated."

Causes of insanity.

1679. The following are stated to be the probable or predisposing causes of insanity in the male and female patients admitted into the Lunatic Asylums of Victoria in the last three years:—

Causes of Insanity of Lunatic Asylum Patients, 1885, 1886, and 1887.

			Nun	nber of	Admis	sions.		
Probable Causes.		M	ales.			Fen	nales.	•
	1885.	1886.	1887.	Total.	1885.	1886.	1887.	Total.
Moral.								
Domestic trouble (including loss of relatives and friends)	10	3	2	15	21	5	8	34
Adverse circumstances (including business anxieties and pecuniary difficulties)	10	5	8	23	12	•••	•••	12
Mental anxiety and worry (not included above), and overwork	9	7	7	23	13	•••	8	21
Religious excitement Love affairs (including seduction)	8 3	3	3	14 3	13 3	4	-4 1	21 5
Fright and nervous shock	4	•••	1	5	2	2	4	5 8
PHYSICAL.	1		-					
Intemperance in drink	52	13	29	94	21	10	22	53
" sexual		•••	1	1			•••	
Self-abuse	31	4	6	41				
Over exertion	4			4		1		1 2
Sunstroke	12	1	6	19	1	1	1	2
Accident or injury	8	7	4	19		1		1
Pregnancy	1				1			1
Parturition and the puerperal state					13	10	4	27
Lactation	1		1		1	1		2
Uterine and ovarian disorders				•••	9	5	9	23

CAUSES OF INSANITY OF LUNATIC ASYLUM PATIENTS, 1885, 1886, AND 1887—continued.

			Nun	aber of	▲dmis	sions.		
Probable Causes.	Males. Females.							
	1885.	1886.	1887.	Total.	1885.	1886.	1887.	Total.
Physical—continued.								
Puberty			 		1			7
Fevers		4	2	6	4	2		6
Privation and starvation	1	ī	1	3	ī			ĭ
Old age	7		$\bar{2}$	9	1	2	3	6
Change of life					5	$ar{2}$	2	9
Other bodily diseases or disorders	28	1	4	33	7	ī		8
Hereditary influences ascertained (direct and collateral)		6	2	19	16	5	4	25
Congenital defect ascertained	10	3	5	18	10	7	9	26
Blood poisoning		•••			ì			ī
Epilepsy	1		4	5	ī	1	7	$\tilde{9}$
Other ascertained causes	$\overline{2}$	2		4		$ar{2}$		$\ddot{2}$
Unknown	142	60	45	247	93	38	31	$16\overline{2}$
Previous attacks	11	•••	24	35	39	11	23	73
Total	364	120	156	640	288	112	140	540

1680. The following information respecting the Victorian Asylum Blind and School for the Blind has been supplied by the Rev. William Moss, secretary and superintendent of the institution:—

"The Victorian Asylum and School for the Blind was founded in November, 1866.

"The building in which its operations are conducted is situated on the St. Kilda road, within the boundaries of the city of Melbourne, and within about 2½ miles from the central Post Office. It is of the Italian style of architecture, built of bluestone with white brick facings, and covers an area of 176 x 64 feet. The middle portion is three stories high, and has a tower, the latter rising 80 feet. On each side there is a wing of two stories, comprising school-room, dormitories, girls' work-room and play-room, laundries, &c. The dining-hall is in the quadrangle, and measures about 50 x 30 feet. This hall is also used at present for concerts and religious services. Three substantial stone workshops have been built, a short distance from the main building, measuring in the aggregate 200 x 22 feet. A play-shed, sitting-room, and cottage hospital have also been recently erected for the use of the inmates. Accommodation is afforded for 106 blind, viz., 60 males and 46 females.

"The land, in the centre of which the main building has been erected, consists of four acres, three of which were granted by Government, and the other acre was purchased by the committee. The entire cost of the premises, including land, is about £12,500.

"The objects of the institution are the instruction of the blind in the ordinary branches of an English education, including music, both vocal and instrumental, and in such trades and modes of obtaining a living as the blind are capable of learning. The principal method of instruction employed in the school is the Braille system. All the scholars are likewise taught to read Moon's type, as

being more adapted to those whose sense of touch has become less sensitive through manual labour. The trades at present taught are brush, mat, and basket making. The boys are also instructed in netting and the girls in knitting. The latter also assist in the laundry and general household work.

The following items are taken from the Report of the Committee for the year ending 30th June, 1888:-

- "The number of inmates at the end of the year was 108, viz., 51 females and 57 males.
- "The School at present contains 35 juvenile pupils, consisting of 18 girls and The Braille system is still the main instrumentality of education employed in the school, by means of which the following subjects are taught, viz., in the first, or lower class, reading, writing, arithmetic, tables, spelling, dictation, map lessons, grammar (elementary), and poetry. In the second class, all the above subjects, and, in addition, general knowledge, English and Australian history, geography, and Moontype reading. In the third or highest class, consisting of four boys and six girls, the list of subjects is further extended by the inclusion of Latin, French, science (elementary), physiology, physics, chemistry and electricity, and natural history.
- "The musical department fully maintains its efficiency. The piano pupils number 23, organ pupils 5, pupils for stringed instruments, including the harp, 12. The choir consists of 27 members, and, in addition to the choir, 7 boys and 12 girls are taught singing. The brass band is composed of 12 members. During the year, in addition to occasional services, the choir gave 30 concerts, and the band 31 performances, realizing in the aggregate a total net profit of £864 12s. 5d.
- "The several branches of the industrial department have continued their operations during the year with encouraging results. In the brush shop 14, and in the basket shop 16, inmates have been instructed and employed. In August last a teacher of matmaking was appointed, who has eight under training, the majority of whom are making good progress.
- "The committee have also recently imported a quantity of machinery from England, for the mat shop at a cost (including erection) of £241 ls. 6d., by which the number and quality of the mats will be greatly improved.
- "A former pupil of the Normal College and Academy of Music for the Blind, Upper Norwood, London, has been engaged by the Committee to instruct a number of the advanced music pupils in the art of piano tuning, and it is hoped that, as in London and Paris, this employment will, in time, become one of the leading industries for the blind in Victoria.
- "The total amount received as proceeds of the sales of manufactures for the year was £1,230 19s. 1d., being £365 6s. 5d. in excess of the amount received during the previous year.
- "The aggregate amount received during the year from all sources in support of the Institution was £5,787 9s. 3d., being £103 4s. 10d. more than the amount received during the previous year.
- "The entire expenditure for the year was £6,016 10s. 7d., being an increase on the year previous of £287 15s. 7d. This increase, however, mainly arose from the purchase of the machinery already mentioned (costing £241 ls. 6d.), and the increase of £183 15s. expended on account of raw material, and both these items are represented by assets of an equal value.

Deaf and Dumb

- 1681. The committee of the Victorian Deaf and Dumb Institution Institution. have supplied the following information for this work:
 - "The number of pupils admitted since the Institution was first established is Of these 208 have been discharged, leaving 72 boys and girls on The health of the inmates throughout the year has been very the register. satisfactory.
 - "The income for the year ending 30th June, 1888, including the Government grant of £1,600, amounted to £3,359 11s. 7d., and the expenditure to £3,393 14s. 4d. The liabilities were £1,890 1s. 10d., and assets £910 13s. 9d., thus leaving a balance of £979 8s. 1d. to be provided for.

"The endowment fund has been added to during the year by legacies, amounting to £869 8s., making a total to that fund of £2,587 6s. 3d.

"The Superintendent and Matron, having been in charge of the Institution since its establishment, about 28 years ago, were granted a year's leave of absence on account of failing health, and Mr. W. Jones, the assistant secretary, was appointed Mr. Rose's locum tenens.

"In February last, a class of totally uneducated children, newly admitted, was formed, and isolated as far as possible from the other children, and placed under the charge of Miss F. A. Vardon, a certificated teacher of the Pure Oral System, from Ealing College, London. It is yet too soon to report progress, but it is confidently hoped that at no distant period the efforts of the teacher will be crowned with success.

"The results which have been already obtained in the present social, intellectual, and religious well-being of the large majority of those pupils who have been educated in the Institution are highly satisfactory, testifying to its great value, and establishing its claims to continued liberal support. The Committee trust that in the future the usefulness of the Institution will increase, and that, in addition to the advantages hitherto conferred upon those placed under their care, in the case of many the eye may be taught to read and the tongue to utter, spoken language."

1682. The Victorian Eye and Ear Hospital was established with the object of treating a class of diseases which not only are the cause of extreme suffering, but also, where unchecked, produce much helplessness and poverty, arising from deafness and blindness, thus entailing a heavy burden on the community. It received 363 in-patients during the year ended 30th June, 1887, making, with 41 in the institution at its commencement, a total of 404 treated. The patients discharged numbered 366, of whom 315 were stated to be cured or relieved, and 29 to be incurable; and 2 died. The number of out-patients during the year was 15,587.

1683. The Melbourne Free Hospital for Sick Children had 43 in-door Children's patients at the beginning of the financial year. During the year ended 30th June, 1887, 501 patients were admitted; and 495 were discharged, 37 died, and 12 remained at its close.

1684. The objects of the Victorian Infant Asylum are the prevention victorian of infanticide, the saving of infant life from the many evils arising Asylum. from baby-farming, and the rescuing of mothers of illegitimate children from further degradation. Every child admitted must be brought by the mother, or some authorized person, who must enter the child's name and the date of birth in a register kept for the purpose, and must undertake to contribute something towards its support. During the year ended 30th June, 1887, the number of infants admitted was 33, besides which 44 were in the institution at the commencement of the year. The number who died during the year was 5, and 48 were remaining at its close. Besides the infants, there were 48 mothers in

the institution during the year, and 19 remained at the close of the year. The receipts during the year amounted to £1,109, of which £250 was from Government, and £859 from private sources; and the expenditure was £1,122.

Royal Humane Society of Australasia. 1685. A Humane Society was established in 1874, under the name of "The Victorian Humane Society," for the purpose of circulating information respecting the most effectual methods of, and providing suitable apparatus for, restoring persons apparently drowned or dead, and of bestowing rewards on those who risk their own lives to save those of their fellow-creatures. In April, 1883, Her Majesty's permission having been first obtained, the society assumed the title of "The Royal Humane Society," and in 1885 it was incorporated as "The Royal Humane Society of Australasia." The following information respecting this society has been supplied by its secretary, Captain C. B. Payne, R.N.:—

"In 1881, the Hon. Sir W. J. Clarke, Bart., generously presented to the society the sum of £250 for the purpose of founding a gold or silver medal, to be awarded annually to the best case that comes before the society. Since its establishment, it has dealt with 761 cases, and made 638 awards. During the year ended 30th June, 1888, 117 applications for awards were investigated, with the result that 27 certificates, 47 bronze medals, 9 silver medals, and the Clarke silver medal, were The receipts during the year amounted to £1,363 7s. 10d., and the expen-The institution has placed and maintains 344 life-buoys at diture to £632 11s. various places on the coast, rivers, lakes, and reservoirs throughout all the Australasian colonies (its operations extend throughout the Australasian colonies) and Fiji. Of the honorary awards distributed in 1888, 42 were for deeds of bravery performed in Victoria, 11 for similar acts in New South Wales, 2 in Queensland, 23 in New Zealand, 4 in Tasmania, and 1 in South Australia. The society has 184 honorary correspondents, residing as follows, viz.:—37 in New South Wales, 30 in New Zealand, 33 in Queensland, 10 in Tasmania, 3 in South Australia, 6 in Western Australia, and 65 in Victoria. Owing to the appointment of these gentlemen and to the awards made by the society appearing to give complete satisfaction throughout the colonies, there is no urgency for forming local branches of the society in the other colonies. Renewed exertion is being made to induce both the Imperial and Australasian Governments to amend the law for the protection of life and property at sea, by introducing provisions respecting the carriage on board ship of suitable life-saving apparatus, to meet the numerous cases of shipwreck (which so often occur even to the best constructed and appointed ships, by collision, stranding, or foundering), and which alone can prevent or avert the lamentable loss of human life which, under the inadequacy of the present law, so often happens. The views of the society on this subject have been embodied in a letter transmitted for the consideration of the members of the Royal Commission on 'Loss of Life at Sea,' and the subject was again brought under the notice of the Imperial Conference which recently sat in London. Instructions for saving life from drowning, sunstroke, snake-bite, &c., are taught in the State schools throughout the colony, but this year the directors of this society are urging that something more is now required; and, to give practical effect to their views, have determined to award bronze medallions for proficiency in swimming exercise, with reference to saving life; the competition to be open to the scholars at all public and private schools throughout Australasia. Efforts are still being made to induce the Education departments of the other colonies to adopt the plan followed in Victoria by making the instructions for saving life, &c., a part of the curriculum in the public schools."

1686. An Australian Health Society was established in Melbourne Health in 1875, and still maintains a vigorous existence. It consists of about 400 members, and is managed by a president, two vice-presidents, an honorary treasurer, an honorary secretary (the latter being a lady), and fifteen members of council. Its objects are—(1) To create and educate public opinion with regard to sanitary matters in general, by the aid of the platform, the press, and other suitable means; (2) to induce and assist people, by personal influence, example, and encouragement, to live in accordance with the recognised laws whereby health is maintained and disease prevented; (3) to seek removal of all noxious influences deleterious to public health, and to influence and facilitate legislation in that direction. To effect these objects, the society issues (for the most part gratis) pamphlets, tracts, and wall sheets, bearing upon the subject of health and disease, and arranges for the delivery of lectures upon the same topics, the annual recurrence of which is considered by many a welcome event, as is evidenced by the large audiences they succeed in In 1887, practical lessons on cookery were also given by a attracting. well-known teacher in the art being specially engaged for the purpose, the dishes prepared, cooked, and exhibited before the audience at each lesson, being chosen with the view of instructing wives to set before their husbands and children a nutritious, inexpensive, and appetizing The receipts of the society in 1887-8 amounted to £180 and the expenditure to £170. No pecuniary aid is received from the Government.

1687. A Charity Organization Society has been established in Mel-Charity Orbourne, its objects being—(1) Promotion of co-operation in charitable Society. work; (2) direction of the stream of charity to the deserving; (3) discouragement of indiscriminate giving; (4) exposure of sturdy beggars and professional impostors; (5) adequate inquiry before relief and compilation of records; (6) distribution of immediate relief in kind pending arrangements with existing charities; (7) inquiry upon the request of any charitable institution; (8) fostering the establishment of provident dispensaries; (9) encouragement of charitable effort in localities where no suitable societies are in existence. The business of the society is managed by a council empowered to make rules and regulations for the management of the business of the society and for their own government. This council consists of a representative of each of the charities and of twenty members to be elected at an annual meeting of subscribers of the The number of members enrolled during the first year of the society's existence, which ended on the 30th June, 1888, was 245. income of the year was £520, the expenditure £345, and the balance on

hand at the end of the financial year was £275. Respecting this society, the Inspector of Charities (Commander J. Evans, R.N.) writes as follows:---

"In Melbourne, a Charity Organization Society has lately been established which, at the request of any charitable institution or its subscribers, will make proper inquiries, and communicate the result to those at whose instigation they have been undertaken. It seems to me that this society supplied a long-felt want, and that a channel has now been opened up by means of which the indiscriminate use of the metropolitan institutions can be checked. Such use arises chiefly from the impracticability of the subscribers making their own inquiries. An opportunity is now afforded to subscribers of making reasonably certain that those to whom they may wish to give tickets are deserving cases. The society has placed in its hands the tickets of many of the regular subscribers to the various charities, who are thus relieved of the very difficult duty expected from them, viz., of assuring themselves that the persons to whom tickets are given are deserving. Moreover, tickets which would probably not be used are, with the concurrence of the several committees of the institutions, given by the society to those who are in real need of them."

Victorian Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.

1688. Since 1873 a society has been in existence in Melbourne for the purpose of affording assistance to discharged prisoners, and offering them inducements to return to the paths of honesty and industry. Relief is afforded by gifts of money, clothes, blankets, and other necessaries, and those who desire it are supplied for a time with board and lodging in Melbourne, or are provided with means to go into the interior or to leave the colony. The society also takes charge of and distributes the sums earned by the prisoners whilst under detention. The number of individuals relieved in 1886-7 was 418, of whom 393 were males and 25 females. The receipts in the same year amounted to £1,091, viz., £491 from the Penal Department, and £600 from private sources, and the expenditure to £1,176.

Industrial Schools.

1689. There are 5 Industrial Schools in the colony, of which 2 are wholly and 3 partly maintained by the State; 2 of the latter are in connexion with the Roman Catholic denomination, and 1 is a Servants' Training School. The two Government schools are merely receiving depôts, it being the policy of the department to send the children, as soon as possible after they are committed, either to the farm or nursery just alluded to, or to the assisted schools or foster-homes. The Government Experimental Farm at Dookie* and the Macedon State Nursery were formerly, but are not now, included with the Industrial Schools. The number of Industrial School children at the end of 1887 was 2,987, viz., 1,601 males and 1,386 females. Of these, only 32 were in the Government receiving depôts and 109 in assisted schools; of the remainder, 2,251† were boarded-out or adopted, and 595‡ were at

^{*} For particulars of this farm, see paragraph 1118, Vol. II. † Of these 324 were boarded-out to parents, on probation, without pay.

[‡] Of these 60 were licensed to parents, on probation without wages.

The children committed to the Industrial Schools in 1887 numbered 439, viz., 279 boys and 160 girls. They were placed in the schools for the following reasons:-

				Boys.		Girls.
Neglected	•••	•••	•••	271	•••	156
Having committed	l a punishable offe	ence	•••	1	•••	2
Uncontrollable		•••	•••	7	•••	2
	Total	•••	•••	279	•••	160

1690. The number of distinct children who left the control of the Discharges Industrial Schools during the year was 358. These were discharged as industrial follow:-

			Boys.		Girls.
From schools and boarded-out homes	•••	•••	16	•••	26
From situations on expiration of term	•••		174	•••	103
Died (in schools, 5; while boarded-out, 30; 2; in hospital, 2)	on pro	bation,	22		17
Total	•••	•••	212	***	146

1691. Children are boarded-out from the Industrial Schools from the Children time they are weaned to that at which they are able to earn their own living, the welfare of the boarded-out children being cared for by honorary committees, who send in reports to the Industrial Schools, Department. The rate paid by the Government to persons in charge of the boarded-out and adopted children is five shillings per week for each The number of such children at the end of 1887 was 2,251,* or 236 more than at the end of the previous year. In addition to these, 595† children at the end of 1887, as against 684 at the end of 1886, were at service or apprenticed.

boarded-out &c., from Industrial Schools.

1692. According to the figures, the number of children boarded out Children amounts to about two-thirds of the whole. It is stated by Mr. George Guillaume, the Secretary to the Victorian Industrial Schools Department, that in Scotland only about 1 in 6, and in England no more than 1 in 40 of the non-criminal State-maintained children are boarded out.‡

boarded out in Victoria. England, and Scotland.

1693. Under the same management and control as the Industrial Reforma-Schools, there are also 3 Reformatory Schools, one of which is a Roman Catholic institution. These schools are intended for children

^{*} Of these, 324 were boarded-out to parents, on probation, without pay.

[†] Of these, 60 were licensed to parents, on probation, without wages.

[‡] See Industrial and Reformatory Schools Report, 1885, page 13.

Inmates of reformatories.

who have been convicted of crime; and criminal children committed by magistrates to industrial schools may be transferred thereto, and, in like manner, children not of sufficiently depraved habits to warrant their being detained in reformatories may be transferred to the Industrial The number of children belonging to reformatories at the commencement of the year 1887 was 313, and during the year there were 103 new committals, thus making a total of 416. Of these, 124 were discharged, viz., 22 at the request of relatives, 101 on expiration of term, and 1 died. At the end of the year 313 children-202 boys and 88 girls—remained in connexion with the institutions. the boys, 79 were in the reformatory at Ballarat, 104 were at service, and 19 were placed with relatives on probation; and of the girls, 33 were in the reformatory at Coburg, 21 were in the assisted reformatory school maintained under the supervision of the nuns at Oakleigh, 6 in the Glenferrie Protestant school, 23 were at service, and 5 were placed with relatives on probation.

Cost of maintenance of industrial and reformatory children. 1694. The Government expenditure for the maintenance of industrial and reformatory school children amounted in 1887 to £42,265, as against which £1,320 was received for maintenance from parents, and £266 was derived from the sale of farm produce, &c., or £1,586 in all, which leaves £40,679 as the net amount expended by Government. The mean number of children maintained was 3,248; and the average net cost of each to the State was thus £12 10s. 6d.

Refuges for fallen women.

1695. Of the 720 females who were inmates of Refuges during the year ended 30th June, 1887, 202 were at the Temporary Home at Collingwood; 375 were at the Magdalen Asylum, Abbotsford; 83 at the Melbourne Refuge; 27 at the Ballarat, and 33 at the Geelong Refuge. Of the 202 fallen women in the Collingwood Home, 133 were in a state of pregnancy, and, in due time, were sent to the Lying-in-Hospital, and besides these there were about 500 merely friendless women who were admitted for short periods; moreover, 46 children were allowed to accompany their mothers to the Melbourne Refuge, 7 to the Ballarat, and 4 to the Geelong Refuge. From the Magdalen Asylum 9, from the Geelong Refuge 1, and 2 from the Collingwood Home were discharged for misconduct; and 5 in the Magdalen Asylum, and 2 in the Temporary Home, died. Besides these numbers, 234 from all the institutions were placed in service or restored to friends, 79 left voluntarily, and 2 at the Temporary Home were

married. At the end of the year, the number remaining in the institutions was 355, of whom 280 were in the Magdalen Asylum.

1696. Thirty-four patients — viz., 27 males and 7 females — were Inebriate received into the Inebriate Retreat in 1887, as against 30 males and 8 females in 1886. Of those admitted in 1887, 31 entered voluntarily and 3 compulsorily; 17 had been constant and 8 periodical drinkers; 23 had had delirium tremens; 23 had been accustomed to use tobacco, and 3 are known to have had intemperate parents.* Forty-two patients were discharged during the year, including several ill-disposed patients who were expelled, 1 died, and I remained in the institution at its close. This institution at present receives no pecuniary aid from the Government.

1697. The Governesses' Institute and Melbourne Home contains 12 Governesses' sleeping-rooms, having 27,354 feet of cubic space, and makes up 35 beds. The inmates in 1887 numbered 145, of whom 96 were needlewomen and servants, and 49 were governesses. The receipts during the year, all from private sources, amounted to £533, and the expenditure to £518.

Institute and Melbourne Home.

1698. The Melbourne Sailors' Home contains 3 wards, divided into Sailors' 96 separate rooms, each containing one bed. The total number of cubic feet in the wards is 42,156. The total number of inmates in 1887 was 1,334. No aid was received from Government during the year. The receipts from private sources amounted to £4,600, and the expenditure to £4,755.

1699. Three free dispensaries furnished returns for 1886-7. One of Free dispenthese was a homeopathic institution. The individuals treated during the year ended 30th June, 1887, numbered 4,923, viz., 1,849 males and 3,074 females. The visits to or by these persons numbered 15,567. The total receipts amounted to £886, of which £240 was from Government and £646 from private sources. The total expenditure was £683.

1700. Forty-three benevolent or philanthropic societies furnished re-Benevolent turns for the year ended 30th June, 1887. These associations are for the relief of distressed or indigent persons, and are generally managed

^{*} It is said that some patients are unwilling to acknowledge parental intemperance, and consequently, this number is understated.

by ladies. The names of three of the societies indicate their connexion with the Jewish body, but no distinctive denomination is perceptible in the titles of the others. The persons relieved during the year numbered 7,729; the receipts amounted to £14,330, of which £5,180 was from Government and £9,150 from private sources, and the expenditure to £14,533.

Friendly Societies. 1701. Friendly Societies are associations chiefly of working men, whose object is, by means of small periodical payments, to provide for medical and monetary relief in sickness, and for payments to the families of members at the death of themselves and their wives. The following is an abstract of the particulars furnished respecting the Victorian societies for 1878 and the last three years:—

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

	1878.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Number of societies	34	31	29	30
Number of branches	759	814	851	903
Average number of members	45,552	62,173	66,892	71,089
Number of members sick	8,207	10,920	10,177	11,211
Weeks for which aliment was allowed	55,289	78,642	80,621	88,046
Number of deaths of members	467	631	703	800
Number of deaths of registered wives	291	353	362	319
Income of benefit fund	£78,863	£122,102	£133,563	£139,177
Income of incidental fund	£83,016	£112,356	£125,408	£127,922
Total income	£161,879	£234,458	£258,971	£267,099
Expenditure of benefit fund	£59,325	£80,461	£84,058	£92,084
Expenditure of incidental fund	£80,725	£110,361	£122,732	£126,591
Total expenditure	£140,050	£190,822	£206,790	£218,675
Amount to credit of benefit fund	£372,598	£577,593	£627,098	£674,177
Amount to credit of incidental fund	£16,310	£35,996	£38,672	£39,971
Amount of benefit fund invested	•••	£533,438	£589,275	£591,512
Amount of incidental fund invested	•••	£23,989	£27,384	£27,065
Total amount invested	£348,703	£557,427	£616,659	£618,577

Growth of Friendly Societies.

1702. From the figures in this table it may be ascertained that whilst during the nine years ended with 1887 the number of members, and the total annual expenditure increased by 56 per cent., the total annual income of the benefit fund increased by as much as 76 per cent.; also that no less a sum than £300,000 was added to the benefit fund in the same period, or an increase of 81 per cent. on the amount (£372,598), standing to its credit at the end of 1878.

1703. In proportion to the number of members of Friendly Societies, sickness and the average amount of sickness remains tolerably steady from year to year. The days per member for which aliment was allowed numbered 7:3 in 1878, 7:8 in 1879, 7:5 in 1880, 7:9 in 1881, 7:6 in 1882, 7:7 in 1883, 7·3 in 1884, 7·6 in 1885, 7·2 in 1886, and 74 in 1887. rate shows more fluctuation than the sick rate, as deaths per 1,000 members numbered 10.25 in 1878, 9.93 in 1879, 9.26 in 1880, 11.92 in 1881, 11.87 in 1882, 10.77 in 1883, 10.87 in 1884, 10.15 in 1885, 10.51 in 1886, and 11.25 in 1887.

1704. Friendly Societies are regulated under the Friendly Societies Valuations Act 1877 (41 Vict. No. 590), which, amongst other provisions, prescribes Societies. that each society shall furnish returns annually to the Government Statist, and once in every five years shall cause its assets and liabilities to be valued to the satisfaction of the same officer. As, in the event of the valuations being made outside the department of the Government Statist, which was originally contemplated under the Statute, it would probably have been necessary to reject some of them, which would have occasioned delay and caused trouble and expense to the societies, a qualified actuary has been appointed to that department, and the valuations are effected by him. The fees for valuation have purposely been fixed low, and average no more than threepence per member, the result being that, although it is competent for the societies to employ outside valuers if they desire it, as a matter of fact, they very rarely do so, and nearly all the valuations are now made by the departmental actuary, an arrangement which has worked in a most satisfactory manner.

of Friendly

PART IX.—DEFENCES.

Fand forces

1705. The Land Forces of Victoria in 1887 consisted of Permanent Forces, Militia, Militia Reserve, and Auxiliary Forces. The Permanent Forces are made up of the Head Quarters Staff and of the Victorian Artillery and Section Sub-marine Mining Corps; the Militia embrace the Cavalry, Nordenfelt Battery, Field and Garrison Artillery, Engineers, Infantry, and Medical arms of the service; the Militia Reserve is composed of men who have received training in the Militia; and the Auxiliary Forces include Mounted Rifles, Rifle Volunteers, and Riflemen in clubs. The following table shows the designation, strength, and establishment of the various corps on the 31st December of the year named:—

LAND FORCES.—ESTABLISHMENT, 1887.

		_	•		-		
		Ranks.					
Branch of Service.					Total Establish-		
	Officers.	Warrant Officers.	Ser- geants.	Rank and File.	ment.		
							
Permanent Forces—					West of		
Head Quarters Staff	. 5	11	20	•••	36		
Victorian Artillery	. 5	2	10	203	220		
Permanent Section Submarine Minin	g				ant discount		
Company		. 2	4	15	21		
Militia—		-		1			
Cavalry	. 3	•••	4	64	71		
Nordenfelt Battery	. 1	•••	3	22	26		
Field Artillery	. 17	•••	24	225	266		
Garrison Artillery	. 32	1	32	704	769		
Engineers	. 8	•••	9	144	161		
Infantry	. 80	4	68	1,656	1,808		
Medical	. 16	•••	•••		16		
Total Permanent and Militia Force	s 167	20	174	3,033	3,394		
Auxiliary Forces—							
Mounted Rifles	. 33		55	912	1,000		
Rifle Volunteers and Riflemen in clubs		•••		4,196	4,196		
Militia Reserve				1,400	1,400		
Unattached List—Militia	. 69	•••			69		
" Medical Staff	19			•••	19		
Total all arms	288	20	229	9,541	10,078		

Strength and establishment. 1706. At the end of 1887, the strength of the Militia in all cases closely approximated to the establishment, exceeding it in several of the Infantry Battalions where supernumeraries to the establishment were carried on the strength.

1707. Martini-Henry rifles and carbines are those in general use Rifles of land amongst the Military Forces; the number in possession and their distribution amongst the various corps at the end of 1887 were as follow:-

RIFLES AND CARBINES IN POSSESSION OF LAND FORCES.

Branch of Service.	***	Rifles.	Carbines.	Total.
Permanent Forces		16	180	196
Cavalry	•••	• • •	66	66
Nordenfelt Battery	•••	ş .	11	11
Field Artillery			36	36
Garrison Artillery		742		742
Engineers		154	1	154
Mounted Rifles		1,000		1,000
Rifles	•••	1,708	•••	1,708
Total	•••	3,620	293	3,913

1708. The following is a statement of the number and calibre of the Guns of land guns in possession of the Land Forces at the end of 1887:-

	•	•		Number.
	Breech-loading ri	fled, 8in., of 1	2 tons	. 3
	" "	" 6in., of		. 1
Garrison guns	, ,,,	" 6in., of		. 3
Gaillaon guns	,,,	" 5in., of		. 4
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Muzzle-loading	" 9in., of 1		. 6
	,,	", 80-pr., 8	1 cwt	. 23
Guns of position	Breech-loading ri		5 cwt	. 6
	\$>	$\frac{12\frac{1}{2}}{pr}$. 18
Field guns	35		old type)	. 6
vicia Pans	,,	" 6-pr.		. 6
	Muzzle-loading		old type)	. 6
Machine guns	∫ Nordenfelt 10-ba	rrel rifle calib	re	. 6
- 総対 す。 5.3.1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		? >	•••	
Smooth-bored 68-1		•••	•••	. 18
<i>,,</i>	or. Russian	• • •	•••	. 2
" 32- p	r	• • •	•••	. 23
	Total		•••	. 132
				

1709. The strength and establishment of the Naval Forces at the strength and end of 1887 were as follow: ment of naval forces.

NAVAL FORCES.—STRENGTH AND ESTABLISHMENT, 1887.

	St	rength, 31st				
Ship or Corps.	Officers.	Petty Offi- cers and Men.	Boys.	Total.	Wanted to Complete.	Establish- ment.
H.M.V. Naval Forces Naval Reserve	21	161 328	5	189 359	8 17	197 376
Total	54	489	5	548	25	573

Guns of naval forces. 1710. The following guns were in the possession of the Naval Forces at the end of 1887:—

CerberusWoolwich, 10-in., 400-	or.			4
Nordenfelt	•••			4
Nelson.—Woolwich, 7-in., 115-pr.		•••	•••	2
	•••	•••	•••	
" Shunt, 58 cwt., 64-pr.	***	•••	•••	20
Gatling	•••	•••	•••	2
Victoria.—12½ ton, 8-in., B.L.	•••	•••	•••	1
" 4 ton, 6-in., B.L.	•••	***	•••	1
" 13-pr., B.L	•••	•••		• 2
" Nordenfelt				2
Albert.—12 ton, 8-in., B.L.	•••			ī
A tom Cim D.T.	•••	•••	•••	î
	•••	•••	•••	
" 9-pr., B.L	•••	•••	•••	2
" Nordenfelt	•••	•••	•••	2
Childers.—Hotchkiss, 1½-in.	•••	•••	•••	2
Gordon.—Nordenfelt	•••	•••	•••	3
Batman.—4 ton, 6-in., B.L.	•••	•••	•••	1
" Nordenfelt	•••		•••	2
Fawkner.—4 ton, 6-in., B.L.			444	1
Catling		,		2
Gannet.—4 ton, 6-in., B.L.	•••	•••	•••	ī
Nordenfelt	•••	•••	•••	9
	•••	•••	•••	2
Lady Loch.—4 ton, 6-in., B.L.	•••	•••	•••	1
" Nordenfelt	•••	•••	•••	2
Naval Brigade.—Smooth-bore, 32	-pr.		•••	28
" Howitzer, 12-pr.	•••	•••	•••	2
Total				91
_ 7002				

Small arms of naval forces. 1711. The rifles in possession of the Naval Forces at the same period numbered 493. The total number of revolvers was 228.

New system of defences.

1712. Important changes in the system of Victorian defences were made in 1883 and 1884 by the passing of the Discipline Act 1883 (47 Vict. No. 777), which came into operation on the 3rd November of that year, by the engagement of British Naval and Military officers, and by the addition of several vessels to the Victorian fleet. The following account of the new system has been specially prepared for this work by the Defence Department:—

The Discipline Act of 1883 provides for the establishment of a paid Militia force; for a special appropriation of £110,000 per annum* for five years; a Council of Defence—consisting of the Minister of Defence (President), the Naval Commandant, the Military Commandant, the Officer Commanding the Naval Brigade, the Senior Officers of Metropolitan Artillery and Infantry; free railway travelling for Militia men in uniform on carrying a rifle; priority of appointment to the non-clerical division of the Public Service to Militia men who have served five years, &c.

Arrangements have been made with the owners by which two steamers engaged in the intercolonial trade have been strengthened to carry guns to enable them to

act as cruisers.

The Admiralty, at the request of the Government, have consented to the appointment of officers from the R.N. for terms of service of three years in the Victorian Naval Forces. A captain and three lieutenants and one warrant officer have been so appointed.

^{*} It is contemplated to obtain Legislative sanction to continue the subsidy—increased to £145,000—for another five years.

GIFT OF £500.

A sum of £500 has been presented by the Hon. Sir W. J. Clarke, Bart., to be competed for by the naval and military forces of the colony. Regulations providing for spreading the expenditure of the amount over three years have been framed, prizes being offered not only for shooting, but for proficiency in drill and exercise, and for an essay on military subjects.

The following are the salaries and allowances of the Naval and Military officers and non-commissioned officers who may come out from England for service in Victoria:-

NAVAL OFFICERS.

				Pay per Annum.					_	. 7214	•	
No.	Rank.		**************************************		Minimum.		Maximum.			Increment per Annum.		
				£	5.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1	Naval Commandant	•••		1,028	0	0*	1,028	0	0	,	•••	
1	Commander	•••	•••	400	0	0	600	0	0	15	0	0
1	LieutCommander	•••	•••	555	2	6*	555	2	6	1	•••	
3	LieutCommanders or Li	eutena	nts†	410	12	6	410	12	6	1	•••	
3	Lieutenants	•••	*****	300	0	0	400	0	Ø	10	0	0
1	Sub-Lieutenant	•••		200	0	0	200	0	0		4.5	
1	Fleet Engineer	•••		350	0	0	450	.0	0	10	10	0
1	Chief Engineer	•		300	0	0	350	0	0	7	10	0
5	Engineers	•••	•••	200	0	0	300	0	0	7	10	0
1	Staff Surgeon	•••	*****	200	0	0	200	0	0		•••	
1	Paymaster		•••	220	0	0	350	0	0	10	0	0
1	Clerk			80	0	0	200	0	0	10	0	0
1	Chief Torpedo Gunner	•••		225	0	0	240	0	0	5	0	0
2	Chief Gunners	•••	•••	225	0	0	240	0	0	5	0	0
1	Chief Boatswain		***	225	0	0 -	240	0.	0	5	0	0
3	Gunners, 1st Class	•••	***	200	0	0.	225	0	0	5	0.	0
9	Gunners, 2nd Class	•••		155	2	6	200	0	0.	5	0	0
1	Carpenter, 2nd Class	•••	•••	155	2	6	200	0	0	5	0	0
_									٠,,	1		

MILITARY OFFICERS.

				1	. 1	Allowances.	
Grade.			Salaries.	Quar	ers,		Other
t (Para Chaire an Arain an				or Allo in li		Forage.	Allowance
Land Force	o e		£	£	. d.	£	
Colomol			1,000	250	0 0	150	•••
Lieutenant-Colonel	***		800		ŏŏl	75	
Dist.	•••	***	700		ŏŏl	75	
	. •••	- 1	700		ŏŏl	75	***
Major	•••	•••	600		ŏŏl	75	•••
Ditto	•••	•••	180	36 1	,	_	Clothing
Sergeant-Major	•••	•••	180	36 1		•••	_
Ditto	¥ +•	•••	180	36 1		•••	"
Ditto	***	•••	180	Quar			"
Ditto	•••	•••	180	· · ·		••	"
Ditto	•••	•••	180	57		• • • • •	29
Ditto	•••	••• {	180	, 27	1	•••	97
Ditto	•••	•••		41 1	5 0		29
Forpedo Artificer	•••	•••	90	41 1	ט נ	•••	>>
		-		-			1
Total	•••	•••	5,150	1,301	5 0	450	

^{*} Including Admiralty half-pay.
† Imperial Officers appointed by the Admiralty.

The following are the rates of pay of the petty officers, stokers, seamen, stewards, servants, &c., attached to the Victorian Naval Forces:—

PETTY OFFICERS, SEAMEN, AND OTHERS.

i erad	o Brown the Copyright North March 1995 (1997) is the first of the Copyright Copyright (1997) and the Copyright Copyright (1997) and the Copyright Copyright (1997) and the	1	Daily	y Pa	у.	
No.	Rating		ini- ım.		xi- ım.	Increment per Diem.
	e e Capación	s.	d.	8.	d.	
1	Chief Engine-room Artificers	11	0	12	0	1s. after 5 years
3	Engine-room Artificers	9	0	10	0	
4	Chief Leading Stokers	6	6	7	Ō	6d. after 5 years
7.	Leading Stokers	6	0	6	6	
2	Torpedo Artificers	5	6	7	6	6d. per day per annum
2	Stokers	5	6	5	6	Nil
27	Stokers	5	0	5	0	Nil
3	Chief Petty Officers	6	6	7	0	6d. after 5 years
12	1st Class Petty Officers	6	0	6	6	99
11		5	6	5	6	Nil "
79	Able Seamen	5	0	5	0	Nil
7	Training Seamen	3	6	3	6	Nil
1	Bugler	4	0	4	0	Nil
5	Boys	2	0	2	0	Nil
1	Chief Ship's Corporal	6	6	7	0	6d. after 5 years
1	Ship's Corporal	6	0	6	6	,,,
1	Chief Armourer	8	0	9	0	
1	Chief Painter	6	6	8	6	6d. per day per annum
2	Carpenters' Mates	6	6	7	0	6d. after 5 years
1	Carpenter	5	6	5	6	Nil
4	Carpenters	5	0	5	0	Nil
1	Officer's Cook	5	6	6	0	6d. after 5 years
1	Ship's Cook	5	6	5	6	Nil
5	Cooks	5	0	5	0	Nil
1	Chief Ship's Steward	7	0	8	6	6d. per day per annum
1	Sick Bayman	6	6	8	6	6d. per day per annum
ī	Captain's Steward	5	6	5	6	Nil
ī	Officer's Steward	5	6	5	6	Nil
7	Officers' Stewards	5	Ŏ	5	Ŏ	Nil
2	Officers' Stewards (2nd Class)	4	ŏ	4	ŏ	Nil
*4	Officers' Servants	5	ŏ	5	ŏ	Nil
î	Naval Storekeeper	6	ŏ	6	Š	6d. per diem per annur
ī	Hulk-keeper	7	6	7	6	Nil
		•	•	•	ŭ	

Tool money to 7 carpenters, at 3d. per diem. Special allowance of 6d. per diem to 12 men who qualify as torpedo instructors, and 4d. per diem to 36 men who qualify as 1st class seamen, gunners, and torpedomen. A special allowance of 3d. per diem will be paid to 4 men to encourage them to qualify as divers.

RIFLE CLUBS.

The facilities granted to persons in districts where Militia Corps have not been established for the formation of Rifle Clubs have caused these associations to spring up very rapidly. In all, 160 clubs have been formed, consisting of 4,266 members, to whom 1,893 M.-H. rifles have been sold, and 3,200 muzzle-loading rifles have been lent. The rifles are sold at less than the cost to the Government, and ammunition is supplied at half the actual cost; 373,000 rounds have been

purchased by clubs during the current year (1887-8).

In order to encourage the practice of rifle shooting, Parliament voted the sum of £500 for prizes to Rifle Clubs. The Victorian Rifle Association set apart a similar amount for the same purpose, and the Hon. Colonel Sargood, C.M.G., presented a shield, valued at £40, for competition amongst these clubs; also a trophy

^{*} These servants are held in accordance with special agreement with Lieutenants of the Royal Navy for the term of their engagement.

of the same value for competition by mounted rifles only. At the request of the Hon. the Minister of Defence, the Railway Commissioners agreed to carry arms and ammunition for clubs free of charge, and also granted the privilege of travelling free throughout the year to members of clubs proceeding to drill musters and rifle competitions. As already stated, these concessions have caused numerous clubs to spring up, and the movement is rapidly growing all over the colony.

Mounted Rifles.

A force of 1,010 Mounted Rifles has been raised, consisting of nine companies; they are drilled by itinerant sergeants-major. The formation of many detachments has been refused on account of distance from centres of district. The men, on being passed into the ranks, get M.-H. rifles and all accourtements and horse gear free, with the exception of saddle, which each member supplies. Engagement is for a period of three years; but members may be re-engaged. After passing into the ranks, members must undergo a minimum of 12 daylight drills per annum. An annual course of musketry is carried out. Officers and non-commissioned officers, on passing the required examination, are appointed on probation for six months, when those who pass the final practical and theoretical test are confirmed in their appointments. 288 attended the Easter Encampment. A feature of the regiment at this camp was the excellent work done by the Signalling Corps. The force is very popular. Members purchase their own uniform. An additional camp for instruction was held at Langwarrin from 8th to 12th October, at which 140 attended.

RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

A force consisting of three companies formed in connection with the Rifle Clubs. The establishment is 750. The engagement is for a period not exceeding three years, but re-engagements will be permitted if sanctioned by the Commandant.

FIRST CLASS MILITIA RESERVE.

Regulations for the establishment of this reserve have been passed. It will consist of (a) all members of the militia passed to the reserve after completing three years' service in the ranks, and (b) such men now serving in the reserve (designated by these regulations the 2nd Class Reserve) or who may now or hereafter be serving in the Militia and effective on their electing to join and being recommended by the Commandant.

CADET CORPS.

The encouragement of drilling and rifle-shooting in the schools of the colony has led to the establishment of Cadet Corps. Cadet companies may be formed in any school in detachments of not less than 20. The Cadets are principally armed with Francotte rifles lent by the Government, and purchased ammunition is issued at half price, the same as to the Rifle Clubs.

The uniform of the State School corps is a simple and inexpensive one, varying in the different battalions, and is worn as the ordinary school dress.

Accourrements, waist-belt and pouch, no cross-belt.

The Drill Instructors of the Victorian Military Forces are permitted, at such times as they are not required for their ordinary duties, to drill Cadet companies,

for which they are paid 2s. 6d. for each drill.

To stimulate the movement, Colonel Sargood has presented a handsome shield for competition by the Cadets. This trophy must be won three times before becoming the property of the winners. It has been already three times shot for. In March, 1884, it was won by the Hawthorn Grammar School; in December of the same year, by the East Sandhurst State School; in December, 1885, by the Chiltern State School; in 1886, by North Williamstown State School; and in 1887, by the Kensington State School.

Within the last twelve months the Cadet Corps have increased considerably in number. There are now 98 corps established (numbering upwards of 3,000 Cadets), all provided with uniform at their own expense, in various parts of the colony. Each corps, under the regulations, must undergo drill for one hour per week, but,

from returns furnished, the drill is far in excess of that demanded.

A trophy is offered for the best drilled corps in Melbourne and suburbs, which trophy must be won three times, not necessarily consecutively, before becoming finally the property of any corps. This trophy was won in 1885 by State School No. 1,479, St. Kilda, in 1886 by the Scotch College, and in 1887 by the La Trobe-street State School (No. 1,274).

The various Cadet Corps have been formed into battalions, as follow:-

No. 1 Battalion.—Comprising corps in the Sandhurst, Elmore, Eaglehawk, Echuca, and Kangaroo Flat districts.

No. 2 Battalion.—The Grammar Schools, Colleges, and State Schools south of the Yarra, &c.

No. 3 Battalion.—Geelong district—Colac and Queenscliff Colleges, Grammar and State Schools.

No. 4 Battalion.—Brighton, South Yarra and Prahran, Richmond, Lilydale, and Frankston State Schools.

No. 5 Battalion.—Ballarat, Maryborough, Ararat, Stawell-Colleges, Grammar

and State Schools.

No. 6 Battalion.—The Scotch College and the Senior Cadets.
No. 7 Battalion.—The State and Grammar Schools and Colleges in the Carlton district.

No. 8 Battalion.—The State Schools at Footscray, Kensington, Brunswick, Collingwood, Essendon, West Melbourne, and North Melbourne.

No. 9 Battalion.—The State Schools, Colleges, and Grammar Schools of Hamilton, Warrnambool, Casterton, Coleraine, Portland, and Heywood.

No. 10.—The State School in Maldon and the Kyneton Academy.

No. 11.—The Grammar and State Schools in the North-Eastern district.

No. 12.—The Grammar and State Schools in the Gippsland district.

On the 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th October, 1888, a camp of instruction was held at Langwarrin, at which over 1,800 officers and Cadets attended. The encampment in 1887 was held at Elsternwick. The annual rifle matches, under the auspices of the Victorian Rifle Association, were fired on the 1st December at North Williamstown ranges.

Ammunition is issued "free" annually, at the rate of 150 rounds Francotte ball cartridges and 50 rounds of blank cartridges for every boy regularly enrolled in a Cadet Corps.

The battalions are commanded by an officer with the rank of captain, and to the other Cadet officers a lieutenant's commission is issued by the Governor in Council

upon their passing the prescribed examinations.

The chief feature during the year has been the formation of a Battalion of Senior Cadets numbering about 200. The lads have all left school, and are engaged in various occupations. The uniform chosen is a Lincoln green, which looks very smart. So far the success of this battalion justifies the hope that the bridge has now been found between the Cadet Corps and the Militia. The Senior Cadets are all armed with Martini-Henry rifles.

Defence works.

1713. Batteries for the defence of Melbourne were constructed in 1861-2 at Williamstown, Sandridge, and Queenscliff; but the battery at Sandridge is now set aside as unsuited to the requirements of modern warfare, which rendered it absolutely necessary to make the first line of defence of Port Phillip at the Heads. Lieutenant-General Sir W. F. D. Jervois, R.E., G.C.M.G., C.B., who visited the colony in 1877, suggested a plan for defending the channel between the Heads of Port Phillip, which he modified in March, 1879, in consequence of his having found when in England, during the year 1878, that great improvements had been made in the manufacture of, and modes of mounting, ordnance.

Progress of the works.

1714. The Government adopted the plan of Sir William Jervois, and the construction of the works was commenced under the supervision of the late Major-General Sir P. H. Scratchley, R.E., K.C.M.G., and is now being carried out under that of Major Rhodes, R.E. The principal works are batteries at Queenscliff, Swan Island, and Point Nepean, and a fort placed upon a shoal on the north side of the South Channel. For the further protection of this channel, a fort has been erected on Point Franklin. During the last three years, a large sum of money has

been spent on the various batteries, and these are now approaching completion. Both the artillery and torpedo defences have been considerably increased, and breech-loading guns of 10-inch, 9·2-inch, 8-inch, 6-inch, and 5-inch have been mounted in the forts. The question of arming the forts with the most modern kind of quick-firing guns has been thoroughly discussed, and an increased number of these weapons will be added to the armament of each fort, so that each work will be equal to the most modern cruiser as regards the quick-firing armaments, and superior to this class of vessel as regards its heavy armament of breech-loading guns.

1715. The following table shows the expenditure on military and Expenditure naval defences for the financial year ended 30th June, 1888. The 1887-8. amounts expended under the heads "Victorian Artillery," "Militia," and "Naval Reserve," give an average cost per man per annum in each division respectively as £91 1s. 3d., £17 10s. 7d., and £19 16s. 7d.*:—

MILITARY AND NAVAL EXPENDITURE, 1887-8.

Head Quarters Staff—Salaries 3,849 1,497			I	- I	
Head Quarters Staff—Salaries	MILITARY EXPENDITURE.			£	£
Head Quarters Staff—Salaries	Head Office	•••			5,270
" Allowances " 1,497 5,346 Victorian Artillery—Salaries and wages " 5,040 14,994 " Allowances " 5,040 5,040 Willitia—Effective allowance " 9,243 9,243 " Pay of Cavalry " 607 607 " Field Artillery " 3,092 6,902 " Nordenfelt Battery " 966 296 " Rifles " 966 16,800 " Engineers " 966 4,593 " Torpedo Corps and incidentals " 966 4,593 " Medical department " 517 517 Commissariat department " 517 517 " Commissariat department " 5403 5,403 " Horsing guns and forage " 3,044 495 " Travelling expenses " 495 495 " Allowance for bands " 250 3,239 " Mounted Rifles—Pay and contingencies Rifle Clubs " 3,208 5,389 " Rifle Clubs " 7 10,049 " Warlike stores " 10,049 867 " Great coats, accountrements, &c. " 867 Reilwent transport 14,56	Head Quarters Staff—Salaries	•••		3,849	
Victorian Artillery—Salaries and wages	" " Allowances …	•••			5 346
"" Allowances 5,040 20,034 Militia—Effective allowance """ 9,243 607 "" Field Artillery """ 3,092 "" """ Garrison Artillery """ 6,902 "" """ Rifles """ 296 "" """ Engineers """ 966 "" """ Torpedo Corps and incidentals """ 4,593 "" Medical department """ 153 "" Drill instructors—Salaries and allowances 5,403 "" Horsing guns and forage """ 3,044 "" Travelling expenses """ 2,272 "" Allowance for bands """ 2,272 "" Mounted Rifles—Pay and contingencies 5,389 "" Rifle Clubs """ 7 "" Warlike stores """ 10,049 "" Great coats, accoutrements, &c. 867 "" Recivery transporter 14,56	Victorian Artillery—Salaries and wages	•••		14,994	0,040
Militia—Effective allowance 9,243 " Pay of Cavalry 607 " Field Artillery 3,092 " Garrison Artillery 6,902 " Nordenfelt Battery 296 " Rifles 16,800 " Engineers 966 " Torpedo Corps and incidentals 517 Commissariat department " Drill instructors—Salaries and allowances 5,403 " Horsing guns and forage 495 " Allowance for bands 2250 " Incidentals 5,389 " Mounted Rifles—Pay and contingencies 5,389 3,208 Ordnance Branch—Salaries and wages " Great coats, accourtements, &c. " Great coats, accourtements, &c.	A llowences	•••	•••		90 034
" Pay of Cavalry 3,092 " Garrison Artillery 6,902 " Nordenfelt Battery 296 " Rifles " Rifles " Engineers	Militia—Effective allowance			9.243	20,004
" Field Artillery 3,092 " Garrison Artillery 6,902 " Nordenfelt Battery 296 " Rifles 16,800 " Engineers 966 " Torpedo Corps and incidentals 4,593 " Medical department 517 " Commissariat department 517 " Commissariat department 5403 " Horsing guns and forage 3,044 " Travelling expenses 495 " Allowance for bands 250 " Incidentals 2,272 Auxiliary Forces—Cadet Corps 3,239 " Mounted Rifles—Pay and contingencies 5,389 " Rifle Clubs 3,208 11,836 Ordnance Branch—Salaries and wages 7 " Great coats, accoutrements, &c. 867 Poilway transport 1456	Pow of Cavalry				
"" "Garrison Artillery "" " "	Field Artillery				
" Nordenfelt Battery 296 " Rifles 16,800 " Engineers 966 " Torpedo Corps and incidentals 4,593 " Medical department 517 " Commissariat department 153 " Drill instructors—Salaries and allowances 5,403 " Horsing guns and forage 3,044 " Travelling expenses 495 " Allowance for bands 250 " Incidentals 2,272 ** Mounted Rifles—Pay and contingencies Rifle Clubs 5,389 " Rifle Clubs 7 Ordnance Branch—Salaries and wages 7 " Warlike stores 7 " Great coats, accoutrements, &c. 867 Pailwey transport 1456	Garrison Artillery		1	, ,	
" Rifles 16,800 " Engineers 966 " Torpedo Corps and incidentals 4,593 " Medical department 517 " Commissariat department " Drill instructors—Salaries and allowances 5,403 " Horsing guns and forage 3,044 " Travelling expenses 495 " Allowance for bands 250 " Incidentals 5,389 " Mounted Rifles—Pay and contingencies 5,389 3,208 Primer transport Warlike stores " Great coats, accoutrements, &c.	Nordenfelt Battery		1		-
" Torpedo Corps and incidentals 966 " Torpedo Corps and incidentals 4,593 " Medical department 517 " Commissariat department 153 " Drill instructors—Salaries and allowances 5,403 " Horsing guns and forage 3,044 " Travelling expenses 495 " Allowance for bands 250 " Incidentals 2,272 " Mounted Rifles—Pay and contingencies 5,389 " Rifle Clubs 3,208 Ordnance Branch—Salaries and wages 7 Warlike stores 10,049 " Great coats, accoutrements, &c. 867 Pailway transport 1456	Rifles				
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"Medical department 517 "Commissariat department 5,403 "Brill instructors—Salaries and allowances 5,403 "Horsing guns and forage 495 "Allowance for bands	"Tornedo Corne and incidentals			- 1	
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"Allowance for bands 250 2,272 54,633 Auxiliary Forces—Cadet Corps 3,239 5,389 3,208 11,836 Ordnance Branch—Salaries and wages 7 Warlike stores 10,049 " Great coats, accoutrements, &c. 867 Poilway transport 1,456		•••	1		
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Mounted Rifles—Pay and contingencies Rifle Clubs 3,208 Ordnance Branch—Salaries and wages 7 Warlike stores 10,049 Great coats, accoutrements, &c 867 Reilwey transport	" Incidentals	•••		2,272	54,633
"Mounted Rifles—Pay and contingencies Rifle Clubs 5,389 3,208 "Rifle Clubs "" "Todance Branch—Salaries and wages "" "Warlike stores "" "Great coats, accoutrements, &c. "" "Boilway transport	Auxiliary Forces—Cadet Corps	•••		3,239	
"Rifle Clubs " 3,208 "Ordnance Branch—Salaries and wages " 7 "Warlike stores " 10,049 "Great coats, accoutrements, &c. 867 Poilway transport 1456	Mounted Rifles—Pay and co	ontingenc	ies	5,389	
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, Warlike stores 10,049 Great coats, accoutrements, &c 867	Ordnance Branch—Salaries and wages	•••		• 1	
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Deilmer transport	Great coats accountrements	&c.		867	
12,379	Railway transport	•••		1,456	10.070
	77	_			12,379

^{*} These calculations have been reckoned from the strength on the 31st December, 1887, viz. 220 Artillery Corps, 3,117 Militia, and 376 Naval Reserve.

MILITARY AND NAVAL EXPENDITURE, 1887-8-continued.

MILITARY EXPI	ENDITURE-	continued	!.		£	£
Purchase of Ammunition , Rifles and war	 like stores	•••	•••	•••	3,000 8,088	11,088
Easter Encampment, 1887 ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	 ars, 1886	•••	•••	•••	6,117 4,983 589	11,689
Grant to Victorian Rifle at Prizes to Rifle Clubs and Q				•••	1,200 675	1,875
Defence works and building Miscellaneous	g s	***	•••	•••	•••	148,000 295
	Total	•••	•••	•••	•••	282,445
Naval 1	Expenditui	RE.		ŀ		
Naval Forces—Salaries and Stores, mat Prize (Que	erials, repai		ery	•••	24,366 8,991 100	33,457
	nd pay allowances and incident	al	•••		5,867 913 676	7,456
	Total	•••	• • •		•••	40,913
	Grand To	tal	•••		•••	323,358

Note.—In 1886-7, the total expenditure on defences was £311,006, of which £272,682 was on the Land Forces and £38,324 on the Naval Forces.

Expenditure on defences. 1854 to 1888.

1716. A statement of the expenditure on the establishment and maintenance of defences during the last thirty-four years and a half will be found in the following table:—

EXPENDITURE ON THE ESTABLISHMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF DEFENCES, 1854 TO 1887-8.

	•	Year.	•		Military Expendi- ture (including Buildings and Works of Defence).	Naval Expenditure.	Total.*
					£	£	£
1854 an	d 1855	•••	•••	•••	287,973		287,973
1856 to	1864	•••			758,000	123,000	881,000
1865	•••		•••	•••	38,434	7,743	46,177
1866	•••	•••	•••	•••	47,647	14,453	62,100

^{*} These figures, which are derived from the Departmental accounts, do not exactly agree in all cases with those taken from the Treasurer's Finance Statement and shown on page 160 Vol I., owing to the closing of the accounts not being exactly simultaneous.

EXPENDITURE ON THE ESTABLISHMENT AND MAINTENANCE Defences, 1854 to 1887-8—continued.

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			,				
Ang that is a second				٠ ,	Military Expendi-		
		Year.			ture (including Buildings and	Naval Expendi- ture.	Total.*
	•	1			Works of Defence.)	bure.	
			* 1				<u> </u>
			The state of the		£	£	£
1867	•••	•••	•••		64,606	17,243	81,849
1868	•••	•••	•••	•••	58,873	19,061	77,934
1869	• • • •	•••		•	34,200	12,672	46,872
1870	•••	•••	•		37,102	10,570	47,672
1871 (6 n	nonths)	•••		•••	21,014	6,305	27,319
1871-2	•••		•••	•	38,634	19,604	58,238
1872-3	•••	•••		•••	35,367	18,641	54,008
1873-4	•••	•••	•••		41,050	17,643	58,693
1874-5	* • • •	•••	• • •	•••	37,847	17,135	54,982
1875-6	•••	•••	•••	•••	40,698	17,536	58,234
1876-7		•••		•••	54,599	19,421	74,020
1877-8	•••	•••	•••	•••	62,842	58,424	121,266
1878-9	•••		•••	•••	82,917	35,205	118,122
1879-80	•••	•••	•••	•••	60,420	33,359	93,779
1880-81	•••	•••	•••	•••	57,117	21,616	78,733
1881-2	•••	•••	•••	•••	59,589	21,845	81,434
1882-3	•••		•••	•••	145,064	41,344	186,408
1883-4	•••		4	•••	205,596	25,442	231,038
1884-5	•••	•••	•••		157,929	29,639	187,568
1885-6	•••		•••		281,092	37,886	318,978
1886-7	•••	•••	•••	•••	272,682	38,324	311,006
1887-8		•••	•••		283,445	39,913	323,358
Towards	cost of	Cerberu	s and Ne	lson †	200,170	101,966	101,966
	To 4	_1			2 064 727	80K 000	4,070,727
	101	al	•••		3,264,737	805,990	4,010,121
- 		_			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		15. 10.
					es generally ‡	***	47,408
			tes grant £1 per a		Volunteers, incl	uding Naval	139,683
			Grand	Total		•••	4,257,818

1717. It is to be specially noted that the total expenditure recorded small expenincludes not only the cost of establishing the military and naval defences but also the annual outlay incurred for their maintenance, which annual outlay was estimated by the late General Scratchley to represent close upon seven-eighths of the total expenditure. The annual expenditure from 1854 to 1864 was unusually large, in consequence of Imperial troops serving in the colony; the last detachment of these was with-During the last three years the military expenditure drawn in 1870.

diture on establishing defences.

^{*} See footnote to preceding page.
† The figures in this line do not represent the total cost of the vessels, but only so much of it as cannot now be apportioned to particular years.

‡ The figures in this line do not represent the total cost of the arms, ammunition, and stores, but only so much of it as cannot now be apportioned to particular years.

was considerably larger than in any previous one, and of those the largest was in 1887-8, in which the excess, as compared with the previous year, was about £11,000. The naval expenditure in 1887-8 was £1,600 more than in 1886-7, and was larger than in any previous year, except 1882-3 and 1877-8. The total expenditure on defences during the last three years has averaged more than £300,000 per annum; although during the previous three years it was barely £200,000; and prior to 1882-3 it rarely exceeded £100,000.

Ammunition factory.

1718. In July, 1887, Captain John Whitney, who had for some time been engaged upon the manufacture of cartridges for the New Zealand Government, submitted, on behalf of a company with which he was connected, certain terms on which he would undertake to establish an ammunition factory in Victoria. The site selected by Captain Whitney is on the banks of the Saltwater River, near Melbourne; but to this objection was taken, it being considered by some that the undertaking would be more of an intercolonial or federal character if the factory were established near the New South Wales frontier, say at Echuca or Wodonga. Captain Whitney, however, preferred the Saltwater River site, and pointed out that the additional expense of carrying all necessary material inland would greatly add to the cost of production, whilst the danger of the works being blown up, thereby endangering buildings at Footscray and elsewhere in the vicinity, was infinitesimal, as very little gunpowder would at any time be kept at the works; and further that to establish a factory at either of those places, instead of a bonus of £5,000, which was what he had asked, he should require a bonus of at least £20,000 "to compensate for the many disadvantages which he thinks will necessarily be dependent thereupon." A considerable amount of correspondence has taken place on the subject with the neighbouring colonies, the chief point submitted being as to whether they would be willing to purchase from the factory any ammunition they might require, and, in the case of New South Wales, as to whether that colony would be willing to share in the payment of the subsidy in the event of the factory being established at some point on the River Murray. Favorable answers have been received from some of the colonies, but the matter was still in abeyance at the time of going to press. The following are Captain Whitney's proposals:—

"AMMUNITION FACTORY.

[&]quot;Captain Whitney, on behalf of the Colonial Ammunition Company, proposes to establish an ammunition factory in the colony, if the Government will assent to the following terms:—

[&]quot;That the Government should grant the company-

[&]quot;(1) A bonus of £5,000, bonus to be paid at the delivery of 500,000 rounds of approved quality.

cadetships.

- "(2) The admission of machinery necessary for the manufacture of the ammunition for Martini-Henry rifle, the new rifle, and Francotte rifle, free of duty.
- "(3) The grant in perpetuity (at a peppercorn rent) of the lease of the 5 acres of land situated on the Saltwater River, as per plan attached. This lease to hold good so long as the land in question is used for the purpose of this factory.
- "(4) The water frontage for wharf, as shown on the land, with right of access to it.
 - "(5) Right of access to factory from public road.
- "(6) The powder for the manufacture of Victorian Government cartridges to be sent from the magazine as wanted, and delivery made of cartridges manufactured at magazine free of charge.
- "(7) Payment for powder to be made by the company, including all charges, in such manner as may be determined by the Minister of Defence.
- "(8) The Government to take all their supplies of rifle ammunition from the company for the term of 25 years, the same being of good quality and tested according to Woolwich practice by Government agents appointed for the purpose. The quantity to be taken annually to be not less than 2,000,000 rounds, the company agreeing to supply any larger quantity that may be required.
- "(9) That the use of the empty ammunition cases be allowed to the company either on payment or on loan.
- "(10) The price of ammunition supplied to the Government not to exceed the price paid in England, plus all charges at present paid by Defence for insurance, carriage, &c., and to be determined annually.
 - "In consideration of the above, the company undertake—
- (1) To supply ammunition for Martini-Henry rifles or any other rifles that may be used by the Government of Victoria.
- "(2) That the Minister of Defence for the time being shall have the entry at all times to the works of the company.
- (3) They will deliver cartridges free of charge into magazine.
- (4) They will provide testing house, fixed rests, &c., for the use of such officers as the Government may appoint to test the ammunition.
- "(5) That the machinery shall be of same pattern as that used for the same work at Woolwich.
- "(6) That the company shall be bound to make such alterations in manufacture as may be considered necessary, from time to time, by the Minister of Defence.
- "(7) The work of delivery to commence twelve months from the conclusion of the leases.
- "(8) The fixed rest and testing shed to be erected, as shown on plan, and kept up at expense of company.
 - "(9) The use of a range for testing, as shown, at company's risk."

1719. One cadetship at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, Military England, is allocated annually to students of each university in the Australasian colonies to which a charter by letters patent has been This includes the Melbourne University, as well as the universities of Sydney, Adelaide, and New Zealand. A candidate who is recommended for a cadetship must be within the limits of 17 and 22 years of age at the date of his joining the Royal Military College; he is required to enter the college within six months of his passing the requisite qualifying examination, otherwise his claim to a cadetship

will lapse; and at least one month before the date of his entering, certificates of his age and moral character, together with a recommendation by the proper university authority, must be forwarded to the Military Secretary at the Horse Guards.*

Colonial candidates for the army.

1720. In the case of colonial candidates for commissions in the army who are not members of any university, an arrangement has been made whereby the ordinary preliminary examination held in London by the Civil Service Commissioners is dispensed with (except as regards geometrical drawing), upon the candidate producing a certificate of his having passed an equivalent examination in the colonies.*

Commissions to colonial military officers.

1721. Commissions in the cavalry or infantry of the line will be granted to officers who are bonâ fide colonists under specified conditions as to age, physical and moral fitness, length of service, &c. The candidate will be required to undergo a qualifying literary examination in mathematics, French, German, or other modern language, geometrical drawing, a second more advanced examination, and finally a military examination, the text-books in this latter being those at the time in use at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. Sets of examination papers in both literary and military subjects will be sent to the Governors of the respective colonies, and boards for the proper conduct of the examinations are to be held. The Governor of the colony to notify the War Office each year whether he has any qualified candidates to nominate. Till further notice, two army commissions will be allotted annually to Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia, Queensland, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

Naval cadetships,

1722. Four nominations to naval cadetships are placed annually at the disposal of the Secretary of State for distribution to sons of gentlemen in certain colonies.† The Governor in any of such colonies has the right of submitting an application in favour of a candidate, with any recommendation he may think fit.‡ The qualifications of a candidate are—that he must be a colonist in the strict sense of the term, must not

^{*} For despatches respecting military cadetships and colonial candidates for army commissions see Government Gazettes of the 22nd October, 1880, and 26th August, 1881.

[†] The colonies from which nominations will, in the first instance, be received, are—each of th, Australasian colonies, Canada, Newfoundland, Jamaica, Antigua, Barbados, British Guianae Trinidad, Cape Colony, Natal, Malta, Ceylon, and Mauritius; but should all the four nominations not be applied for by the end of the first quarter in each year, the balance will be made available for applications which may be received from other colonies.

[†] Revised regulations respecting naval cadets are published in the Government Gazette of 2nd September, 1887 (No. 83).

be less than 12 or more than $13\frac{1}{2}$ years of age, must be in good health and perfectly free from any physical defect or disease, and must be able to pass a preliminary examination in English, Arithmetic, Elementary Algebra, Elementary Geometry, French, and Scripture History, obtaining not less than two-fifths of the whole number of marks assigned in each subject; and a second examination in any two of the following subjects, viz., Elementary Mathematics, Latin, Geography, and the outlines of English History. When a cadet is entered, he will be required to pay annually the sum of £70 for a period of two years, to be spent on board the Britannia training ship, besides expenses of outfit and of all necessary books and instruments, during which time he must pass four examinations in seamanship and study. He is subsequently to pay £50 per annum until he passes his final examination for the rank of lieutenant. The Lords of the Admiralty have decided to allow colonial candidates, who fail to pass at their first trial, the opporfunity of being examined again in about six months time, provided they are still within the limits of age. Colonial candidates for cadetships were previously under a disadvantage in this respect, and the decision of the Admiralty is the consequence of their recognition of this fact.

APPENDICES.

INDEX.

N.B.—Paragraphs 1 to 787 are in	Volume I.; 788 to 1429 in Volume II.;	1430 to 1722 in Volume III.
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,, living in concubinag	е	•••	***	5	29 and 5	30, 532 and 533
" refuges for	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	1695
Women's hospital, deaths fro	m childbi	rth in	***	•••	•••	708
" " " of " sickness a Wool, export of greasy …	infants in	•••	•64	•••	***	627 and 753
" " sickness a	nd deaths	in	***	•••	•••	751 to 753
Wool, export of greasy	•••	•••	•••	***	•••	856 and 857
" " price of	•••	***		•••	•••	854 to 857
" exported, falling-off in		***	•••	•••	•••	854 to 857
" mortgaged	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	1526 and 1530
" of New South Wales		rough V		•••	•••	803
" prices of, in London a	nd Melbor	urne	•••	•••	•••	1193 to 1198
" produced …	•••		•••	***	•••	1188
in Australas	ian colonie	es and o	ther cou	ntries	•••	1189 to 1192
Woollen mills	•••	• • • •	•••		•••	1217 and 1218
Wool-washing establishment	s	•••	•••	•••	***	1215 and 1216
Working men's college				•••		1578
Works (see Public works).	•••			•••	•••	
" public, expenditure o	n		400	•••	•••	253 and 254
World, area and population of	<u></u>	***	***	•••	•••	143 to 145
aging a of the			•••	•••		1458 and 1465
grone of the	•••				•••	1116 and 1117
dognost mines in the	•••	***	•••	•••	•••	1258
gold produce of the	•••			•••	•••	1238 to 1241
nonulation of princin		of	•••	•••		114
railwave in the			•••	•••	•••	1028
raigning savaraigns a	f	***	•••	•••	•••	32 and 33
raligions of the	• • • •	•••	•••	•••	***	79
eilnor produce of	•••	•••	•••	3.0	•••	1246
tolographs in the	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	976 and 977
wheat aron of the	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	1116 and 1117
	***	***	•••	•••	•••	690
Worms, tape, in dogs Writs	•••	•••	•••	•••	***	1399
	•••	•••	***	•••	•••	
Zoological and acclimatisation	n gardens	•••	•••	•••	•••	1661
Zymotic diseases affecting chi		ths fron	n	•••	•••	658 to 666
" deaths from	•••	***	•••	•••	•••	649 to 672
	•					

THE END.



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APPENDIX

AUSTRALASIAN STATISTICS, 1887.

Table I.—Population, 1887.

(Exclusive of Aborigines, except a few in Victoria and New South Wales.)

Name of Colony.		Area in	Estima 31	ted Popula st Decembe	tion ² on er.	Femalesto	Persons to the Square
		Square Miles. ¹	Males.	Females.	Total.	100 Males.	Mile.
Victoria New South Wales Queensland South Australia Western Australia	•••	87,884 309,175 668,224 903,425 975,920	550,044 574,012 214,531 165,199 24,807	486,075 468,907 152,409 152,247 17,681	1,036,119 ³ 1,042,919 366,940 317,446 42,488	88·37 81·69 71· 4 92·16 71·28	11·790 3·373 ·549 ·351 ·044
Total		2,944,628	1,528,593	1,277,319	2,805,912	83.56	•953
Tasmania New Zealand	••	26,375 104,235	76,245 324,558	66,233 278,803	142,478 603,361*	86·87 85·90	5·402 5·788
Grand Total		3,075,238	1,929,396	1,622,355	3,551,751	84.09	1.155

¹ The areas here given, except in the case of New Zealand, are the results of planimetrical calculations made in the office of the Surveyor-General, Melbourne. Except in the case of Western Australia, the area of which differs from the official estimate by 84,000 square miles, these results agree closely with the figures furnished officially by the various colonies. See also Vol. I. of this work, page 87.

and New South Wales, allowance has been made for unrecorded emigration since the census of 1881—the date of the last census. If this had not been done, the population of Victoria would have been set down as 1,072,107; and that of New South Wales as 1,078,205. Moreover, censuses having been taken in New Zealand and Queensland in the early part of 1886, the populations of those colonies are probably nearer the truth than those of some of the other colonies which had no census since 1881.

On the 30th June, 1888, the estimated population of Victoria was 1,060,420, viz., 564,320 males

and 496,100 females.

Maoris are not included. On the 28th March, 1886, these numbered 41,969, viz., 22,840 males and 19,129 females. On the 30th June, 1888, the estimated population of New Zealand was 604,865.

Table II.—Births, Deaths, and Marriages, 1887.

	В	irths of	-	, D	eaths of	<u>-</u>	.68.1	Per 1,000 of Mean Population — Number of—			Excess of Births over Deaths.	
Name of Colony.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Marriages.	Births.	Deaths	Mar- riages¹	Numeri- cal.	Per cent.
Victoria New South Wales Queensland South Australia Western Australia	16,876 18,901 6,929 5,666 791	16,167 18,335 6,584 5,165 766	33,043 37,236 13,513 10,831 1,557	9,213 7,776 3,329 2,240 453	6,792 5,672 1,837 1,704 249	16,005 13,448 5,166 3,944 702	7,768 7,590 2,914 1,977 316	32·40 36·42 38·09 34·56 37·34	15.70 13.15 14.56 12.59 16.83	7.62 7.42 8.21 6.31 7.58	17,038 23,788 8,347 6,887 855	106:45 176:89 161:57 174:62 121:79
Total	49,163	47,017	96,180	23,011	16,254	39,265	20,565	34.95	14.27	7.47	56,915	144 95
Tasmania New Zealand	2,444 9,725	2,292 9,410	4,736 19,135	1,297 3,603	864 2,534	2,161 6,137	939 3,563	33·87 32·09	15.45 10.29	6·71 5·97	2,575 12,998	119·16 211·80
Grand Total	61,332	58,719	120,051	27,911	19,652	47,563	25,067	34.42	13.64	7.19	72,488	152.40

¹ The numbers in these two columns doubled give the total number of persons married and their number in proportion to every 1,000 of the mean population.

Table III.—Immigration and Emigration, 1887.

	Numbe	r of Imr	nigrants.	Numbe	er of Em	igrants.¹	Excess of Immigrants over Emigrants. ²			
Name of Colony.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Malës.	Females	Total.	
New South Wales Queensland South Australia Woodown Australia	63,219 49,503 22,385 11,006 3,312	26,928 18,102 10,008 4,462 1,138	90,147 67,605 32,393 15,468 4,450	47,536 32,163 12,478 12,213 1,886	20,585 11,926 3,936 5,454 514	68,121 44,089 16,414 17,667 2,400	15,683 17,340 9,907 -1,207 1,426	6,176 6,072 - 992	22,026 23,516 15,979 -2,199 2,050	
Tasmania	149,425 9,750 9,224	60,638 5,230 4,465	210,063 14,980 13,689	106,276 7,975 8,434	42,415 4,313 4,278	148,691 12,288 12,712	43,149 1,775 790	18,223 917 187	61,372 2,692 977	
Grand Total	. 168,399	70,333	238,732	122,685	51,006	173,691	45,714	19,327	³65,041	

Note.—The immigration and emigration in this table is by sea only. No account is, or can be taken of persons going from colony to colony overland. The numbers of assisted and free immigrants in the total numbers were as follow:—Victoria, nil; New South Wales, 1,362; Queensland, 9,400; South Australia, nil; Western Australia, 1,529; Tasmania, 183; New Zealand,

Queensiand, 9,400; South Australia, mt; Western Australia, 1,529; Tasmania, 183; New Zealand, 1,286; total, 13,760.

The figures in these columns understate the truth. Many persons leave all the colonies by sea without their departure being noted.

In consequence of the emigration returns being defective, as stated in the last footnote, the figures in these columns are too high. Where the minus sign (-) appears it indicates that the emigrants exceeded the immigrants by the number against which it is placed.

According to Imperial returns, the number of persons who left the United Kingdom for the Australasian colonies in 1887 was 35,198, and the number who returned to the United Kingdom from these colonies was 10,592. The excess in favour of departures was thus 24,606, or less than two-fifths of the excess of immigrants over emigrants shown in the table fifths of the excess of immigrants over emigrants shown in the table.

Table IV.—Public Revenue, 1887.

(Exclusive of Revenue from Loans.)

						<u> </u>		
				Public Re	venue deri	red from—		1.4
Name of Cole	ony.	•	Taxation.	Crown Lands.	Railways.	Post and Telegraphs	Other Sources.	Total Revenue.
Victoria New South Wales Queensland South Australia Western Australia	••	••	£ 2,739,635 ² 2,664,548 1,338,838 ⁵ 648,645 188,911	£ 587,091 2,378,995 580,903 191,971 76,929	£ 2,453,345 2,285,836 ³ 710,458 674,419 41,104	£ 413,535 ² 524,298 197,779 194,995 23,488	£ 540,220 729,134 204,485 304,072 47,471	£ 6,733,826 8,582,811 3,032,463 2,014,102 377,903
Total Tasmania New Zealand	•••	••	7,580,577 375,501 1,876,235 ²	3,815,889 65,886 284,356*	6,165,162 53,074 990,395	1,354,095 46,317 241,501 ²	1,825,382 54,198 71,008	20,741,105 594,976 3,463,495
Grand Total	••	••	9,832,313	4,166,131	7,208,631	1,641,913	1,950,588	24,799,576

Note.—The figures of revenue and expenditure for Victoria are for the twelve months ended 30th June, but those for the other colonies are for the calendar year. Refunds of revenue, drawbacks, and such similar entries are rigidly excluded from the accounts of revenue and expenditure of Victoria, but are included in those of New South Wales and Queensland, also in those of some of the other colonies.

The amounts in this column are made up of Customs duties; Excise duties, including licences im-

posed for revenue purposes; duties on bank notes; stamps, other than those for fees of office; legacy, succession, and probate duties; property and income taxes; and any other impost payable to the General Government, levied distinctly as a tax; but excluding fees, licences, and charges for special services rendered. Nearly three-fourths of the taxation in Australasia as a whole is by means of Customs duties.

² Portion of the revenue of Victoria and New Zealand derived from "Taxation" and "Post and

Telegraphs" has been roughly estimated, and there is no reliable means of verifying the figures.

Exclusive of tramways. See footnote (1) to Table X, post.

Including revenue returned to the extent of at least £235,800—viz., £23,904, being repayments to credit of votes; £79,180, for drawbacks and refunds of duty; £27,684, railway revenue collected for the Victorian Government; about £105,100 being other revenue returned, &c. As these refunds of revenue are included under the head of expenditure, both sides of the account are thereby swelled.

Including licences, £52,723, formerly classed under "Other Sources."

Inclusive of revenue from gold-fields, £13,588.

TABLE IV.—PUBLIC REVENUE, 1887—continued.

(Exclusive of Revenue from Loans.)

*			Propo	ortion of	rom—	Amounts per Head.				
Name of Col	on y.		Taxa- tion.	Crown Lands.	Rail- ways.	Post and Tele- graphs.	Other Sources.	Total Revenue.	Taxa- tion.	
			per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Victoria	••	• •	40.68	8.72	36.44	6.14	8.02	6 14 . 3	2 14 7	
New South Wales			31.05	27.72	26.63	6.11	8.49	8 7 11	2 12 1	
Queensland	••	• •	44.15	19·16	23.43	6.52	6.74	8 10 11	3 15 6	
South Australia	•••	••	32.21	9.53	33:48	9.68	15.10	6 87	2 1 5	
Western Australia	, • •	••	50.00	20:35	10.88	6.21	12·56 ·	9 1 3	4 10 7	
Total	••	••	36.55	18.40	29.73	6.52	8.80	7 11 8	2 15 5	
Tasmania	•.•	••	63.12	11.07	8.92	7.78	9.11	4 5 1	2 13 8	
New Zealand	••	••	54.17	8-21	28:60	6.97	2.05	5 16 2	3 2 11	
Grand Total	·· • •	••	39.65	16:80	29.07	6.62	7.86	7 2 10	2 16 8	

Note.—The figures of revenue and expenditure for Victoria are for the twelve months ended 30th June, but those for the other colonies are for the calendar year. Refunds of revenue, drawbacks, and such similar entries are rigidly excluded from the accounts of revenue and expenditure of Victoria, but are included in those of New South Wales and Queensland, also in those of some of the other colonies.

TABLE V.—PUBLIC EXPENDITURE, 1887.

. (Exclusive of Expenditure from Loans.)

•		Public	Expenditure	on— (,, , , , ,	••	·
Name of Colony.	Railways (Working Expenses).	Post and Telegraphs.	Interest and Expenses of Public Debt.	Immi- gration.	Other Services.	Total Expenditure.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Victoria	1,363,587	585,990	1,270,809	••	3,340,865	6,561,251
New South Wales	1,457,761	633,813	1,693,926	31,534	5,281,426	9,098,4601
Queensland	534,381	323,477	942,815*	••	1,549,376	3,350,049
South Australia	409,128	177,093	710,030	9,989	838,895	2,145,135
Western Australia	47,712	40,298	65,840	17,000	286,047	456,897
Total	3,812,569	1,760,671	4,683,420	58,523	11,296,609	21,611,792
Tasmania	80,752	61,306	182,571	449	343,681	668,759
New Zealand	653,363	270,996	1,499,7843	••	1,530,147	3,954,290
Grand Total	4,546,684	2,092,973	6,365,775	58,972	13,170,437	26,234,841

Note.—For periods to which the figures relate in each colony, also for remarks in reference to the practice of swelling the returns of some of the colonies by including refunds of revenue, &c., on both sides of the account, see footnotes to last table.

1 See footnote (4) to last table.

² Interest only. Exclusive of payments to the sinking fund (viz., £258,184) formerly charged to revenue, but now virtually provided for out of a loan raised for the purpose.

TABLE V.—PUBLIC EXPENDITURE, 1887—continued.

(Exclusive of Expenditure from Loans.)

	Prop	ortion of Tot	al Expenditur	e expended	on—	Total
Name of Colony.	Railways.	Post and Telegraphs.	Interest and Expenses of Public Debt.	Immi- gration.	Other Services.	Expenditure per Head.
Victoria New South Wales . Queensland South Australia . Western Australia .	16·02 15·95 19·07	per cent. 8·93 6·97 9·66 8·25 8·82	per cent. 19:37 18:62 28:14 33:10 14:41	per cent. :34 :47 3:72	per cent. 50.92 58.05 46.25 39.11 62.61	£ s. d. 6 10 10 8 18 0 9 8 10 6 16 11 10 19 2
Total Tasmania New Zealand	. 12.07 16.52	8·15 9·17 6·85	21·67 27·30 37·93	•27 •07	52·27 51·39 38·70	7 18 0 4 15 8 6 12 7
Grand Total .	. 17:34	7:98	24.26	•22	50:20	7 11 2

NOTE.—For periods to which the figures relate in each colony, also for remarks in reference to the practice of swelling the returns of some of the colonies by including refunds of revenue, &c., on both sides of the account, see notes to last table.

TABLE VI.—EXPENDITURE FROM LOANS, 1887.

		Exp	enditure fi	om Loans o	n		Total
Name of Colony.	Railways.	Water Supply.	Roads and Bridges.	Harbours, Rivers, Light- houses,&c.	Immi- gration.	Other Services.	Expendi- ture from Loans.
Victoria New South Wales Queensland South Australia Western Australia	£ 1,521,817 1,448,135 1,294,142 834,907 112,144	373,994 216,540 26,794 249,765 ²	£ 62,239 6,115 24,212 5,510	£ 47,856 53,285 117,880 45,184	£ 151,440	£ 82,054 ¹ 255,429 281,139 87,116 92,505 ²	£ 2,087,960 1,979,504 1,895,607 1,222,482 204,649
Total Tasmania New Zealand	5,211,145 197,696 820,289	867,093	98,076 230,629	264,205 116,957 4 110,048	151,440 2,231 18,382	798,243 62,702 801,302	7,390,202 379,586 1,980,650
Grand Total	6,229,130	867,093	328,705	491,210	172,053	1,662,247	9,750,438
		Proportio	n Expend	ed from Lo	ans on—		Expen-
Name of Colony.	Railways.	Water Supply.	Roads and Bridges.	Harbours' Rivers, Light- houses,&c.	Immi- gration.	Other Services.	diture from Loans per Head.
Victoria New South Wales Queensland South Australia Western Australia	per cent. 72:89 73:20 68:27 68:30 54:80	per cent. 17:91 10:93 1:41 20:43	per cent. 2 98 30 1 28 45	per cent. 2·29 2·68 6·22 3·70	7.99	per cent. 3-93 12-89 14-83 7-12 45-20	£ s. d. 2 1 8 1 18 9 5 6 10 3 18 0 4 18 2
Total Tasmania New Zealand	52·08 41·42		11.64	30·81 5·56	•59 •93	16·52 40·45	2 14 0 2 14 3 3 6 5
Grand Total	63.89	8.89	3:37	5.04	1.76	17.05	2 16 2

Note.—The figures for Victoria and South Australia relate to the 30th June, and those for the other colonies to the 31st December.

¹ Including £49,284 on school buildings.

² Including expenditure on Sewerage.

² Including £31,512 on Electric Telegraphs.

⁴ In Tasmania, the expenditure on roads and bridges is included with that on "Harbours, &c."

TABLE VII.—PUBLIC DEBT, 1887.

(On the 31st December.)

		•	,		!			
		P	ublic Debt co	ntracted fo)r—			
Name of Colony.	Railways and Tramways.	Electric Telegraphs	Water Supply and Sewerage.	Roads and Bridges.	Harbours, Rivers, Light- houses, and Docks, &c.	School Buildings, Defences, and Other Public Works.		
Name of the second of the seco	£	£	£	£	£	£		
Victoria New South Wales Queensland South Australia Western Australia	25,413,206 29,989,750 13,127,799 10,891,728 816,147	693,509 745,207 826,030	5,007,650 3,472,882 472,115 2,729,500	108,042 556,414 731,885 1,323,284 48,822	626,019 1,650,942 1,430,193 1,364,313	1,972,465 1,600,184 1,520,075 1,332,645 125,478		
Total	80,238,630	2,434,902	11,682,147	2,768,447	5,071,467	6,550,847		
Tasmania New Zealand ¹	1,771,928 13,362,424	90,971	559,941	3,363,551	1,079,338 822,125	714,078 2,436,586		
Grand Total	Grand Total 95,372,982		12,242,088	6,131,998	6,972,930	9,701,511		
		t contracted	Tot	al Public D	Public Debt.			
Name of Colony.	Immigra- tion.	Other Services. ²	Amount.	Average per Head.	Years Revenue debt is equal to—	contracted for Railways and Telegraphs.		
e de la companya de l	£	£	£	£ s. d.		per cent.		
Victoria New South Wales Queensland South Australia Western Australia	569,930 2,379,447 	2,461,739 2,914,129 701,000 120,097	33,127,382 40,995,350 23,320,850 19,168,500 1,280,700	31 19 5 39 6 2 63 11 1 60 7 8 30 2 10	4·92 4·78 7·69 9·52 3·39	76·71 74·85 59·49 61·13 77·01		
Total	2,949,377	6,196,965	117,892,782	42 0 4	5.68	70.13		
Tasmania New Zealand 1	235,714 2,133,669	217,341 14,985,278	4,109,370 38,225,537 ³	28 16 10 63 7 1	6·91 11·04	45·33 36·43		
Grand Total	5,318,760	21,399,584	160,227,689	45 2 3	6:46	61.45		

Note.—On the 30th June, 1888, the public debt of Victoria was £34,627,382; the amount of indebtedness per head was £32 13s. 1d., and the debt was equivalent to 4.55 years' revenue. Since the end of 1887 New South Wales floated a fresh loan in London for £3,500,000, Queensland one for £2,500,000, and New Zealand one for £2,000,000.

¹ The figures for New Zealand represent the bulk of the expenditure out of loans, i.e., net expenditure out of the "Public Works Fund" since 1870, the date of the first Immigration and Public Works Loan; it is, however, stated that, besides loan moneys, receipts in aid from Stamp duties, &c., contributed somewhat towards the total sum so expended. The balance required to make up the total debt at the end of 1887 has been included with "Other Services."

Included in this column, in the line for New Zealand, are £1,185,708 for land purchases (presumably from the Maoris) and rates on native lands; and £916,561 for charges and expenses of raising loans; New South Wales, £1,335,230 for repayment of loans; also the following amounts, which had been unapportioned or unexpended:—New South Wales, £1,076,653; Queensland, £1,883,071; Western Australia, £120,097; New Zealand, £13,581,070. The last amount includes the old provincial loans of New Zealand (raised prior to the abolition of provinces in 1876), of which no particulars of the purposes for which they were applied have been furnished.

As a set-off against the public debt, New Zealand possessed an accrued sinking fund amounting, on the 31st December, to £3,271,502; the net liability for that colony was, therefore, £34,954,035, or £57 18s. 8d. per head of population, and equal to 9.25 times the revenue. The sinking funds possessed by the other colonies are comparatively small, consisting of the following amounts:—Victoria, £52,393; Western Australia, £59,147; and Tasmania, £89,031.

TABLE VIII.—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1887.

•		Total V	lue of—	v	alue	per	Hea	id (of	Proportion of Total Imports from—					
Name of Colony.	In	oports.	Export	ss. I	mpo	rts.	Ex	po	rts.	Ur	he lited gdom.	tı	he Aus- ralasian olonies.	Other Countries	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		£	£	3	E s.	d.	£	s.	d.	per	cent.	pe	er cent.	per cent.	
Victoria	19,	022,151	11,351,1	45 1	3 13	1	11	2	8	4	3.58		38.85	17.57	
New South Wales	18,	806,236	18,496,9	17 1	3 7	10	18	1	10	4	2.53		46.01	11.46	
Queensland	5,	821,611	6,453,9	45 10	8 8	2	18	3	10	3	9•45		50.47	10.08	
South Australia	5,	096,293	5,330,7	80 10	5 5	3	17	0	3	3	3·42		52.14	9.44	
Western Australia		666,344	604,6	555 1	5 19	7	14	10	0	4	0.37		57.38	2 · 25	
Total	49,	412,635	42,237,4	42 1	7 19	1	15	7	0	4:	2·12		44.56	13:32	
Tasmania	1,	596,817	1,449,3	71 1	L 8	4	10	7	3	2'	7 • 28		69.56	3.16	
New Zealand	6,	245,515	6,366,1	.69 10	9	5	11	10	3	6	6.83		16.49	16.68	
Grand Total	57,	252,967	50,552,9	82 10	3 8	3	14	9	10	4	4 • 40		42.20	13.40	
		F	roportio	n of	Tota	al Ex	port	ts t	o—		Ехро	rts	of Hon	ne Produce	
Name of Colony.	*		ne ted dom.	Aust	The rala loni	sian	()the intri		V per	alu He		Percentage of Total Exports.	
	1		:												
	:	7.	cent.		cei				r cer		£		İ	i kan ka	
Victoria	••:		•24		39·8				11:98		ľ		9	74.91	
New South Wales	••		•66		8.4	÷.			13.8				8	83.65	
Queensland	••		•02		37 • 4				1.58		17		4	98.21	
South Australia	••		•97		37 0	•			8:00		10		9	62.82	
Western Australia	••	63	•19	2	27.4	6			9.35	5	14	8	7	99.50	
Total	••	42	•04	4	17:3	0		1	10.66	}	12	9	0	81·12	
Tagmania		94	.17		5.0	2.			•01	1	. 10	2	10	98.25	
Tasmania New Zealand	••		·17 ·60		75·8 21·2				·01				10 8	98·35 95·41	

NOTE.—There is reason to believe that both imports and exports are over-valued in most of the colonies. See Report to Australasian Statistics, 1884.

TABLE IX.—SHIPPING, 1887.

Name of Colony.		Inv	vards.	Out	wards.	T	otal.
Name of Colony.		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Victoria New South Wales Queensland ¹ South Australia Western Australia	• •	2,435 2,815 838 907 255	1,920,180 2,142,457 468,180 841,422 249,813	2,418 2,906 879 905 185	1,938,063 2,180,301 456,052 836,461 214,824	4,853 5,721 1,717 1,812 440	3,858,243 4,322,758 924,232 1,677,883 464,637
Total	•••1	7,250	5,622,052	7,293	5,625,701	14,543	11,247,753
Tasmania New Zealand	••	677 653	360,404 489,754	714 675	374,895 493,583	1,391 ··1,328	735,299 983,337
Grand Total		8,580	6,472,210	8,682	6,494,179	17,262	12,966,389

Direct trade only. In 1882 and former years the coastal trade carried on by vessels arriving from other countries was included. Had this been done for 1887 the number of vessels would have been swelled to 4,330, and the total tonnage to 3,273,980.

TABLE X.—RAILWAYS, 1887.

			at End of ear.	Government Lines Open for Traffic.						
Name of Colony.			In course	Capital Cond of Y	ost at Year.	Revenue	Proportion			
		Open.1	of Con- struction.	Total.	Aver- age per Mile.	Receipts	Work- ing Ex- penses.	Net Receipts	of Net Receipts to Capital Cost. ²	
Victoria New South Wales Queensland South Australia Western Australia	••	miles. 1,880 2,081 1,765 1,420 239	miles. 337 131 6533 403 316	£ 25,297,524 26,554,387 12,189,919 9,161,783 816,147	13,042	2,208,295 719,254 688,207	1,457,761 534,381 402,163	184,873 286,044	2·96 1·61*	
Total Tasmania * New Zealand	••	7,385 318 1,841	1,555 123 163	74,019,760 2,165,273 13,352,978	10,179 8,020 7,617	, ,	117,723		•25	
Grand Total	•••	9,544	1,841	89,538,011				2,553,591		

Note.—The figures are for the year ended 30th June, 1887, for Victoria; for that ended 31st March, 1888, for New Zealand; and for that ended 31st December for the other colonies. The railway gauge adopted is 5 feet 3 inches in Victoria and for portions of the lines of South Australia, 4 feet 31 inches in New South Wales, and generally 3 feet 6 inches in the other colonies.

beginning and end of the year.
Including railways authorized.

Including expenditure on lines in progress.

⁵ This is below the true proportion, as the capital cost on which the rate is based includes expenditure on lines in progress, which were necessarily unproductive.

Exclusive of a land-grant railway being constructed from Albany to Beversley—a distance of 242 miles—which will be opened about the beginning of 1889.

The minus (—) sign indicates a net loss, or excess of working expenses over receipts.

Included with the Government lines in Tasmania are 133 miles guaranteed by the State, constructed at a cost of £976,957. The other private lines in that colony cost £153,209; whilst the receipts during the year amounted to £17,230 and the working expenses to £8,529.

¹ Including private as well as Government lines. The following are the lengths of private lines included:—New South Wales, 45; Western Australia, 68; Tasmania, 48; New Zealand, 88 miles. Tramways are not included in the table. Of tramways open at the end of 1887, there were in Victoria 21½ miles (chiefly cable), constructed by the Melbourne municipalities, but let to a private company; in New South Wales, 51 miles (steam), constructed by Government at a capital cost of £923,608, the gross receipts from which amounted in 1887 to £229,773, and the working expenses to £215,639; in Queensland, 9 miles; and in Western Australia, constructed by timber companies, 100 miles. The cost of construction of the cable tramways of Victoria (including expenditure on lines in progress) at the end of 1887 was £1 050 740, and the receipts during the year amounted to £196.318. at the end of 1887 was £1,050,740, and the receipts during the year amounted to £196,318.

The calculations in this column are based on the mean of the amounts of capital cost at the

TABLE XI.—POSTAL RETURNS, 1887.

		Number	Despatche	d and Recei	ved of—		
Name of Colony.	Number of	Letters a	and Post	Newspa	apers.1	Revenue. 2	
	Post Offices.	Total.	Per Head of Popula- tion.	Total.	Per Head of Popula- tion.	<u>.</u>	ture.
Victoria	1,492	41,287,972	40 · 49	18,869,055	18.50	£ 311,063°	£
Now Could William	1 107	44,845,900		1 ' ' 1		1 ''	1
Queensland	1	1		34,181,600		342,094	426,587
•		11,586,807		9,752,563		116,531	214,411
South Australia .	. 585	15,181,309	48.45	7,376,953	23.54	106,959	177,593
Western Australia .	. 79	2,217,175	53.17	1,123,050	26.93	15,049	40,298
Total	4,039	115,119,163	41.84	71,303,221	25.91	891,696	1,412,061
Tasmania	. 258	4,549,899	32.54	3,960,859	28.32	33,567	42,360
New Zealand	1,117	40,985,467		15,381,323	25.79	213,355	165,762
Grand Total .	5,414	160,654,529	46.06	90,645,403	25.99	1,138,618	1,620,183

¹ Subject to certain regulations and restrictions, newspapers posted in New South Wales and Queensland travel free to any of the Australasian colonies, and those posted in Western Australia and Tasmania travel free to all places. In the other colonies, a small postage fee is charged on newspapers.

TABLE XII.—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES, 1887.

			On the	e 31st Dece	ember.		During the Year.		
Name of Colony.	Name of Colony.		es of Line (I	Poles).	Miles of Opera		Telegrams Received		
		In opera- tion.	In course of Con- struction.	Total.	Telegraph. Telephone. 1		and Despatched.	Amount Received.	
Victoria		4,115	55	4,170	10,175	2,474	2,260,4802	£ 110,727 *	
	••	1		-	1.	4,±1±	1 ' '	•	
- ·	••	10,721	105	10,826	21,444		2,876,504	164,511	
Queensland	• • 6	8,772	245	9,017	15,677	*	1,515,357	83,062	
South Australia		5,486	84	5,570	9,388	1,621	757,363	88,0 36	
Western Australia	••	2,548	337	2,885	2,821	150	174,116	8,434	
Total	••	31,642	826	32,468	59,505	*	7,583,820	454,770	
Tasmania		1,816	••	1,816	2,407	238	233,798	20,715	
New Zealand	••	4,646 4	••	4,6464	11,375	1,310	1,835,394	106,548	
Grand Total	••	38,104	826	38,930	73,287	*	9,653,012	582,033	

^{*} Where asterisks occur, the information was not furnished or is incomplete.

Including telephone revenue, &c. Including 359 miles of cable.

This probably includes commission on money orders in all the colonies.

Approximate only. The total revenue, inclusive of Telegraphs, &c., was £421,790; and if allowance were made for official correspondence and telegrams, which are transmitted without charge, the total would be increased to about £488,000.

Including expenditure on telegraphs.

¹ In Victoria, the number of telephones in use was 1,121; and in Queensland, 537.

Exclusive of telegrams on railway service.

TABLE XIII.—Crown Lands Alienated and in Process of ALIENATION, 1887.

			1]	Durin	g the Year	r 1887.		
Name of Colony.	Sold b	y Auction, ontract, &c	Priva	te	Selected 1		Granted	Total Extent
	Area.	Amount of Purchase Money.	Aver Pri per A	ice	Systen Deferred ment	Pay-	without Purchase.	Wholly or Con- ditionally Alienated.
	acres.	£	£	s. d.	ac	res.	acres.	acres.
Victoria New South Wales Queensland South Australia	19,565 232,906 2,990 734	89,161 407,229 73,210 1,949	4 1 1 1 24 2 1	5 0 9 8	723 759	,092 ,151 ,344 ² ,548 ³	487 5,377 847 19,124	43,144 961,434 763,181 27,406
Western Australia	25,406	5,826		4 74		,002	914	68,322
Total	281,601	577,375	2	1 0	1,555	,137	26,749	1,863,487
Tasmania New Zealand	478 21,154	3,120 25,330		0 6 3 11		,046 3,832	3,913 316,488 ⁵	59,437 376,474
Grand Total	303,233	605,825	11	9 11	1,649	,015	347,150	2,299,398
	Up to	the End of 1	1887.—	Exte	nt—	At th	ne End of 1	887.—Extent—
Name of Colony.	Alienated				Process of ienation	ienation Alier		Neither Alienated nor
	Sold.	Granted out Pur		of 1	under System of Deferred Payments.		rocess of enation.	in Process of Alienation.
	acres.	ac	eres.		acres.		acres.	acres.
Victoria	15,130,67 22,304,53 8,925,74 7,331,68 1,877,04	9 3,110 8 65 0 389	,912 ,150 ,938 ,124	16 1	,333,851 ,624,323 ,951,396 ,353,329 350,207	49 10 11	2,478,440 2,039,012 0,943,082 1,074,133 2,227,252	33,767,320 155,832,988° 416,720,278 567,117,867 622,361,548
Total	55,569,68	9 3,579	,124	29	,613,106	88	3,761,919	1,795,800,001
Tasmania New Zealand	* 12,929,31	*	÷		* 554,834		1,572,649 0,507,359	12,307,351 47,202,961

^{*} Where asterisks occur the information has not been furnished or cannot be completed.

112,841,927

1,855,310,313

Grand Total

¹ The purchase money for selected land varies in the different colonies from 10s. to 30s. per acre, payable by annual instalments (often without interest) extending over a period of 10 or 20 years. For particulars of the terms and conditions under which such land is held, see Vol. II. of this work, paragraph 1055.

² This represents the area leased, with option of purchase on certain conditions, under the Land Act of 1884.

Exclusive of surrendered lands re-selected under the Act of the 31st August, 1884.

⁴ This low average is explained by the circumstance that a large portion of the purchase money was previously paid as rent. The price of rural land is 10s. per acre.

⁵ Of this area, 81,598 acres were granted to Natives, or Europeans who purchased from them, under Native Land Acts.

<sup>Including only that of which the purchase has been completed.
Exclusive of the extent estimated to have been forfeited for non-fulfilment of conditions, &c.</sup>

Including water area, amounting to about 2,000,000 acres.

<sup>Including land granted without purchase.
Included with the area "Sold."</sup>

¹¹ These figures relate partly to lands in respect to which Crown Grants have been issued either to the original Maori possessors, or to Europeans or Maoris who have purchased from them, under certain Native Land Acts.

of this extent, about 14,000,000 acres belong to the Maoris, or to Europeans who have purchased from them; and 150,218 acres were held under "Perpetual Lease."

TABLE XIV.—STATE EDUCATION, 1887.

			At the End	l of 1887.	<u> </u>	_ Gros			nent of		holars
Name of Colony	Num	ber of	Numl	er of Tea		during 1887.					
***		ools.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Male	Males. Fe		males.		Total.
New South Wales Queensland	2,	911 236 519 517 90 ²	1,750 1,945 675 423 49	2,544 1,896 796 669 101	4,294 3,841 1,471 1,092 150	119,5 109,3 33,6 25,9 2,4	26 50 401	99 30 24	1,323 0,832 0,054 1,253 ¹ 2,337	2	30,882 09,158 63,704 50,193 4,787
Total	. 5,	273	4,842	6,006	10,848	290,99	25	267	7,799	5	58,724
Tasmania New Zealand		21 5 093	167 1,259	247 1,603	414 2,862			7 70	7,538),987 ¹	1	16,527 49,313
Grand Total	6,	581	6,268	7,856	14,124	378,2	40	346	3,324	7	24,564
:	Schol	ars in A	verage	Esti- mated	Cost	f Instruc	tion.	4	C	ost	of
	Abbend	Year.	ring the	Number of Distinct		Amount contributed by—			He	ad	ion per of—
Name of Colony.	Total Number.	Numbe to each Teache	oi Scholars	Children Attend- ing during the Year.	State.	Parents, &c., in Fees.	То	tal.	Mean Popul tion	a-	Scholar in Averag Attendance.
Victoria	123,563	29	53.52	192,565	£ 531,879	£ 3,770 ^s	1	£ 5,649	£ s.	- 1	£ s. 6
New South Wales Queensland South Australia.	106,408 49,418 28,430	28 34 26	50·87 77·57 56·64	184,060 * 45,073	505,026 141,169 93,371	63,896	56 14 11	8,922 1,169 6,744	0 11 0 7 0 7	2 11 5	5 6 1 2 17 4 2

Note.—The State system of education is compulsory and undenominational (or secular) in all the colonies, and Western Australia is now the only colony which grants assistance to denominational (private) schools. Public instruction is free in Victoria, Queensland, and New Zealand; but fees are charged in the other colonies, although they are partially or entirely remitted in cases where the parents are unable to pay them. The prescribed school age differs in the various colonies—in parents are unable to pay them. The prescribed school age differs in the various colonies—in Victoria it is from 6 to 15 years, in New South Wales from 6 to 14, in Queensland from 6 to 12, in South Australia and New Zealand from 7 to 13, and in Tasmania from 7 to 14 years. For a complete account of the educational systems of the various colonies, see Victorian Year-Book 1880-81, pp. 431 to 459.

112,013

1,505

92,544

8,412

8765

101,832 1,767,139

10,783

30,705 0

363,167 0 12

1,373,267

0

0 10

0 10

2

3 15

. 9,278

22,2937

362,291

1,665,307

1,280,723

- * Where asterisks occur, the figures have not been furnished or are incomplete.
- 1 These figures have been estimated in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne.
- Including 16 assisted schools.

Western Australia

Grand Total ..

Total

New Zealand

Tasmania

² Figures for 1886, those for 1887 not having been furnished.

29

20

30

3,532

8,182

85,637

405,170

311,351

73.78

55.73

49.51

57:35

55.92

- * Exclusive of expenditure towards capital cost of buildings, &c. In Victoria, the cost of instruction is considered by the Education Department to include only the expenditure immediately connected with the instruction of scholars, such as teachers' salaries, &c.; but if the expenditure on the Head Office staff, on inspection, on the maintenance and rent of buildings, and retiring allowances, &c., to teachers, were also included, the amount in 1887 would exceed £628,000. It is not certain what principle has been adopted in the other colonies.
- For extra subjects only.
- ⁶ Approximate figures only.
- ⁷ Including £29,627 from Education Reserves.

TABLE XV.—AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS, 1887-8.—LAND IN CULTIVATION.

*** The Agricultural Statistics in most of the colonies are collected in the months of February or March of each year. The present returns are for those months of 1888. In crates of tillage per head, the population on the 31st December, 1887, has been taken. The present returns are for those months of 1888. In calculating the

,				:	Number of Acre	es under Tillage.	
	Name	e of Colony.	A control of the cont		Total.	Per Head of Population.	÷
	Victoria New South Wales Queensland South Australia ³ Western Australia			••	2,576,405 1,048,305 205,737 2,793,037 105,592	2·49 1·01 ·56 8·80 2·49	
	Total Tasmania New Zealand			••	6,729,076 457,436 1,440,055	2·40 3·21 2·39	
· ·	Grand Total		• •		8,626,567	2.43	

· · ·			, ,	Num	ber of A	cres und	ler—			
Name of Colony.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Other Cereals.	Pota- toes.	Hay.	Vines.	Green Forage. ²	Other ² Tillage.
Victoria	1,232,943	199,036	40,983	6,031	27,761	48,263	441,812			403,9244
New South Wales	389,390	19,393	4,402	171,662	1,291		170,324	6,745	212,721	51,462
Queensland	8,248		1.165	73,139	515°	8.717	25,734			75,955
South Australia ⁸	1,950,000	7,264	15,697		4,601	5,666	308,429	4,590	33,296	463,494
Western Australia	29,491	1,689	5,935	164	1,270		25,807	672		39,234
Total	3,610,072	227,932	68,182	250,996	35,438	84,035	972,106	24,860	421,386	1,034,069
Tasmania	40,498	21,169	3,766	••	7,546	16,394	44,562		185,899	137,602
New Zealand	357,359	336,474	27,912	5,732	11,126	25,338	67,425	10	421,71911	186,97012
Grand Total	4,007,929	585,575	99,860	256,728	54,110	125,767	1,084,093	24,860	1,029,004	1,358,641

Note.—Land in fallow is included in the total area under tillage in all the colonies, except New South Wales; but land under permanent artificial grasses is not included in Queensland, Western Australia, and New Zealand. See also Notes 2, 3, and 11.

Including beans and pease, except in the case of New South Wales.

In addition to crops sown for the purpose of being cut green for cattle, this column contains the following areas laid down in permanent artificial grass in the colonies named:—Victoria, 158,047 acres; New South Wales, 192,678 acres; South Australia, 23,217 acres; Western Australia, only a small area returned; Tasmania, 184,653 acres. In Queensland, where it is not so included, the area small area returned. returned is 13,619 acres. For extent of such land in New Zealand, see Note 11.

returned is 13,619 acres. For extent of such land in New Zealand, see Note 11.

The returns of some of the colonies, this column embraces land in fallow as well as land under crop. The following are the areas in fallow included in the returns of such colonies:—Victoria, 364,480 acres; New South Wales (not returned); Queensland, 16,892 acres; South Australia, 450,536 acres; Western Australia, 39,420 acres; Tasmania, 21,002 acres; New Zealand, 154,266 acres.

Including 788 acres under turnips, carrots, parsnips, cabbage, and beet, which produced 8,774 tons; 1,191 acres under mangel wurzel, which produced 20,590 tons; 2,437 acres under onions, which produced 11,774 tons; 1,966 acres under tobacco, which produced 11,853 cwt.; 249 acres under chicory, which produced 1,375 tons; 635 acres under hops, which produced 5,405 cwt.; 4,638 acres under grass seeds which produced about 6,177 bushels. &c.

under grass seeds, which produced about 6,177 bushels, &c.

5 Including 2,371 acres under tobacco, which produced 23,465 cwt.; 15,287 acres (of which 2,168) acres were unproductive) under sugar-cane, which produced 273,928 cwt. of sugar; 8,875 acres under orange trees, which produced 8,704,677 dozen oranges; and 20,677 acres under gardens and orchards.

Rice.

⁷ Including 51,815 acres under sugar-cane, of which that grown on 36,806 acres was crushed, and yielded 60,806 tons of sugar; 174 acres under arrowroot, which produced 216,184 lbs.; 992 acres under orange trees, which produced 772,380 dozen oranges; 2,048 acres under bananas, which produced 6,268,652 dozen; 567 acres under pine apples, which produced 208,694 dozen; 128 acres under

tobacco, which produced 424 cwt.

No agricultural statistics having been collected in South Australia in either of the last three years, the figures for 1884-5, except those of wheat (which have been estimated), have been again

repeated for that colony.

Including 1,985 acres under turnips, which produced 7,351 tons; 816 acres under mangel wurzel, which yielded 5,842 tons; and 8,865 acres in gardens and orchards. The remainder consisted of fenced and cleared land, not strictly under tillage, and devoted to pastoral purposes.

10 No account taken. In the figures for New Zealand, the land under permanent artificial grass, amounting to 5,869,634 acres—of which about one-half had been, and the other half had not been, previously ploughed—is not entered as green forage, nor is it included in the total area under tillage, as in the majority of the other colonies. Were the whole so placed, it would bring the land under tillage up to 7,309,689 acres, or to 12.11 acres per head of the population.

12 Including 4,202 acres under mangolds, beet, carrots, parsnips, &c.; 519 acres under hops; 19 acres under tobacco; and 24,937 acres under gardens and orchards, and 3,027 under other crops.

TABLE XVI.—AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS, 1887-8.—PRODUCE OF Crops.

			Bush	els raised o	f 		Tons raised of—		
Name of Colony.		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Other Cereals.1	Potatoes.	Нау.	
Victoria New South Wales Queensland South Australia Western Australia Total Tasmania New Zealand	•••	13,328,765 4,695,849 182,308 19,012,500 269,611 37,489,033 675,069 9,424,059	4,562,530 394,762 13,343 88,639 25,424 5,084,698 385,195 10,512,119	956,476 84,533 31,493 211,207 69,710 1,353,419 52,240 760,874	318,551 4,953,125 1,631,890 1,762 6,905,328	746,960 24,036 18,856 64,826 25,000 ³ 879,678 96,159 277,404	198,225 61,455 30,679 23,192 1,130 314,681 42,526 138,060	624,122 230,597 51,896 285,839 24,157 1,216,611 50,901 100,507	
Grand Total	••	47,588,161	15,982,012	2,166,533	7,128,598	1;253,241	495,267	1,368,019	

		Gallons		Bush	els per Ac	re of—	•	Tons per Acre of—	
Name of Colony	•	of Wine made.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Other Cereals.	Potatoes.	Hay.
Victoria New South Wales Queensland South Australia² Western Australia		1,167,874 666,382 118,672 473,535 124,240	10.81 12.06 22.10 9.75 ³ 9.14	22·92 20·35 24·26 * 15·05	23·34 19·20 27·03 * 11·75	52·82 28·86 22·31	26-91 18-62 36-60	4·11 2·94 3·52 * 2·38	1·41 1·35 2·02 *
Total	••	2,550,703	10.38	22:31	19.85	27.51	24.82	3.74	1.25
Tasmania New Zealand	••	••	16·67 26·37	18·20 31·24	13·87 27·26	38.95	12 ⁻ 74 24 ⁻ 93	2·59 5·45	1·14 1·49
Grand Total		2,550,703	11.87	27.29	21.70	27.77	23.16	3.94	1.26

^{*} Where asterisks occur the information has not been furnished.

TABLE XVII.—LIVE STOCK, 1887-8.

** The Live Stock Statistics are collected in October in Western Australia, and in most of the other colonies simultaneously with the Agricultural Statistics, in the months of February and March.

Name of Colony.		Numb	er of—		Total.	
Name of Colony.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	10001.	
Victoria New South Wales Queensland South Australia ¹ Western Australia	315,000 390,609 305,865 170,000 41,100	1,333,873 1,575,487 4,473,716 440,000 93,544	10,623,985 46,965,152 12,926,158 7,254,000 1,909,940	243,461 264,111 73,663 179,000 23,627	12,516,319 49,195,359 17,779,402 8,043,000 2,068,211	
Total	1,222,574	7,916,620	79,679,235	783,862	89,602,291	
Tasmania New Zealand ²	29,528 187,382	147,092 895,461	1,547,242 16,677,445	52,408 369,992	1,776,270 18,130,280	
Grand Total	1,439,484	8,959,173	97,903,922	1,206,262	109,508,841	

¹ Including beans and pease, except in the case of New South Wales.
² No agricultural statistics having been collected in South Australia in either of the last three years, the figures for 1884-5—except in regard to wheat, for which an estimate has been made have been given for that colony.

² Estimated.

¹ No statistics of live stock having been collected in South Australia during the last three years, the figures for 1887-8 have been estimated.

² The figures for New Zealand are those returned at the census of March, 1886. They include 42,103 cattle, 112,850 sheep, and 92,091 pigs, belonging to the Maoris.

TABLE XVII.—LIVE STOCK, 1887-8-continued.

	Horses.		Ca	Cattle.		Sheep.		Pigs.		tal.
Name of Colony.	Per	Per 100	Per	Per 100	Per	Per 100	Per	Per 100	Per	Per 100
	Square	Persons	Square	Persons	Square	Persons	Square	Persons	Square	Persons
	Mile.	Living.	Mile.	Living.	Mile.	Living.	Mile.	Living.	Mile.	Living.
Victoria New South Wales Queensland South Australia Western Australia	3·58	30	15·18	129	121	1,025	2:77	24	142	1,208
	1·26	37	5·10	151	152	4,504	:85	25	159	4,717
	·46	83	6·70	1,220	19	3,523	:11	20	27	4,846
	·19	54	·49	139	8	2,285	:20	56	9	2,534
	·04	97	·09	220	2	4,495	:02	56	2	4,868
Total	•42	44	2.69	282	27	2,840	•27	28	30	3,194
Tasmania	1·12	21	5·58	103	59	1,086	1·99	37	67	1,247
New Zealand ²	1·80	31	8·59	148	160	2,765	3·55	61	174	3,005
Grand Total	•47	41	2:91	252	32	2,757	•39	34	37	3,084

TABLE XVIII.—WOOL PRODUCE, 1887.

Name of Colony.		Wool Im	ported.	Wool E	xported.	Wool Manufactured in the Colony.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value, at 1s. 4d. per lb.	
Victoria New South Wales Queensland South Australia Western Australia	••	lbs 68,630,753 8,225,080 19,986,481	£ 2,778,927 313,221 720,229	lbs. 115,461,606 224,295,209 47,482,926 62,075,113 6,675,713	£ 5,073,491 9,200,071 2,368,711 2,036,775 333,785	lbs. 1,589,266 580,000¹ 110,000¹	£ 105,951 38,666 	
Total	••	96,842,314	3,812,377	455,990,567	19,012,833	2,279,266	151,950	
Tasmania New Zealand	••	48,656	1,206	9,740,230 88,824,382	415,425 3,321,074	106,600 2,001,155	7,106 133,410	
Grand Total		96,890,970	3,813,583	554,555,179	22,749,332	4,387,021	292,466	

			Wool Produ	action, 1887.		Proportion	
Name of Colony.		Quan	tity.2	Va	lue.	of Exports	Average
		Total.	Total. Average to each Sheep in the colony.		Average per Head of Population.	of Wool to Total General Exports.	Export Price per lb.
Victoria New South Wales Queensland South Australia Western Australia Total	•••	1bs. 48,420,119 216,650,129 ² 47,482,926 42,198,632 6,675,713 361,427,519	1bs. 4.56 4.6 3.67 5.82 3.50 4.54	£ 2,400,515 8,925,516 2,368,711 1,323,879 333,785 15,352,406	£ s. d. 2 7 1 8 14 7 6 13 6 4 4 6 8 0 1 5 11 7	per cent. 44-70 49-74 36-70 38-21 55-20 45-01	101 101 94 12 8 12
Tasmania New Zealand	••	9,846,830 90,776,881	6:36 5:87	422,531 3,453,278	3 0 5 5 15 10	28 66 48 37	10 <u>1</u> 9
Grand Total		462,051,230	4.79	19,228,215	5 10 3	45.00	93

¹ Estimated.

¹ No Statistics of live stock having been collected in South Australia during the last three years, the figures for 1887-8 have been estimated.

² The figures for New Zealand are those returned at the census of March, 1886. They include 42,103 cattle, 112,850 sheep, and 92,091 pigs, belonging to the Maoris.

² These figures are made up of the sum of the quantities exported from and used for manufactures in, less the quantities imported by, the respective colonies. The wool referred to is, of course, not homogeneous in quality, some being greasy and some washed and scoured. The Government Statistician of New South Wales has estimated that the equivalent weight in greasy wool of the whole clip for that colony was 256,072,430 lbs.

TABLE XIX.—GOLD PRODUCE.

		Gold raised—										
Name of Colony.	Prior	to 1887.	During	g 1887.	Total.							
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.1	Quantity.	Value.						
Queensland	9,737,805 5,181,219 199,276	£ 217,572,728 36,083,539 18,134,266 786,949	oz. 617,751 108,101 425,923 36,569 4,873	£ 2,471,004 386,771 1,490,731 138,302 19,492	oz. 55,010,933 9,845,906 5,607,142 235,845 4,873	£ 220,043,732 36,470,310 19,624,997 925,251 19,492						
Total .	. 69,511,482	272,577,482	1,193,217	4,506,300	70,704,699	277,083,782						
Movy Wooland	450,670 11,016,729	1,726,179 43,231,467	42,609 203,869	158,533 811,100	493,279 11,220,598	1,884,712 44,042,567						
Grand Total .	. 80,978,881	317,535,128	1,439,695	5,475,933	82,418,576	323,011,061						

Note.—The figures for Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland express the quantity and value of all the gold known to have been raised in those colonies since the period of its first discovery in Australia in 1851; those for South Australia are estimated partly from the returns of the Melbourne and Sydney Mints, and partly from the export returns; those for New Zealand express the total exports of gold from the earliest period; and those for Tasmania express the quantity known to have been raised since 1866, there being no record of the gold raised prior to that period. There are no reliable returns of the gold raised in Western Australia, although a considerable quantity has been obtained on the Kimberley gold-fields of that colony; the quantity set down above is all that has passed through the Customs.

TABLE XX.—Savings Banks, 1887.

(Including both General and Post Office Savings Banks.)

• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	***	On the 3	1st December.		Rates
Colony.	Number of	f Depositors.	Amount remain	ing on Deposit.	of Interest allowed to De-
	Total.	Per 100 of the Population.	Total.	Average to each Depositor.	positors.
Victoria New South Wales Queensland South Australia Western Australia	. 118,875 . 39,780 . 56,685	20·81 11·40 10·84 18·14 6·76	£ 3,930,540 3,675,893 1,426,018 1,581,100 31,373	£ s. d. 18 4 6 30 18 5 35 16 11 27 17 10 10 18 7	per cent. 4 4 to 5 5 5 3 4
Total	. 433,873	15:49	10,644,924	24 10 8	33 to 5
Tasmania New Zealand	07 406	15·52 16·16	448,281 2,407,776	20 5 4 24 13 11	5 4½ to 5
Grand Total .	. 553,486	15.61	13,500,981	24 7 10	33 to 5

¹ This rate is allowed on deposits up to £100; above that amount, 4 per cent.

¹ In Victoria the average value of the gold raised is £4 per oz., and in Queensland £3 10s. per oz. The purity, and consequently the value, varies considerably in different districts. Standard gold (i.e., 22 carats fine) is worth £3 17s. 10½d., and pure gold £4 4s. 11½d. per oz.

² Including Northern Territory.

Table XXI.—Statistics of Fiji, 1878 to 1887.

*** Fiji consists of from 70 to 80 inhabited islands, the estimated area of which is 7,740 square miles. There are also about 150 smaller islands uninhabited. The total area of the group is said to be 8,034 square miles.

Year.		Estima the	Estimated Population on the 31st December.			Deaths.1	Marriages'	Immigrants (Polynesians and Coolies only).			
:	3 <u>3</u> ,		Males.	Females.	Total.				Males.	Females	Total.
1878	• •	•••	64,748	52,350	117,098	2,262	2,244	419	1,346	174	1,520
1879	••		67,697	52,962	120,659	3,654	3,532	1.356	2,098	288	2,386
1880			67,598	54,286	121,884	4,103	4,326	1,358	2,500	34	2,534
1881	••	• •	71,323	57,188	128,511	4,321	4,411	1.056	1,100	58	1,158
1882	••		72,376	57,703	130,079	4,552	4,933	1,280	2,561	511	3,072
1883		• •	71,540	58,354	129,894	4,649	5,310	1,097	2.013	546	2,559
1884		• •	71,011	57,512	128,523	4,540	8,592	978	2,292	980	3,272
1885	••	• •	69,860	57,419	127,279	4,319	5,775	1,133	1,422	736	2,158
1886	• •	• •	68,727	57,283	126,010	4.253	5,502	1,155	-,		1,273
1887			66,144	58,514	124,658	4,749	4,365	1,167		::	276

v.			rants (ans on		Pub	olic Rever	iue.	pen-	ot.		
Year.		Males.	Females.	Total.	Raised by Taxation.	Not: raised by Taxation.	Total.	Public Expenditure.	Public Debt.	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.
100			Ţ.		£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1878	••	638	71	709	42,697	18,324	61,021	65,267	100,000	136,608	192,865
1879		313	32	345	46,260	21,511	67,771	71,108	120,000	142,213	169,040
1880	• •	170	18	188	46,544	34,134	80,678	91,102	210,000	185,741	229,528
1881		860	24	884	49,606	37, 83 7	87,443	89,960	254,025	276,040	174,146
1882	• • :	1,066	73	1,139	59,518	51,796	111,314	109,986	254,025	303,329	190,517
1883		1,251	94	1,345	74,805	32,009	106,814	88,277	254,025	450,595	351,998
1884		693	60	753	68,162	23,361	91,523	98,468	254,025	434,522	345,344
1885	• •	1,681	265	1,946	62,985	13,684	76,669	92,209	264,025	294,585	326,750
1886	•• ,		••	2,113	51,882	12,692	64,574	78,133	264,695	230,742	283,496
1887	••		••	1,634	41,616	23 ,300	64,916	73,150	265,389	188,071	281,080

				Ship	ping.		Crown Lands	11.	Live S	tock.	
4	Year.		Inwa	rds.	Outw	ards.	Granted and Sold in		Numbe	er of—	:
			Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	each Year.2	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
1050	-		104	02 100	128	94 000	acres.	900	2 000	9.100	50.000
1878	• •	• •	124	23,180		24,080	39,476	200	3,000	3,100	50,000
1879			131	28,967	125	28,085	23,559	300	4,000	3,771	50,000
1880			157	32,933	150	32,689	27,562	360	5,000	4,769	50,000
1881		• •	164	35,542	160	35,230	75,627	400	5,000	4,769	50,000
1882		• •	163	43,768	165	43,757	65,745	600	5,000	4,000	50,000
1883			198	68,530	193	69,322	31,665	600	5,324	5,373	50,000
1884		• •	150	63,246	144	64,731	38,325	610	4,600	5,869	50,000
1885		• •	124	54,056	135	55,892	26,368	650	5,953	6,350	50,000
1886		•••	118	54,132	113	51,237	14,028	567	6,841	6,055	50,000
1887		• • •	119	46,902	118	44,865	8.120	647	6,778	6,508	1,7114

Note.—The following additional information has been supplied for the year 1887:—Immigration —Unassisted (not included above), 668 in 1886, and 513 in 1887. Sources of Revenue—Customs duties, £24,688; other taxes, £16,928; Crown lands, £529; other sources, £22,771. Heads of Expenditure—Interest on public debt, £8,423; other expenditure, £64,727. Public Debt—Of the public debt only £150,000 bears interest. Imports and Exports—Of the total value of imports, £153,543 was from the Australasian Colonies, £21,003 from the United Kingdom, and £13,525 from other countries, and of the total value of exports £23,544 was to Australasian Colonies, £17,536 to was from the Australasian Colonies, £21,003 from the United Kingdom, and £13,525 from other countries; and of the total value of exports, £263,544 was to Australasian Colonies, and £17,536 to other countries; 96 per cent. of the exports were of Fijian production. Post Offices—Number of offices, 35; letters, 174,847; newspapers, 177,410; revenue during the year, £2,590; expenditure, £2,100. State Education—Number of schools, 2; teachers, 5, viz., 2 males and 3 females; scholars on the rolls, 256, viz., 117 males and 139 females; average attendance, 233; cost, excluding buildings—contributed by State £537, by parents in fees and rates £833—total, £1,370. Agriculture—Land under cultivation (by whites only), 35,244 acres, of which 403 acres were under maize; 20,000 acres under cocoanuts; 12,250 acres under sugar-cane; and 1,174 acres under bananas.

¹ It is believed by the Registrar-General of Fiji that the births, deaths, and marriages here given are less than those which actually occurred.

are less than those which actually occurred.

on the islands.

The total area alienated at the end of 1887 was 399,255 acres. The amount realized by the State to the end of 1885 was only £26,259, which, however, represents the price of but a small proportion of the acreage alienated. The grants issued were chiefly for lands acquired by whites and others previously to annexation, and these received their titles at the nominal price of one shilling.

In addition to the live stock referred to in these columns, about 11,400 angora goats were kept

Returns from Europeans only.

APPENDIX B.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF VICTORIA, 1886-7 TO 1888-9.

(Taken from a preliminary statement presented to Members of the Legislative Assembly on the 24th July, 1888.)

REVENUE.

REVENUE RECEIVED 1886-7 AND 1887-8, AND ESTIMATED REVENUE 1888-9.

	•				Net Revenue.	• n
	Heads of Rev	enue.		1886-7	1887–8. (Approximate)	1888-9 (Estimated).
	Customs	3.		£	£	£
Spirits				566,134	611,256	637,410
Ŵine		•••		41,335	44,688	44,000
Beer and Cide	\ * 0	•••		41,126	46,047	46,000
Fobacco and		•••	1	151,892	199,600	211,000
Cigars		•••		37,849	46,836	44,000
Геа		•••		90,657	98,955	105,000
Sugar and Mo		•••		128,529	133,899	136,000
Coffee, Chicon	ry Cogos an	d Charalata		16,788	17,596	16,000
Opium	y, cocoa, an	a Chocolade	•••	15,042	15,679	16,000
D]	•••	•••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	20,269	23,242	22,000
			•••	8,955	9,733	11,000
Hops	•••	•••	•••	4,655	2,346	3,000
Malt		3 37				66,000
Dried and Pro			ores	54,652	64,380	
Import Duty			•••	34,706	52,632	49,400
Articles subje		rem duties	•••	522,833	548,699	538,900
All other arti	cles	•••		358,934	395,743	386,900
Wharfage	•••	•••	••• }	38,005	41,719	42,000
\mathbf{T}	otal Customs	•••		2,132,361	2,353,050	2,374,610
Excis	e and Inlan	D REVENUE	.			
Spirits distille			·	56,557	65,603	65,000
Auctioneers'		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		12,621	14,981	13,000
Licences—To		gars	· i	1,225	1,225	1,250
All other Lic		_	•••	3,349	3,754	3,500
Percentage—.		•••	•••	654	77	, 0,000
Duties on Est	atog of Dogo	Pargong	•••	114,909	151,861	240,000
			•••	28,104	27,879	27,000
Duties on Ba		•••	••• {	124,742	124,515	128,000
Land Tax	• • •	•••	•••	124,142	*	*
Stamp Duty	•••	•••	. •••	64,144	62,766	63,000
robacco Duti			•••			
T	otal Excise a	na Inlana R	evenue	406,305	$-\frac{452,661}{}$	540,750
	TERRITOR	IAL.		Am 000	11004	700.000
Sales by auct	ion		•••	67,030	113,946	100,000
,,	Interest on			1,951	4,536	
Alienation ot			•••	436,549	430,958	356,200
Licences and			ltural	32,903	36,823	31,000
Pastoral Occi				32,598	51,024	51,500
Harbour Tr	ast Contribu	tions — Ren	its and	•		1
Licences	•••			1,477	1,661	1,800
Miners' Righ			***	5,309	5,839	5,740
Business Lice		•••		247	300	250
Leases, Aurif		ineral Lands		$6,\overline{532}$	7,927	7,740
eases, exuiti	OLOUB WILL III.	LLLUL LAWITUR	• •••	3,002	, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	1 ,, 10

^{*}Included under "Fees." The amount derived from this duty was probably about £149,400 in 1886-7, and about £200,000 in 1887-8. It is not possible, however, to state the amount with any degree of certainty.

REVENUE RECEIVED 1886-7 AND 1887-8, AND ESTIMATED REVENUE 1888-9—continued.

		Net Revenue.	
Heads of Revenue.	1886–7.	1887–8. (Approximate)	1888-9 (Estimated).
TERRITORIAL—continued. Water-right and Searching Licences, &c Rents under Act 796—Mining on Private	£ 1,098	£ 1,246	£ 1,170
Property Act 1884	1,397	1,959	1,690
Total Territorial	587,091	656,219	557,090
PUBLIC WORKS. Railway Income Water Supply—Yan Yean On the Gold-fields Geelong Alfred Graving Dock and Patent Slip Ferry Fares and Crane	2,453,345 155,355 20,951 8,121 2,513 861	2,741,488 174,415 21,066 8,567 2,245 853	2,900,000 175,000 21,000 8,000 2,000 750
Total Public Works	2,641,146	2,948,634	3,106,750
PORTS AND HARBOURS. Tonnage and Pilotage at Outports	34,921	34,327	35,000
Post AND TELEGRAPH OFFICES. Post Office* Commission on Money Orders Electric Telegraph	1,263 10,481 5,662	2,314 11,843 15,746	3,500 13,000 23,450
Total Post and Telegraph Offices	17,406	29,903	39,950
FEES (including Stamps †)	686,686	841,858	812,980
Fines	6,346	8,149	6,700
Miscellaneous.			
Rents, exclusive of Lands	5,049 20,712 7,571 350	2,907 30,949 6,914 1,060	2,900 25,000 8,000 2,900
Defence Department Industrial and Reformatory Schools Sale of Produce, Aboriginal Stations Sale of Government Property	2,229 1,409 1,383 3,202	2,649 1,779 851 4,481	2,600 1,650 1,000 3,200
Master-in-Lunacy Interest on Public Account, &c	10,618 11,058 91,935	13,697 10,377 136,644	11,050 11,000 75,000
Interest on Loans to Local Bodies , Water Trusts , from Bungaree Loan Liquidation Account	17,846 12,935 194	17,371 14,149 175	18,000 20,000
,, from Municipalities—Prince's Bridge Act 1885 Surplus Mint Subsidy Contributions, Public Gardens All other receipts Centennial International Exhibition	1,688 1,986 3,000 28,399	1,666 3,874 3,438 29,972	1,644 3,600 3,250 28,000 100,000
Makal Missallanaans	221,564	282,953	318,794
Total Miscenaneous	6,733,826	7,607,754;	7,792,624

^{*} The revenues from postage and telegram stamps are included under the heading of "Fees." The revenue from postages is not known, but it is supposed to be between £300,000 or £385,000; whilst the revenue from telegrams was £104,111 in 1886-7, and £114,829 in 1887-8.
† Including postage, telegram, and duty stamps, &c.
† The final figures, which have been since published, are £7,631,775, or, if a recoup of £24,177 in satisfaction of an advance made from the revenue for filling up land in the North Melbourne Swamp with earth taken from the Kensington Hill be omitted, they will be £7,607,598.

EXPENDITURE.

EXPENDITURE 1886-7 AND 1887-8, AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE 1888-9.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *				Net Expenditur	e.
Heads of Expenditur	e.		1886-7	1887–8. (Approximate).	1888-9 (Estimated)
His Excellency the Governor	1	•••	£ 10,000	£ 10,000	£ 10,000
The Ministers of the Crown	•••	<i>i</i>	15,500	15,500	15,500
Clerks and Expenses of the Exe	cutive (Council	1,467	1,500	1,500
Legislature :—					
Legislative Council			6,560	6,550	6,850
Legislative Assembly	•••	•••	11,073	11,209	11,727
Darliam and Tibrary	•••		2,871	3,138	3,007
Refreshment Rooms	• • •	•	1,049	1,107	1,280
Victorian Hansard	•••		2,193	2,225	2,262
	ne Legi	alatina	2,100	2,220	2,202
	re megi	slative	22,594	22,800	22,800
Assembly	•••	•••		11,000	
Electoral Expenses	•••	•••	11,463	538	30,000
Miscellaneous	. •••	•••	۳۳ ۵۸۹		I —————
Civil Establishments:—			57,803	58,567	78,809
Chief Secretary's Office			8,990	9,279	9,231
Government Statist	•••	•••	7,010	7,072	7,146
Shorthand Writer	•••		2,301	2,130	2,200
Inspection of Officers in Charg	ra of St	orog	598	620	715
Inspection of Factories and S	ge or no	1	2,722	2,709	2,681
Modical	опоря	•••	500	500	500
Medical	•••		8,315	6,822	8,627
Quarantine	•••	• • •	5,499	5,500	5,500
Vaccination	∩œ		10,983	11,124	12,286
Commissioners of Audit and	Omce	• • • • •	30,689	31,940	33,774
Treasury	•••	••••	8,320	7,461	
Premier	•••	• • • •	7 907		7,474
Agent-General and Office	***		7,297	6,135	6,050
Public Service Board	•••		6,667	7,123	7,268
Government Printer			58,939	65,609	75,554
Scab Prevention and Diseases	s in Sto	ck	7,883	7,970	8,230
Terdicial and Torol.		,	166,713	171,994	187,236
Judicial and Legal:— Their Honors the Judges	•••		23,463	23,829	24,365
Law Officers of the Crown	• • •		18,325	20,949	20,808
Crown Solicitor	***		7,650	7,313	7,280
Prothonotary	•••		2,396	2,530	2,485
Master in Equity and Lunacy	7		5,481	5,901	6,195
Lands Titles	,	• • •	8,420	4,885	5,004
Court of Insolvency	•••		1,098	1,029	*
Registrar-General and Regist	rar of T		33,794	38,946	43,664
Deputy Registrars	iui oi i	. 1	5,895	6,500	6,500
Sheriffs	•••	••-	23,542	26,284	28,179
County Courts, Courts of	Mines	s, and	20,012		20,210
General Sessions	• • • •		22,832	24,108	26,433
Police Magistrates and Ward	ens		17,428	17,933	18,690
Clerks of Courts and Interpre			20,362	20,903	22,167
Coroners			5,798	5,950	7,200
Curator of Estates of Decease	ed Perse		1,524	1,634	1,648
Expenses of carrying out the			1,071	1,257	1,392
Miscellaneous			944	802	4,696
		· .	200,023	210,753	226,706

^{*} Now included with County and other Courts.

EXPENDITURE 1886-7 AND 1887-8, AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE 1888-9—continued.

			Ŋ	let Expenditur	е.
Heads of Expenditure.		•	1886–7	1887–8. (Approxi- mate).	1888-9. (Estimated).
	'		£	£	£
Public Instruction, Science, &c.:		1			1
Education	•••		573,273	614,079	646,562
University of Melbourne	•••	•••	19,500	21,500	16,500
Working Men's College		•••	4 500	3,000	8,000
The Observatory	3 'BT		4,592	6,134	6,260
Public Library, Museums, an Gallery	aa Iva	tional	20,266	23,904	26,746
Free Libraries, &c	•••	•••	26,150	23,904 $23,450$	23,950
Schools of Mines	2.5	•••	6,000	6,200	10,750
Commence A Data wint	•••	***	2,518	2,748	2,780
Schools of Design	•••	•••	1,249	1,400	1,400
Miscellaneous	. * * * *	•	2,042	2,039	5,419
	,		_, -, -		
•••	-		655,590	704,454	748,367
Charitable Institutions:—		-			
Hospitals for the Insane	•••		98,347	102,935	111,803
Industrial and Reformatory Sc	hools		41,320	43,947	43,968
Inspection of ditto	·		75 8	1,560	1,610
Inspection of Public Charities Charitable Institutions	• • • •	•••	114,000	120,558	120,000
Miscellaneous	•••				
			254,425	269,000	277,381
			404,420	203,000	211,001
Mining:—		1			
Mining Department	•••		21,305	21,116	22,088
Mining Boards			3,500	3,500	3,500
Prospecting	•••		74,019	99,179	101,200
Miscellaneous	•		4,830	7,376	11,226
			103,654	131,171	138,014
		-			
Police	•		233,173	241,773	266,097
					-
Gaols and Penal	•••		59,894	66,589	68,023
Crown Lands and Survey:—		•			
Survey, Sale, and Management	t		74,113	74,051	76,767
Extirpation of Rabbits, &c.	•••	, •••	27,104	27,822	45,420
Botanic and Domain Gardens	•••		7,611	8,365	9,281
Parliament Gardens	•••	•••	529		
Experimental Cultivation	•••	••	243 1 970	300	300
Agriculture	•••		$\begin{array}{c} 1,870 \\ 725 \end{array}$	1,999	2,815 1,000
Vine Diseases	•••		6,070	1,600 7,044	20,681
Forests and Industries	•••		33,243	35,851	36,039
Agricultural Societies, &c.	• • • •		7,748	7,188	7,003
Public Parks, &c	. •••		888	350	1,000
Bonus for Wire Fencing	•••	•••	2,997	10,197	9,755
Miscellaneous To promote the Agricultural	and	Wine	-,00	20,20	,,,,,,,
Industries			•••		250,000
				l	459,061

EXPENDITURE 1886-7 AND 1887-8, AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE 1888-9—continued.

•				N	et Expenditur	e.
Heads of	Expenditure		*	1886–7.	1887–8 (Approximate).	1888–9 (Estimated)
	*****			£	£	£
Railways:—		• •				
Railways Commissioners' Sal Miscellaneous	aries	•••	•••	1,357,896 5,621 500	1,570,139 6,000	1,797,000 6,000
			·	1,364,017	1,576,139	1,803,000
Water Supply:—						
Melbourne Geelong and Count Water Trusts	ry	•••	•••	26,953 12,803	37,571 10,000	42,357 30,000 15,000
				39,756	47,571	87,357
Public Works :—	•				:	
Department Works and Building Defence Works Telegraph Lines Road Works and B Endowment to Mu	 ridges	•••	•••	52,911 288,178 147,522 14,430 40,430 310,562	56,709 347,217 148,000 62,870 51,382 310,300	56,667 543,286 174,000 33,870 104,576 450,192
				854,033	976,478	1,362,591
Customs:— Department				61,661	69,127	80,987
Distilleries, Imp	nigration,	Mer	cantile	-	003,1.21	00,001
Marine, &c Licensing Act Miscellaneous	•••	•••	•••	$egin{array}{c} 14,918 \ 792 \ 2,000 \end{array}$	16,395 3,43 0	17,181
				79,371	88,952	98,168
Harbours, Lights, and	d Marine S	surve y	•••	39,819	34,041	45,176
Defences	•••	•••	• • • • •	157,337	175,755	173,278
Post and Telegraphs	:					
Gratuities to Maste		ls		2,176	2,300	3,000
Post and Telegraph	Offices	•••	•••	327,396	339,626	387,678
Mail Service—Inla	nd	•••	•••	112,473	110,000	108,700
Dunlicate Telegran		•••	•••	67,146 14,510	56,500 14,630	36,000 14,630
Duplicate Telegrap Miscellaneous	Oadie	•••	•••	1,626	1,311	2,943
•			•••	525,327	524,367	552,951
Aborigines	•••	•••	•••	10,508	11,036	11,003

EXPENDITURE 1886-7 AND 1887-8, AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE, 1888-9—continued.

	1	Tet Expenditure	·
Heads of Expenditure.	1886-7	1887-8 (Approxi- mate).	1888-9. (Estimated).
Pensions, Compensations, Gratuities, &c.:—	£	£	£
Under Constitution Act Civil Service Act Other Acts Contribution to Police Superannuation Fund Voted Annually Creat to the Heap Potent Lelevan retire	7,305 38,999 35,806 12,000 33,010	7,601 40,000 36,467 9,000 36,474	7,600 40,000 39,367 9,000 27,149
Grant to the Hon. Peter Lalor on retirement from the office of Speaker of the Legislative Assembly	•••	4,000	•••
	127,120	133,542	123,116
Interest :—			
On Loans On Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway	1,261,515	1,374,295	1,456,287
Debentures	9,295	9,360	9,360
On Post Office Savings Banks Deposits	46,233	46,871	55,000
Public Buildings Protection Act	3,035	3,000	3,000
	1,320,078	1,433,526	1,523,647
The Royal Mint	20,000	20,000	20,000
Railway Construction Account	67,029	113,946	100,000
Miscellaneous Services:—			
Transport	1,633	1,700	4,000
Advertising	5,330	5,398	5,000
Exhibitions	16,793	109,000	113,350
Contributions towards New Guinea	, ••• v	9,388	5,000
Contribution towards Imperial Institute		5,922	
Imperial Pensions	393	400	400
Commissions of Inquiry	1,878	3,588 100	3,000 300
Reward for Apprehension of Offenders	$\begin{array}{c} 15 \\ 403 \end{array}$	410	420
Friendly Societies Powder Magazines	$1,\overline{281}$	3,038	1,797
Unforeseen Expenditure	4,668	5,000	5,000
All other	3,078	10,285	17,305
n de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de La companya de la co	35,472	154,229	155,572
Grand Total	6,561,250	7,345,650*	8,532,553

^{*} The final result, according to the Treasurer's Finance Statement since published, is £7,342,416, or if amounts recoupable, less amounts recouped be not included, it is £7,287,151.

APPENDIX C.

LABOUR REPORTS.

(Supplied by the Municipal Authorities in July and August, 1888.)

Town Districts.*

BALLARAT EAST.—Experienced farm labourers would find ready employment at 15s. to 20s. per week, and the demand is likely to continue.

Browns and Scarsdale.—There is no demand for labour of any kind.

CARISBROOK.—No demand for labour of any kind, with the exception of miners.

Collingwood.—The demand for female servants continues.

CRESWICK.—No demand for labour of any kind. Business very dull.

Geelong.—A very good demand for useful female servants.

Hamilton.—Good household female servants is the only class of labour in demand here.

HEATHCOTE.—No demand for labour of any kind at present.

Koroit.—No demand for any kind of labour.

Majorca.—The supply of labour and the demand are about equal,

NORTHCOTE.—There is a brisk demand for tradesmen of all branches of the building trade, also for general labourers, and every prospect of a continuance. There is also a demand for domestic female servants, employment being always easily obtained.

PORTLAND.—There is a good demand for skilled labour, on account of large contracts being let, but no extra labour is required otherwise.

PORT MELBOURNE.—There is a demand for all classes of town labour, and a prospect of an increase in the demand.

RAYWOOD.—Farm labourers have been hard to obtain in this district at harvest time for several seasons past.

RUTHERGLEN.—No demand for labour.

SMYTHESDALE.—There is no demand for labour here.

TALBOT.—There is no demand for any particular class of labour.

WARRIAMBOOL.—The Breakwater and Railway works, besides importing a large number of workmen, have pretty well absorbed the surplus labour. The supply of all kinds of labour is equal to the demand, except female servants. Good female servants would readily find employment at top rates:-Girls, £20 (the lowest), to cooks, £80 (the highest) per annum.

COUNTRY DISTRICTS.†

Avoca.—The labour market is fully supplied.

Ballan.—The supply of labour is equal to the demand except at harvest time, when there is always a scarcity of labour.

BALLARAT.—There is a good demand for farm labourers and female domestic servants.

Bannockburn.—There is no demand for male labour at present, but female servants are in request at following rates:—Cooks, £40; laundresses, £35; housemaids, £30; nursemaids, £25; dairymaids, £35; general servants, £25 to £30; girls, £15 to £20 per annum.

BARRABOOL.—Good industrious farm labourers required, also any number of

female domestic servants.

BOROONDARA.—The labour market appears to be well supplied.

^{*} Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.—The officer supplying the information was the Town Clerk in every

[†] Shires.—The officer supplying the information was the Shire Secretary in every instance.

Bulla.—There is no demand for labour in the district, except at harvest time, when a few extra hands are required.

Bulleen.—A fair demand for good steady working men, to work on farms and

supply road contracts, in spring and summer.

BUNGAREE.—A constant demand for good, steady, experienced farm labourers, and every prospect of a continuance.

Buninyong.—The supply equal to the demand for all kinds of labour.

CAULFIELD.—There is a fairly brisk demand for general servants, the scarcity being a general complaint among householders. Boys, useful, for milking, looking after a pony, and otherwise useful, very much sought after.

Corio.—There is no demand for additional labour, nor any likelihood of a

demand.

Creswick.—Labour of most descriptions is very scarce, especially farm labourers, general servants, and stone-breakers. There is a demand for about 100 farm labourers, 75 stone-breakers, and 100 general servants. The demand is likely to be continuous, as the largest estate in the shire has recently been cut up into farms, the greater part of which is now under cultivation.

DAREBIN.—Beyond the Railway works, there is no demand for any description of

labour.

EUROA.—Female servants are the class that would be most likely to find employment. All other labour is well supplied.

FLINDERS AND KANGERONG.—About 30 good general labourers would find con-

stant and remunerative employment.

GLENELG.—This district, being pastoral, employs very little labour except at this time of year, when sheep-shearing is in full swing. No demand for labour of any other description.

GLENLYON.—Little demand for any kind of labour, except at harvest time,

when a few farm hands are temporarily employed.

Gordon.—There is at certain seasons a demand for farm labourers, but constant employment cannot be relied upon until the various irrigation schemes in progress are in full working order.

Keilor.—There is no probability of an increased demand for labour for some

time to come.

Leigh.—The demand and supply of labour are about equal.

Lexton.—General labourers readily find employment. Female servants difficult to obtain.

LILLYDALE.—Work of all kinds plentiful; the market is well supplied with labourers, being so near the city by rail. Female labour very scarce.

Lowan.—Fair demand for farm labourers, also female general servants.

MAFFRA.—There is a continuous demand for all classes of agricultural and domestic labour, and all that arrives is gradually absorbed; but there is no opening for a large number of any class.

Maldon.—The demand for labour in this mining district is very variable, and much difficulty is frequently experienced in getting suitable workmen. Farmers

complain of a similar difficulty.

Melton.—No special demand for labour of any description. For tradesmen the demand is practically nil, and rates of wages governed by Melbourne rates, whence this description of labour is usually obtained.

Merriang.—Very little demand for any except farm labourers.

METCALFE.—Labourers not required, as persons in district supply demand. Slight demand for general servants, but fluctuates greatly. Farm labourers will be required during months of December, January, and February; wages often rising to 6s. 6d. and 7s. 6d. per day through scarcity.

MOUNT FRANKLIN.—Supply greater than the demand.

Newham.—A good demand for female servants. Plenty of other kinds of labour. Newstead.—Farm labourers, servant girls, and dairymaids could find plenty of employment, being very scarce.

OAKLEIGH.—There is a slight demand for carpenters. A decided demand for

skilled female labour. Good servants difficult to obtain at £1 per week.

OXLEY.—About 50 men, in addition to those now employed, could find steady employment. Those required are men able to do all kinds of farm work, and handy with tools for fencing, &c. Servant girls for ordinary housework and milking

are very scarce, and a considerable number, if obtainable, would be readily employed at from 8s. to 12s. per week.

PHILLIP ISLAND.—The demand for labour is small. Labourers in the district

are fully employed, and a further supply is difficult to obtain.

PORTLAND.—Continuous demand for navvies at the Government Drainage works, Condah Swamp. Piecework.

Preston.—Labour of every description, both male and female, in constant demand.

Pyalong.—Very little labour required; being a pastoral country, the several families do their own work. At times, female servants are slightly in demand.

Rodney.—There is a good demand for general labourers accustomed to road work. Firewood splitters are also in demand at present.

Romsey.—Good English farm labourers could find constant employment at

highest rates (15s. to 18s. per week, and found).

ROSEDALE.—A few road hands could find employment. With the exception of a few grazing stations, the shire consists of small farms, the work of which is carried on by the farmers and their families.

SHEPPARTON.—There is a demand for good steady workmen, although there are many seeking work who are worthless in this district.

South Barwon. — No special demand for any kind of labour, except female domestic servants.

Springfield.—There is a good demand for farm labourers, suitable hands being very scarce. Dairymaids and nursemaids also much inquired for.

STRATHFIELDSAYE.—Road and railway contractors, farmers, and vignerons complain that labour is hard to obtain, and dear when employed. Female servants have a decided objection to stay in the country, and dairymaids and other kinds of female labour are almost impossible to obtain. There is plenty of work in the bush for both males and females.

Swan HILL.—There is always a good demand for a large number of good ploughmen, and farm labourers who understand farm work. Ploughmen can demand 22s. 6d., and farm labourers 20s. per week, and be found.

Tambo.—An extensive field for agricultural and other labour would be opened up by railway extension through this shire to Omeo, Snowy River, and Gelantipy districts.

Towong.—The land within the municipality being devoted principally to stock raising, very little demand exists for skilled labour. The price demanded is paid when there is any special demand for a particular class of labour. When the railway, now in course of construction, is finished, and the district is in direct communication with the metropolis, it is anticipated that increased attention will be given to agriculture. There are no manufactories of any importance within the shire, nor any large centres of population.

WALHALLA.—The demand for tradesmen is very limited. The chief industry is

mining, but the supply is equal to the demand.

Wannon.—The only demand for labour is that of domestic female servants. The district is pastoral and agricultural.

Warrnambool.—There is a scarcity of farm hands and general female servants. Tradesmen are fully employed, but no extra demand.

WHITTLESEA. — A few navvies could find work on the Whittlesea railway. There is no other demand for labour.

WIMMERA.—Farm labourers could find permanent employment at about 15s. per week, and found.

Winchelsea.—No opening for any class of labour.

Wodonga.—No demand for labour within the shire.

WOORAYL.—Good axemen, and men who can "rough it" and are used to heavy work, can readily find employment, but there is no demand for any other description of labour. The principal article sent from this district is timber, and, in addition to two sawmills now at work, others are in the course of erection. Coal prospecting is also being actively prosecuted, with fair hopes of success.

Yarrawonga.—During the months of November, December, and January, the demand for farm labourers is always greater than the supply. This state of affairs applies also to domestic servants, female servants being in demand all the year round.

YEA.—Labourers and servants of all kinds in demand.

APPENDIX D.

TARIFFS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1888.

Note.—The tariffs of Queensland, Western Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand having been entirely revised since the last publication of the *Victorian Year-Book*, are given in full; but those of Victoria, New South Wales, and South Australia, not having been recently altered, do not appear in the present work.

The articles are arranged according to the system of classification described on page 7 of Vol. II.; and the position of any article may be ascertained by reference to the index

at pages 8 to 11 of the same volume.

TARIFF OF QUEENSLAND.

(Corrected to 25th October, 1888.)

IMPORT DUTIES.*

Ä.					e (e	• • •		70		
Order.			Artic	les.	• • • •				ite ()uty	
Ö	••	•			•••		•		ubj	•
				- 4 a				£	s.	d.
8	Gunpowder						per lb.	0	0	u.
	Shot	•••		•••	•••	•••	- · ·	0	0	Ιż
10	Carriage Shafts, Spo	kes Fell	nes. Na	Ves.	Hubs. an	d Bent-	"		•	
	wheel Rims							5 per	ce:	nt.
12	Cement		i		***	•	per barrel	0	2	0
	Doors-Wood		•••			4	each	0	4	o i
	Sashes	144	***		* * * * *	•••	per pair	0	4	0 2
13	Furniture Springs		***	•	•••		· ·	5 per		
14		•••	•••	•••	•••		per lb.	0	0	30
7	0.11	4	•••	****	- 10'0 o		per cwt.	0	2	6a
l	Lead—Red and Whit		•••		• • •		,,	0	3	Oż
	Opium		***		•		per lb.	I	o	0
	Paints (wet and dry)		***	F 0 5			per cwt.	0	3	o i
	Sarsaparilla (see Ord		•••	•••		• • •				
	Soda—Bi-carbonate				• • • •	• • •	,,	0	Ĭ	0
	" Caustic	•••	•••		• • • •		"	0	1	6 i
	"		•••		• • • •		"	0	2	o i
	~~.	•••	•••				7 7	5 per	ce:	at.r
	Spirits-Methylated	(Foreign)					per gallon	0	5	or
1	Sulphur	•	•••	•••		***	ad valorem	5 per	ceı	ıt.
· .	PDS	•••			****		per gallon	0	0	6
15	Alpaca Cloth, with be	order	··••	•		•••	ad valorem	5 per	ce:	at. <i>r</i>
ا د	Flannel-Crimean, in		e		•••		"		"	r
16	Silk Mixtures—Rever	rsible and	l Leva	ntine	of not le	ess than				
2.1	44 inches in width		444			•••	"		,,	7
17	Cotton Piece Goods	Shirting	gs, and	lall	Calicoes,	Prints,		ĺ		
1	Muslins, Sheetings,	and Cott	on Tic	ks	• • •	•••	,,		,,	r
	Linen Piece Goods,	Ducks,	Diaper	s, Ro	ugh Bro	wn and				
	Dressed Hollands,	Cabling.	Sheetir	ng, ar	nd Damas	k Ticks	,,		,,	r
	Moleskin, in the piece		•••	• •••			,,	1	,,	r
1	Union Ticks, in the p						"		,,	r

^{*} Letters placed against the names of articles have the following meanings:—(i) increase; (r) reduction or remission; (n) new duty; (a) other alterations.

Order.		Articles.					1.	ate o	
	Dardy - 1 (1)				G 1: 1		£	8.	d.
19	Boots and Shoes, except Indiarus sizes to be the standard), viz.:	ober Sho	es (pres	sent J	English				
	Men's, No. 6 and upwards		•	•••	T	er doz. pairs	I	2	$\circ a$
	Youths', Nos. 2-5			•••	•••	,,	1	14	oa
	Boys', Nos. 7-1				,,	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	1	12	oa
	Women's, No. 3 and upward		t Lastin	ig an	d Stuff				
	Boots), including Goloshed Girls' Nos. 11-2 (except l	d Boots Lasting	and St	uff .	Boots),	"	0	13	oa
İ	including Goloshed Boots				•••	,,	٥	II	00
	Girls', Nos. 7-10 (excepting		and St	tuff .	Boots),			_	
	including Goloshed Boots	•	•	•••		,,,	0	8	oa
20	Bagging	• • • •	• • • •	•••	•••	ad valorem	5 per		1t. r
	Bunting, in the piece Cordage and Rope	n e	•	•••	•••	per cwt.	0	"8	i
	Twine	•		•••	•••	per lb.			$1\frac{1}{2}i$
	Wool—Bagging	•	•	•••		ad valorem			
	Zanella Cloth, with border		• • •	***		"	JF	"	r T
21	Butter		•	•••	•••	per lb.	0	~	3 i
	Butterine and other similar prod	ducts	•	•••	•••	"	0	0	4 i
	Cheese		•	•••	•••	"	0	0	3 i
	Fish—Pickled or Salted, in cask	(S ,		•••	,•••	per cwt.	0	5	O
	" Dried	•		•••		", "	0	5	0
	" Preserved (not salted)	•	••	pe		eputed lbs.+	0	2	0
	Honey		, ,	•••		per lb.	0	0	3 i
	Meats—Bacon and Hams		•	•••	•••	. 22	0	0	$1\frac{1}{2}i$ $3i$
	Roof (solted)			•••	•••	"	0	0	Ii
	Extract of	. ,	•	pe:	r doz. re	eputed lbs.+	0	4	oa
	" Pork (not including mes			•••	•••	per lb.	0	Ö	2 i
	" " " Mess	•••	•	.,		 . •••	0	0	1a
	" Preserved (not salted)			. pe	r doz. re	eputed lbs.+	0	4	$\circ i$
22	Arrowroot	.,	•	. • • •	, , , • • •	per lb.	0	0	I
	Biscuits		•		•••	"	0	0	2.
	Cakes		•	•••		,,	0	0	2 i
	Chocolate Confectionery	• •	•	•••	,•••	**	0	0	4i
	Confectionery and Succades Flour—Corn	. ••	•	•••	•••	"	0	0	4 i 2n
	Fruits—Dried		•	•••		"	0	0	2
1	Bottled or in ting or ign	rs		per (doz. rep	uted pints†	0	I	$\overline{6}i$
	" Pulp, and Fruit prepare			T	•••	per cwt.	0	5	$\circ a$
}	Grain and Pulse—Barley		•		•••	per bushel	. 0	ó	9i
	", " Malting		• ;	•••	•••) ,	0	1	6 i
٠. ا	,, Beans and Pe	as	•	•••	•••	"	0	1	0i
	" Maize …		•	•••		77	0	0	8 i
	" Malt	6'*	•	•••	•••	>>	0	3	0i
	" Oats	• ••	•	•••	•••	"	0	0	8 i
	", Pearl Barley	••	•	•••		per lb.	0	0	Ιį
	Peas (split) Rice	••	• .	•••	•••	"	0	0	ı i ı i
•	Jams and Jellics		•	no	· doz re	puted lbs.†	0	2	o i
	valle and other		,	her	. uoz. it	Parea mail		~	Ji

^{*} Letters placed against the names of articles have the following meanings:—(i) increase; (r) reduction or remission; (n) new duty; (a) other alterations.

† And in the same proportion for larger or smaller contents.

Order.			Articles.	. d :				ete o u ty ,	
• .							£	s,	d.
22	Macaroni				400	per lb.	0	0	2 i
	Maize-meal		***			-	o	0	$\frac{1}{2}i$
	Maizena		•••			"	ō	0	$\frac{1}{2}i$
	Nuts (except Cocoanuts)		•))	0	0	$\frac{3}{3}i$
4,	Oatmeal		•••		•••	per cwt.	0	4	0i
1	Onions					per ton	·I	0	$\circ i$
	Peel (dry and drained)	***				per lb.	0	0	2 <i>a</i>
	Potatoes	• • •				per ton		15	$\circ i$
A.	Sago	•••		***		per lb.	o	-) 	I
	Sugar—Raw					per cwt.	0	5	0
	" Refined	F 6 1	,,,,	· · · · · ·		7	ō	6	8
1.0	" Molasses	***		***		"	0	5	$\circ i$
1.5	" Glucose					77) 10	0
\$ 2	Tapioca			***	•••	per lb.	. 0	0	ī
1	Vermicelli	***				P 02 2.5	0	0	2 i
23	l .	reputed	l quart or	for 12 re	eputed	pint bottles	o.	I	0
	in wood		4	•••	P aroa	1	o	0	9
5-1-6	Chicory				***	per lb.	Ö	0	6i
2. J. 3	,, Root (kiln dried)			***		P = 2.5.	0	0	3a
ξ,	Cider and Perry, in bottle	for 6 r	eputed at	or for 12	repute	ed pt. bottles	0	I	0
id:	" " in wood		op and a qu	*****	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	per gallon	0	0	9
	Cocoa and Chocolate				111	per lb.	0	0	4 i
*: -	Coffee, roasted					- 1	0	0	6
	", raw	•••	•••			"	o	0	4
11.1	Cordials		•••		•••	per gallon		12	$\circ a$
3	Ginger, preserved and dried	1	21	•••	•••	per lb.	0		4 i
J 9	Hops		***		•••	- · ·	0	0	$\dot{6}i$
4,31	Milk, condensed					r reputed lb.	0	0	2 <i>a</i>
1	Mustard			•••		per lb.	0	0	3 i
1, 3	Pepper	1 3 7		••••	•••	-	0	0	3i
'Ñ	Pickles	1 11.		per do		uted pints†	o	I	6i
. 1	Saltpetre			Por do.	JOH LOP	per cwt.	0	4	Ó
30	Sarsaparilla and Bitters, if	contain	ing not m	ore than	25 per	por ee.		Τ.	
	Suipapailita alia Biolois, 12		f proof sp			per gallon	0	6	$\circ i$
(4)	if.		ning more			F - 8	_	-	- •
	" "		f proof sp		, P 0-	1.	0	12	$\circ i$
3-5	Sauces	J	- L-cor ob		zen ren	uted pints+	0	1	6i
	Spices	•••		Por do	P	per lb.	0	ō	3
3.0	Spirits‡—Brandy	*** ** <u>*</u>		•••		per gallon	0	-	0
x	Canava	•••	***			•	0		0
	Methylated (see	Order 1	4).			"	•		-
14	Old Tom	CIUCI I	-J·	,	» = =			12	0
	"Rum (foreign)	•••	•••				0		0
	Whicky	. •••	• • •			"	0		0
10	Parfumed	•••		•••	•	. "	I	0	$\circ i$
	"All other	•••	• • •		•••	"	_	12	0
	Tea		• • •	, .		per'lb.	0	0	6
; , . l	Tobacco—Manufactured	•••	• • • • •		• • •	- .	6	3	$\circ i$
	Tonaccomanuacoured	•••	•••	•••	•••	5 7		3	J 0

^{*} Letters placed against the names of articles have the following meanings:—(i) increase; (r) reduction

or remission; (n) new duty; (a) other alterations.

And in the same proportion for larger or smaller contents.

Spirits in case.—Reputed contents of two, three, or four gallons shall be charged on and after the first day of March, 1889, as follows:—Two gallons and under, as two gallons; and not exceeding three, as three gallons; over three and not exceeding four, as four gallons.

Order.	·	Artio	cles.					ate o	
		e ta		en viene en en en en en en en en en en en en			£	8.	d.
23	Tobacco—Unmanufactured	***	•••	•••		per lb.	0	I	6 r
	" Cigars	,	, , ,	•••		. 12	0	6	0i
	" Cigarettes, includ	ing wra	ppers	***		"	. 0	6	$\circ i$
	" Snuff			•••	575	"	. 0	5	$\circ i$
	Vinegar, in bottle in wood	•••	2 ** *	, , •••		per gallon	0	I	0
	Wine—Sparkling	. • • •	* 5 7			. 22	0	0	9.
	Othor	4.6		•••	***	77	0	10	0 i
24	Candles	•••	* * * ** * * *	***	5 m f	per lb.	0	6	0
24	Flock	***		• • .e.	• • • • •	ad valorem	0	0	2
	Glue					per lb.	5 pe		
*.,	Leather not otherwise enum	orotod	· · • • •	•••	•••	per 10.	0	0	2
	Soap	crateu	. * * *		1 .	per cwt.	0	0	4 i
	Stearine	, •••	***	. •••	,	per ewt.	0	10	71
	Tallow	•••	•••	•••	•••	-	0	0	$1\frac{1}{2}$ $1\frac{1}{2}$
25	Blue		, . •••	•••		22	0	0	1 <u>7</u> 2 i
23	Bran and Pollard		***	•••	•••	per bushel	0	0	4 i
	Chaff		• • •	•••		per busher		15	0i
	Cork		•••	•••	•••	ad valorem	5 pe		
	Elastic	***		•••	•••		3 PC		40.1
,	Hay		•••	•••	***	per ton		15	$\circ i$
	Linseed				E-918	ad valorem			
1	Paper—Bags, not printed	• • • •	•••	•••	3.00	per cwt.	2 PC	5	oa
	nrinted			***	:**	-	0	7	6a
	Writing out	411	•••			per lb.	0	0	201
	not otherwise enum	erated					5 pe	_	
	Resin				•••	per cwt.	0	 I	oa
,	Seed—Castor-oil					ad valorem	5 pe	-	
	Starch	,				per lb.	0	- 0	I
	Timber—Ash, in plank	.,,			•••	ad valorem			
	American Oak for	staves	***				J P		r
1	*Dressed and Sa		a scan	ling under	. 06	. 22.		"	•
	square inches	***	•••			super. feet	0	3	$\circ i$
	Undressed of a se					20-P02- 2000		3	
	over	•••	, y	• • •	•••	••	0	I	6 i
	Logs	•••		• • •	•••	"	0	I	6 i
26	Oil—Castor, in bottle		•••	per doze	n rer	outed pints‡	0	2	oi
7.	in hulk	•••		#		per gallon	0	I	o i
ļ	Chinese in hulk	•••		•••		T 0	0	I	o i
	Cod Liver in bottle	•••	• • •	per dozei	ı ren	uted pinst‡	0	2	oi
	in bulk	***		* ***		per gallon	0	I	$\circ i$
	" Colza in bulk	•••	•••	•••	•••	27	0	I	$\circ i$
	" Linseed and other vege		n bulk	•••		27 27	0	I	oi
5	" Mineral, and all other			se enumer	ated				
	" (except perfumed oi		•••		•••	,,,	0	0	6
	" Neatsfoot, in bulk	•••	•••	•••	•••))))	0	I	$\circ i$
*	" Salad, in bottle	•••	•••	per doze	n rer	outed pints‡	0	2	$\circ i$
28,	Coal	•••	***	•••	100	per ton	0	2	οi
29	Whiting	•••	***	•••	.73.17 •••	"	0	7	6a
-							1	•	

^{*} Letters placed against the names of articles have the following meanings; (i) increase; (r) reduction or remission; (n) new duty; (a) other alterations.

† The duty on timber to be estimated as of a thickness of one inch and to be in proportion for any greater thickness. Any thickness under one inch to be reckoned as one inch.

[‡] And in the same proportion for larger or smaller contents.

For the position of any article, see Index, pp. 8 to 11, Vol. II.

Order.							eren de la composition della composition della composition della composition della composition della composition della composition della composition della composition della composition della composition della composition della composition della composition della composition della composition della composition della composition della composition della composition della c		ate o	
31	Jewellery	•••					ad valorem	£	s.	
,	Plate-Gold and Si			•••	•••	•••		231		i
32	Iron Castings, for castings		purposes	and	malleable		per cwt.	0	"3	o i
	Iron—Corrugated	•••			•••	•••	27	0	2	0
	" Galvanized	400	***		•••	•••	,,	0	2	0
<i>.</i> -	" Tanks	•••	***	***	•••	•••	each	0	8	0
·	" Wire	•••	•••	•••	•••		per cwt.	0	2	0
1	Lead-Pig, Piping,	and Shee	t	•••	•••	•••	,,	0	2	on
	Nails	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	>7	0	3	o i

DUTIES ON UNSPECIFIED ARTICLES.

Upon all Goods, Wares, and Merchandise imported into
Queensland other than those mentioned in the foregoing
schedule or in the following List of Exemptions ... ad valorem 15 per cent.2

Exemptions.

Order.	Articles.	Order.	Articles.
1	Books—Printed, except for advertis- ing purposes Newspapers—Printed	9	Machinery—Sewing Machines ,, Freezing Machines, not including Engine-
3.	Charts r Globes r Maps r		power ,, Planing machines and machines for Joinery,
6	Machinery for Telegraphic purposes r		Hot-air Machinery for
8	Dynamite, Gelatine Dynamite, Litho- fracteur, Blasting Powder, Fuse, Detonators, and other Explosives, except Gunpowder		Drying Timber y- draulic Hat-m ulds, Knitting M nines, Printing Machines
9 ,	Boiler Plates Boiler Tubes Cream Separators		and Presses, but not the motive power (if any) for same r
	Fire Engines Machinery for Carding Spinning, Weaving, and Finishing the manufacture of Fibrous Material and		Patent Porcelain or Steel Roller for Flour Mills r Tools, viz.:— Adzes
	Cards for such Machinery ,, Dry Air, for Refriger- ating without Engine used in the manufacture	.*	Anvils Augers, Screw and Shell and Auger Bits Awls, Awl Pads, and Hafts
e i	of Paper and Felting ,, Engines—Gas		Axes, Hatches, and Tomahawks Bevels and Blowpipes
	" " Portable " Traction and Steam Ploughs		Braces and Bits, and Breast Drills Bruzzes for Wheelwrights Bung-borers
	" Centrifugals—Multiple Effets		Brushes—Patent Roller, for Block- making

^{*} Letters placed against the names of articles have the following meanings:—(i) increase; (r) reduction or remission; (n) new duty; (a) other alterations.

Exemptions—continued.

	For the position of any article	see III	dex, pp. 8 to 11, vol. 11.
order.	Articles.	Order,	Articles.
9	Tools, viz.—continued:—	14	Dye r
9	Chisels and Gouges		Ink—Printing r
	Choppers and Cleavers—Butchers'		Ink and Colours—Lithographic r
	Compasses—Dividers	1.	Manure—Guano
	Carpenters' and		Matches—Safety r
	Coopers'		Soda—Ash r
		ļ	1
	Diamonds—Glaziers'	17	Cloth for Bookbinders r
	Files and Rasps	18	Buckles of every description r
	Forks—Digging, Hay, and Stable		Buttons, Braids, Tapes, Waddings,
	Grindery Tools—Edge-planes, Kit,		Pins, Needles, and such minor
	Peg, Shaves, and Welt-trimmers		articles required in the making up
	Hoes—Garden and Plantation		of Apparel, Boots, Shoes, Hats,
	Knives—Butchers', Hay, Pruning,		Caps, Saddlery, Upholstery, Car-
	Putty, Saddlers', Shoemakers',		riage and other Vehicles, Um-
	and Cane		brellas, Parasols, and Sunshades,
	Needles of all sorts		as may be enumerated in any
	Palms—Leather		order of the Treasurer, and pub-
	Planes and Plane-irons	1.2	lished in the Government Gazette r
	Rules, Tapes, and Chains (measur-	·	Hatmakers' Materials, viz., Felt
	ing)		Hoods, Shellac, Galloons, Spale
	Saws of all kinds, but not the		Boards for Hat Boxes
	machinery (if any) connected	1	Staymakers' Binding, Eylet-holes,
	therewith	į	Corset-fasteners, Jean, Lasting,
	Scissors and Scrapers (ship)		and Cotell
	Scythes and Scythe-handles	1	Tailors' Trimmings, viz., French
	Shears—Garden, Hedge, Sheep,		Canvas, Buckram, Wadding, Pad-
*	Tailors', and Tinmen's]	ding, Silk Worsted, and Cotton
,	Shovels—Iron or Wood		Bindings and Braids, and Stay-
*	Sickles and Spades	l	binding r
•	Spokeshaves, Shaves, and Spoke		Umbrella-makers' Materials, viz.,
	Trimmers		Sticks, Runners, Notches, Caps,
	Squares		Ferrules, Cups, Ribs, Stretchers,
	Squeezers (cork)		Tips, and Rings, for use in the
	Steels—Butchers'		making of Umbrellas, Parasols,
	Stocks and Dies, and taps for same		and Sunshades r
	Saddlers' Tools, viz., Rein	19	Plaits-Straw, Palm-leaf, and
	Rounders, Claw, Carving, French	- 9	Tuscan
•	Edge, Patent Leather Tools,	22	Cocoanuts
	Wheels, and Rosette Cutters		Flour
٠,	Trowels		Fruit—Green (in cases)
	Vyces and Patent Saw Vyces r	·	Grain—Wheat
10	Carriage and Cartmakers' Materials,	23	Salt
	viz., Spring Steel, Brass Hinges,	24	Leather—Patent, Enamelled, Kid,
	Bolts and Nuts, Tacks, Tire	7-	Hogskins, Levant, Mo-
	Bolts, Shackle-holders, Rubber	1	rocco, and Imitations
	Cloth, and American Cloth r		thereof r
	Saddle Trees	'	for Bookbinders r
	- 1	2	D. J. Time Children Hand
	Saddlers' Ironmongery, such as	25	
	Hames and Mounts for Harness,		$egin{array}{ccccc} { m Canes} & r & r & r & r & r & r & r & r & r & $
	Straining, Surcingle Brace, Girth	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Flore—Cocoanut
**	and Roller Webs, Collar Check,	1	1/
	Saddle Serge r	<u> </u>	Hemp

^{*} Letters placed against the names of articles have the following meanings:—(i) increase); (r) reduction or remission; (n) new duty; (a) other alterations.

Exemptions—continued.

For the position of any article, see Index, pp. 8 to 11, Vol. II.

Order.	Articles.	Order.	Articles.
29 31 32	Millboard, Pasteboard, and Strawboard Paper—Hand-made or Machinemade, Book or Writing, of sizes not less than the size known as "Demy" when in original wrappers, and with uncut edges, as it leaves the mill Phormium tenax Rattans Rattans Rattans Rocrews—Wood Willows Lithographic Stones Gold—Unmanufactured Specie—Gold, Silver, and Bronze Silver—Unmanufactured Copper—Sheet, Plain Diving Pumps and Dresses Iron—Bar Hoop Ore Pig Rod, from that the size known as Tron, rolled Iron joists up to ro inches by 5 inches Scrap Scrap Sheet—plain (not including galvanized) Malleable Iron and Copper Piping r Metal—Fittings for Portmanteaus, Travelling Bags, and Leggings Frames for Bags and Satchels Muntz Quicksilver Screws—Bench, Brass, Coach, Galvanized Hand and Table r Steel—Unwrought, Sheet, Bar, Angle, and T Rails	32 33 34 35	Tin—Plates Tubing for Artesian Wells Type Zinc Animals, alive Bulbs—Garden Seeds—Garden Shrubs Trees Outside Packages, in which goods are ordinarily imported, and which are of no commercial value except as covering for goods Specimens of Natural History Articles and materials (as may from time to time be specified by the Treasurer) which are suited only for, and are to be used and applied solely in, the fabrication of goods within the colony. All decisions of the Treasurer in reference to articles so admitted free to be pub- lished from time to time in the Government Gazette Curiosities (antique) Naval and Military Stores, imported for the service of the Colonial Governments, or for the use of Her Majesty's Land or Sea Forces Passengers' Cabin Furniture and Baggage, and Passengers' Personal Effects (not including vehicles, musical instruments, glassware, chinaware, silver and gold plate and plated goods, and furniture other than cabin furniture), which are imported with and by passen- gers bonâ fide for their own per- sonal use, and not imported for the purpose of sale
Non	y, control of Every	tiona	subject to duty under pravious Customs Duties

Note.—Goods included in the above List of Exemptions, subject to duty under previous Customs Duties Acts, are liable to duty at the rates levied thereon under such Acts until 31st December, 1888, after which date they will be admitted duty free.

EXPORT DUTY.	£	8.	d.
Order 25.—Timber—Cedar, in the log per 100 sup. ft.	0	2	0
EXCISE.			
Order 23.—Spirits—Methylated, Colonial per gallon	0	2	0
" " " Rum, " "	0	10	0

Letters placed against the names of articles have the following meanings:—(i) increase; (r) reduction or remission; (n) new duty; (a) other alterations.

TARIFF OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

(Came into force on 6th January, 1888.)

IMPORT DUTIES.*

Order.		Article	es.				Rate o Duty.	
						· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	£ s.	<u>d</u> .
8	Powder—Blasting		•••	•••	•••	per lb.	0 0	ı i
	" Gun and Sporting	•••	•••	•••	• • •	• , ,	0 0	4
,	Shot	•••	•••	•••	•••	per cwt.	0 5	ò
9	Boilers—Land and Marine	•••	•••	•••	a	d valorem	5 per ce	nt.
	Boiler Tubes	•••	•••	•••	•••	"	"	r
	Diving Apparatus	• • •	. • • •	•••	•••	27))	7
	Forges, Anvils, and Bellows	•••		•••	•••	79	. 99	
	Grindery—Shoemakers	•••	•••	•••	•••)	29	T
	Hose—Canvas, Indiarubber,			•••	•••	9 7	29	
	Machinery (Agricultural),							
	Scarifiers, Rollers, Horse I							
	nowing, Threshing, and Mo							
	Sowing Seed by horse-pow			Boards, P	lough			
	Shares, Horse-powers, and		tters	***	•••	"	29	•
	Machinery for Separating C		•••	•••	•••	,, '	"	
	" for Flour Mills		•••	•••	•••	? ?	79	
	Smelting Material and Plant	•••	•••	•••	•••	**	27	T
	Steam-engines, and parts of	•••	•••			"	27	
	Weighbridges	•••	•••	•••	•••	"	,,	
10	Carriages, Carts, and Waggo	ns	•••	•••	•••	99	20 per cr	it. z
1	Harness and Saddlery		•••	•••	• • •	"	79	ı
	", Mountings and Furn	aiture	•••			? ?	5 per ce	at.r
	Housings, Saddlers'		•••	•••	* ***	,,,	"	T
II	Anchors	•••	•••	***	•••	"	, ,,	7
	Blocks	• • •	•••	•••	•••	99	, ,,	r
	Boats	•••	•••	•••	•••	22	20 per ci	
	Cables and Chains	•••	•••	ě••	•••	"	5 per ce	ць.7
	Spars	 	•••	•••	•••	22	"	<i>T</i>
	Work for Patent Slips and I	JOCKS	. •••	•••	•••	non hommol	"	<i>, r</i>
12	Cement	 	•••	. • • •		per barrel	0 2	nt :
	Doors, Windows, Sashes, and	ı Frames	•••	,•••	••• દ	d valorem	20 per c	7.0 II
_	Mantelpieces	•••	***	derej e	. •••	>>	r nor co	u ntæ
13	Earth Closets	***	•••	***	***	"	5 per ce 20 per c	nt:
	Furniture	•••		•••	• • • •	. 22	5 per c	
14	Disinfectants	***	•••	•••	•••	per cwt.	0 2	О Спи
	Soda—Crystal	ona mond	 Lorod	unfit for h	···	per cwu.	0 2	U
	Spirits—Methylated, and oth	iers renc		TITTLE FOL D	шшан	per gallon	OI	$\circ i$
	consumption	riola for	•••		•••	ad valorem	1	
	Wool-scouring, Patent Mater	11919 TOL	•••		•••	per doz.	o o	6
20	Bags and Sacks—Bran Corn and I	Florin	***	•••	•••	-	1	6 <i>r</i>
	_	e iour	•••	•••	•••	"	0 0	6
	" Gunny " Ore	•••		66.	•••	"	0 0	3 <i>r</i>
	, Wool Bale	•••	•••	•••	•••	$\stackrel{"}{\operatorname{each}}$	0 0	3' 4
,	l ~ "	D	•••	•••	• • •	ad valorem	5 per ce	
	Canvas	•••	***	6.0	***	TA A WINTER	2 her ce	AL U./

^{*} Letters placed against the names of articles have the following meanings:—(i) increase; (r) reduction or remission; (n) new duty; (a) other alterations.

2		1
Order.	Article.	Rate of Duty.
		£ s. d.
20	Cordage, Rope, and Twine ad valorem	5 per cent.
	Engine Packing ,,	,,
j	Felt—Sheathing ,,	,,
	Hose—Canvas, Indiarubber, and Leather ,,	,,
21	Bacon, smoked or dried, and in pickle or brine, Hams, and	
	Tongues per lb.	0 0 3
	Beef and Pork, in pickle or brine, and Fresh Meat ,,	001
	Butter, Butterine, and like substances ,,	0 0 2
	Cheese ,,	0 0 3
	Lard ,,	0 0 2
.22	Arrowroot "	0 0 10
	Biscuits ,,	0 0 11
	Confectionery ,,	0 0 4
	Dates ,,	0 0 1
	Flour per ton (2,000 lbs.	0 0 1
	Fruit, dried per lb.	0 0 3
	Grain and Pulse—Barley per bushel (50 lbs.)	
	" Maize and Gram ,, (60 lbs.)	
	Malt	0 2 0
	Oats (40 lbs)	4
1.	" Wheat	
	Oatmeal per ton	1 10 0
	Onions	1 0 0
	Pool Candied	0 0 30
	Detetees	1 0 0
	Pigo Por owt	0 2 0
	Came Taniage and Coun Flows	0 0 1
	Sugar, Molasses, Treacle, and Golden Syrup per cwt.	0 4 0
	A spected and Minoral Waters	, .
23	Door Cidon and Donny	1 -
		0 1 0
	Cocoa, Chocolate, Preparations of Cocoa and Chocolate, Chicory, Coffee (roast or ground) per lb.	
		0 0 3
	Coffee (raw) ,,	0 0 2
	1	20 per ent.
	Ginger per lb.	0 0 3
	Hops ,,	0 0 4
	Oils, Mineral, and Turpentine per gallon	
	Pepper per lb.	0 0 3
		20 per ent.
	Salt (except Rock) per ton	100
	Spices per lb.	0 0 3
	Spirits, Cordials, or Strong Waters (not being perfumed, or	
,	Medicinal Spirits to be used as medicine or perfumery	
	only), for each and every imperial gallon of such Spirits,	
	Cordials, or Strong Waters of any strength not exceeding	
	the strength of proof by Sykes' Hydrometer, and so in	
	proportion for any greater strength than the strength of	
. 7	proof, or any quantity greater or less than a gallon per gallon	0 15 0
	Spirits of Wine (not being for medicinal purposes)	100
	Tea per lb.	0 0 4
	Makana (manufactioned)	0 3 0
	(unmanufactured)	OIO
	" (unmanutactureu) "	

^{*} Letters placed against the names of articles have the following meanings:—(i) increase; (r) reduction or remission; (n) new duty; (a) other alterations.

Order.	Articles.		Rate of Duty.
			£ s. d.
23	Tobacco (for sheep wash)	per lb.	0 0 3
	Cigars, Cigarettes, and Snuff	,,,	0 5 0
	Vinegar p	er gallon	0 0 6
	Wine (sparkling)	,,,	0 7 6
24	" (except sparkling)	per lb.	0 5 0 2 1
24			5 per cent. r
	" Kid Skins, Mock Kid Skins, Patent Leather,	4 Valoreni	5 per cent.
*	Levant Leather, Morocco Leather, Seal Skins,	4.4	
	French Calf Skins, Roan and Satin Hides	• ,,	,, r
		per cwt.	0 3 0 2
			20 per cnt. i
25		per ton	$I \circ \circ i$
	Hay and Chaff	,,,	$I \circ \circ i$
	Oakum a	d valorem	5 per cent.
	Resin	"	,, <i>T</i>
	Staves and Hoops for Casks	"	"
	Timber (worked), Architraves, Boards (planed, tongued, or	"	>>
	grooved), Laths, Mouldings, Palings, and Skirtings	,	20 per cnt. i
26	Oil, Fish, and Vegetable (except Salad in bottles) r	er gallon	0 0 6
27	Machinery for Crushing Quartz a	d valorem	
•	Wire Cloth for Quartz Crushing Machinery	"	"
29	Bottles (empty)	"	" r
	Filters	,,	" r
	Millstones	"	"
	Marble and Stone (wrought)	??	20 per $cnt.i$
3 I	Jewellery, Electro, Nickel, and other Plated, and Precious	•	
' a-a-	Stones	"	5 per cent. r
32	Common Dod	? ?	~
	Sheet	"	,,
	Wire	,22	,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,
	77	per cwt.	0 1 0
	" Sheet, Galvanized, Corrugated	per ton	2 0 0
	Water and Gas Pipes a a	d valorem	5 per cent.
	" Wire—Standards and Staples for Fencing …	per ton	0 10 01
		d valorem	5 per cent.
	" " Bottling	22	,, 1
	", ", Rope (galvanized)	??	,, 1
-		per cwt.	0 2 6
i	Solder	d välorem	o 10 00 5 per cent.
	Tin—Block, Plate, and Foil a a a	d valorem	20 per cent.
	Tine Chest and Dlain	"	5 per cent.
33	Cattle—Horned (for slaughter)	each	1 10 0%
33	Horses	"	I 0 07
•	Sheep (for slaughter)	77 77	0 2 67
	Pigs	" "	0 4 01
35		d vålorem	5 per cent.
٠,	Printing Presses and Type	,,	,,
*	A Company of the Comp		

^{*} Letters placed against the names of articles have the following meanings:—(i) increase; (r) reduction or remission; (n) new duty; (a) other alterations.

For the position of any article, see Index, pp. 8 to 11, Vol. II.

DUTIES ON UNSPECIFIED ARTICLES.

On all Goods, Wares, Articles of Merchandise, or things imported into this colony, and not included in the foregoing Schedule, or in the following list of Exemptions, ad valorem, 12½ per cent.

Exemptions.

Order.	Articles.	Order.	Articles.
1 2 7 9 14 23 24 25 26 27 28	Books, printed, not being Account, including Music and Charts Band Instruments for Volunteer Force Bells, Musical Intruments, and parts of, for places of Worship Surgical, Scientific, and Optical Instruments Fire Engines Immigrants' Tools and Implements of Trade, not exceeding £10 in value per immigrant Ice Soda—Ash and Nitrate of Potash Sulphur Rock Salt Bones and other Manures, including all Fertilizers and Substances to be used in the preparation of Artificial Manures Hides—Raw Paraffine Wax, Paraffine, Scale, and Stearine Paper for Printing purposes Cod Oil in bulk Machinery for boring for Water, Coal, and other Minerals Coal, Coke, and Patent Fuel	32 33 34 35 36	Iron and Steel—Unworked, Bar, Sheet, Rod, Plate, and Hoop r Iron—Pig r, Galvanized Sheet, Plain r Metal Sheathing Rails and Fastenings for Railways and Tramways Animals—Live (except Horses, Horned Cattle, Pigs, and Sheep, except as named in the first Schedule) Plants and Bulbs Seeds Outside packages in which goods are ordinarily imported, and which are of no commercial value, except as covering for goods Personal Baggage, not including vehicles, glassware, silver and gold plate, and plated goods, and furniture other than cabin furniture, which is imported with and by passengers, immigrants, and travellers bonâ fide for their own personal use, and not imported for the purpose of sale Provisions or Stores, Military or Naval, required for Her Majesty's Service
29 29	Colored Glass for Church Windows Stones imported by Municipalities for Flagging Specie—Bullion and Coin		Uniforms and Appointments, Military, Naval, and Civil, imported by officers stationed in the colony for their own purpose

^{*} Letters placed against the names of articles have the following meanings:—(i) increase; (r) reduction or remission; (n) new duty; (a) other alterations.

EXPORT DUTIES.

Order.			Articles.					Rate of Duty.		
								£	s.	\overline{d} .
14	Guano	•••		•••	•••	Royalt	y per ton	0	10	0
	Pearl Shells—Live	•••	•••	• • •	•••	•••	per ton	4	0	0
. d	Dood		•••	• • •	• • • •	•••	,,	1	0	0
25	Sandalwood	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	"	0	5	0

TARIFF OF TASMANIA.

(Corrected to 30th September, 1888.)

IMPORT DUTIES.*

	rot the position of any article, see index, pp. 8 to 1		44.	
Order.	Articles.		-	Rate of Duty.
				£ s. d.
1	Account Books, Stationery, Envelopes, Playing Cards,		•	
	Writing Paper of every description not otherwise of merated	enu-	- d l	1
	Slate Pencils	•••	ad valorem	12½ per cnt.
2	II ama anima ad	***	79	"
2	Musical Instruments of every description :	• • • •	"))	,,
	Organs and Cabinet Organs†	• • •	>>	, , ,,
	Pianofortes	•••	"	"
3	Photographs†		99	"
3	Pictures of every description †	***	7)	77
	Statuary	0,0.6	<i>5</i> 7	,,,
	Mouldings made of Wood+	•••	"	20 per cent.
4	Pipes, Clay	•••	.,22	12½ per cnt.
_ ـ	Cricketing Materials	•••	> 7	[
5	Torra	•••	??	, ,,
	Fireworks	•••	"	"
6	Clocks of every description	,	"	21
•	Compasses—Ships'	44.	79	"
	Instruments—Scientific, Optical, and Surgical	•••	"	"
	Watches of around description	•••	99	20 per cent.
8	Cartridges	•••	" ""	12½ per cnt.
0	Guns, Fowling Pieces, and Pistols		99	
	Gunpowder for blasting purposes	•••	per lb.	0 ° 0 I
1	Sporting	•••	-	0 0 6
	(FFF)	***	??	001
i	Shot	•••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	0 0 I
9	Agricultural Tools, Implements, and Machinery, not of	ther-	>>	
9	wise enumerated		ad valorem	5 per cent.
	Boilers—Cast Iron		"	12½ per ent.
	Packages containing less than 28lbs. to pay duty	as if	77	
	weighing 28lbs.			
	Chaffcutters not otherwise enumerated		>> .	,,
	Crucibles	***	2)	,,
	Cutlery of every description (except Sheepshears)		27 - 27	***
:	Horse Hoes		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	5 per eent.
	Mops—Woollen and Cotton		>>	12½ per ent.
	Rakes	• • •	"	5 per cent.
10	Bath Chairs	• • •	, ,,, ,,,	121 per ent.
•	Carriages on two Wheels and Springs, intended to be di	rawn	,,	1 21
	by cattle on ordinary roads	•••	each	6 0 0
	on four Wheels and Springs intended to			
	drawn by cattle on ordinary roads	•••	"	12 0 0
	Halters		ad valorem	12½ per ent.
	Saddlery and Harness of every description		> 7	,,
-	Whips and Whipthongs	•••	22	"
11	Boats and Boat Oars	•••	"	"
	Cables—Chain	•••	"	>>
į.		,		1

^{*} The principal alterations recently made in the Tariff of this Colony were the increase of the 10 per cent. ad valorem duties to 12½ per cent.
† See also list of Exemptions.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.
		£ s. d.
II	Lamps—Ships' Signal ad valorum	12½ per cnt.
	Binnacle ,	"
	Ships' Sheaves, Blocks, Deadeyes, Rings, Thimbles,	
,	Shackles, Dead Lights, Anchors, Chains, Cables, Signal and	
	Binnacle Lamps, Compasses, and Galvanized Wire Rope	,,
12	Architraves made of Wood ,,	20per cent.
	Bricks—Building "	12½ per cnt.
	, Fire per cwt.	,,
		0 0 9
		20 per cent.
	Gilt Mouldings made of Wood for Picture Frames ,, Sashes made of Wood	122 per cnt.
	1	20 per cent.
	Sash-weights per lb.	0 1 6
	Skirtings ad valorem	
	Slates—Roofing ,, Blinds—Venetian	12½ per cnt.
		"
13	Furniture, manufactured of Wood ,,	"
	Lamps of all kinds, including Chandeliers and Gasaliers ,, Workboxes and Desks	"
	,	,,
14		0 0 4
	Alkali—Soda, Carbonate of ,,	001
	,, ,, Crystals ,, Cream of Tartar ad valorem	0 0 0
	Cream of Tartar ad valorem Drugs, Druggists' and Apothecaries' Wares and Chemicals	122 per cm.
	of every description, not otherwise charged or otherwise	
	exempted from duty ,,	
a. + 1 - 1	Lampblack per lb.	0 0 0
	Tool Dod	0 0 0
	White	
	languaga ang taong kanananan ang kananan ang kananan ang kananan ang kananan ang kananan ang kananan ang kanan	
	Matches—Lucifer per cubic 1000	i
	l	5 -
	17.	
		1 0 0
	District of amount description	0 0 0
	Spirits—Methylated and other unfit for human consump-	
	1 7	0 3 0
	And so in proportion for any quantity not less than	
*	one-sixth of a gallon	
¥ 1	Spirits of Tar	0 0 6
	Sulphur ad valorem	121 per ent
	mor callon	o i o
	Warnish and Dolish of all kinds	0 1 6
	Blankets ad valorem	1
15	G and a description	
		25
	Flock—Woollen ,, Rugs—Hearth, of every description ,,	72
3	Woollen	29
		,
	Tweeds of every description	- 99
	Cloth of every description not otherwise enumerated	
	FIVENDITE OF THE OF COLUMN AND TABLE AND TABLE OF THE STATE OF THE STA	4
5	enumerated	

Order.	:			Articles.		٧,		•		e of ity.
									£	s. d.
16	Silks, Satins, a Silk—Unmanu		•	•	_	ion	•••	ad valorem	12½ pe	e r cnt
	Flock—Cotton				•••	• • • •	•••	? ?	")
17	Forfar and Gra		••• ດອ		•••	•••		99	")
	Manufactures				W001	not oth	orwide.	>>	")
	enumerated				v 001,	пог оп	iei mise	22	")
	Rugs—Cotton				·•••	•••	•••			
	Wadding				•••	***	• •••	9 7	"	1
18	Drapery of e					rwise e	nume-	>)	,,	,
	rated		,		•••	•••	•••	??	,,	,
	Haberdashery				•••	•••	•••	2)	,,	ı
19	Apparel of all					•••	•••	***	,,	,
	Boots, Shoes, a	na Golosi	nes	• • • •	•••	•••	• • • • • •	>>	"	,
,	Feathers of eve					•••))	,,	,
	Furs of every					41	01	"	"	,
	Gloves—Kid o	revery	aescripu	on, an		otner	Gloves		1	
	manufactui					•••	•••) ;) ,	, '
	Hats and Caps				•••	•••	~***	" "	2:	,
	Hosiery of eve		_			•••	•••	? ?) 9:	,
	Millinery of al	i kinas	•••		•••	• • •	• • • •	"	9:	,
	Umbrellas	C 4	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	TT	т		α	"	,	7
20	Bagging, man		1 from	нетр	, Ju	te, and	Grey	•		
	Calicoes		. TT	,			• • • .) 7	, ,	,
	Bags manufact		п нетр,	Jute,	or Co	tton	•••	"	9	-
	, Woolpacl		•••	•	•••	•••	•••	each	0	0 4
	Canvas for Sai			1	•••		•••	ad valorem	$12\frac{1}{2}$ p	er cn
	Coir Matting	• • •		• •	•••	•••	•••	"	,	,
	Cordage			-		•••	• • •	"	,	,
	Matting of eve						C	"	,	,
	Oil-cloth, Oil-l	aize, Lin	ioieum, a	ina otn	ier sii	шиаг ш	anuiac-		1	
,	tures		• , , • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			•••	•••	97	, ,	19
	Rope and Cord	lage or ev			l				1 '	
	Shoe Thread						•••	"	,	,
	i pars • c				•••	• • • • •	•••	"	,	,
	Twine of every	_			•••		•••	per lb.	,	, 0 I
	Whip-cord	_			•••	•••	•••	per lb. ad valorem	0 12½p	o i er cn
2 I	Whip-cord Bacon	_			•••	•••	•••	per lb. ad valorem per lb.	, 0 12½p 0	o i er en
21	Whip-cord Bacon Beef	_			•••	•••	per 1	per lb. ad valorem per lb. colbs. gross	0 12½p 0	o i er en o 2
21	Whip-cord Bacon Beef Butter	•••			•••	•••		per lb. ad valorem per lb.	0 12½p 0 0	o 1 er cn o 2 1 6
21	Whip-cord Bacon Beef Butter Cheese	•••	••		•••	•••	per 1	per lb. ad valorem per lb. colbs. gross per lb.	0 12½p 0 0	o I o 2 i o 2 o 2
21	Whip-cord Bacon Beef Butter Cheese Fish, packed in	n tin	••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••	•••	per 1	per lb. ad valorem per lb. colbs. gross per lb. ad valorem	0 12½p 0 0 0 0	o I er cn o 2 I 6 o 2 o 2 er cn
21	Whip-cord Bacon Beef Cheese Fish, packed in Dried	n tin	••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••	•••	per 1	per lb. ad valorem per lb. colbs. gross per lb. ad valorem per lb.	0 12½p 0 0 0 0	o I er cn o 2 I 6 o 2 o 2 er cn
21	Whip-cord Bacon Beef Cheese Fish, packed in , Dried , Pickled,	n tin	••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••		per 1	per lb. ad valorem per lb. colbs. gross per lb. ad valorem per lb. ad valorem	0 12½p 0 0 0 12½p 0	o I er cn o 2 I 6 o 2 er cn o I
21	Whip-cord Bacon Beef Butter Cheese Fish, packed in , Dried , Pickled, Hams	n tin	••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••		per 1	per lb. ad valorem per lb. colbs. gross per lb. ad valorem per lb. ad valorem per lb.	0 12½p 0 0 0 12½p 0 12½p	o I er cn o 2 I 6 o 2 er cn o I er cn
2 I	Whip-cord Bacon Beef Butter Cheese Fish, packed in , Dried , Pickled, Hams Honey	n tin	••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••		per 1	per lb. ad valorem per lb. colbs. gross per lb. ad valorem per lb. ad valorem	0 12½p 0 0 0 12½p 0 12½p	o I er cn o 2 I 6 o 2 er cn o I er cn
21	Whip-cord Bacon Beef Butter Cheese Fish, packed in , Pried , Pickled, Hams Honey Isinglass	n tin	••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••		per 1	per lb. ad valorem per lb. colbs. gross per lb. ad valorem per lb. ad valorem per lb. ad valorem per lb. ad valorem	0 12½p 0 0 0 12½p 0 12½p	o I er cn o 2 I 6 o 2 er cn o I er cn
21	Whip-cord Bacon Beef Butter Cheese Fish, packed in , Dried , Pickled, Hams Honey Isinglass Mutton	n tin	••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			per 1	per lb. ad valorem per lb. colbs. gross per lb. ad valorem per lb. ad valorem per lb. ad valorem ad valorem	0 12½p 0 0 0 12½p 0 12½p 0 12½p	o I fer cn o 2 o 2 o 2 o 2 o 2 o 2 o 2 o 2 o 2 o
	Whip-cord Bacon Beef Butter Cheese Fish, packed in , Dried , Pickled, Hams Honey Isinglass Mutton Pork	n tin	••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			per 1	per lb. ad valorem per lb. colbs. gross per lb. ad valorem per lb. ad valorem per lb. ad valorem per lb. ad valorem per lb. ad valorem	12½p 0 0 12½p 0 12½p 0 12½p	o I fer cn o 2 o 2 o 2 o 2 o 2 o 2 o 2 o 2 o 2 o
21	Whip-cord Bacon Beef Sutter Cheese Fish, packed in " Dried " Pickled, Hams Honey Isinglass Mutton Pork Almonds	n tin	••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			per 1	per lb. ad valorem per lb. colbs. gross per lb. ad valorem per lb. ad valorem per lb. ad valorem per lb. ad valorem	12½p 0 0 0 12½p 0 12½p	o I for cn o 2 o er cn o 2 o er cn o 2 o er cn o 1 for cn o 2 o er cn o 2 o er cn o 2 o er cn
	Whip-cord Bacon Beef Sutter Cheese Fish, packed in " Dried " Pickled, Hams Honey Isinglass Mutton Pork Almonds Arrowroot	n tin	••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			per 1	per lb. ad valorem per lb. colbs. gross per lb. ad valorem per lb. ad valorem per lb. ad valorem per lb. ad valorem per lb. ad valorem	12½p 0 0 0 12½p 0 12½p	o I fer cn
	Whip-cord Bacon Beef Butter Cheese Fish, packed in " Dried " Pickled, Hams Honey Isinglass Mutton Pork Almonds Arrowroot Biscuits—Fance	n tin in barrels	••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			per 1	per lb. ad valorem per lb. colbs. gross per lb. ad valorem per lb. ad valorem per lb. ad valorem per lb. ad valorem per lb. ad valorem per lb. ad valorem	12½p 0 0 0 12½p 0 12½p 0 12½p	o 1 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
	Whip-cord Bacon Beef Sutter Cheese Fish, packed in " Dried " Pickled, Hams Honey Isinglass Mutton Pork Almonds Arrowroot	n tin in barrels	••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			per 1	per lb. ad valorem per lb. colbs. gross per lb. ad valorem per lb. ad valorem per lb. ad valorem per lb. ad valorem per lb. ad valorem per lb. ad valorem	12½p 0 0 0 12½p 0 12½p	o I fer cn

Order.	A STATE OF THE STA		Arti	cles.				Rate of Duty.
,								£ s. a
22	Confectionery Or	naments	• • •		•••		ad valorem	121 per cn
•	Flour—Wheaten	20 m • • •	•••				per 100 lbs.	O I
	" Corn			• • • •				
	Fruits—Fresh	4	.,				per bushel	o i o
4	" Dried						per lb.	0 0 2
ì	,, ", Bo	ttled and	Canned				per bushel	0 0
4	" Bottled				* 4 • • •	**•••	per lb.	0 0
3	Glucose		() • • •		r *********	•••	per cwt.	0 6
	Jams and Jellies			• •••			per lb.	00
*7"	Grain and Pulse:	: , ,	• • •	1.0	***	*		11
	Barley	•••					per 100 lbs.	0 0 10
1	,, Patent						ad valorem	12½ per cr
3,	, ,,,	ind Scotch	1				per lb.	0 0
•;"	Beans	•••	. • • •	6 - * * * *	•••		per 100 lbs.	0 0 1
	Maize	. •••	.,			•••	"	0 0 1
	Malt	. •••					per bushel	016
	Oats		•••		***		per 100 lbs.	0 0 1
ć	Peas				***			0 0 1
2,1	" Split	•••			C.		per lb.	0 0
	Pulse	•••	* • • •	****		•••	per 100 lbs.	0 0 1
	Rice		. •••				per lb.	0 0
v . 1	Wheat	•••			* ***	***	per 100 lbs.	0 0 1
,	Grain not oth	erwise en	umerate	d	•••	•••	> ,	0 0 1
·	Groats—Patent		•••	•••	•••		ad valorem	12½ per cr
Ċ	Liquorice				•••	•••	per lb.	0 0
	Macaroni	***			:	•••	"	0 0
	Maizena	•••				• • •	ad valorem	12½ per cı
*,:	Molasses	•••	2 1 10 0 0				per cwt.	0 3
4	And so in pr					antity	,	
()	than I cwt.				• • • • • •			
	Nuts (except coco	oanuts)	•••		••••	•••	per lb.	0 0
C^{*}	Oatmeal			1 1 1 1 1 1 1	•••	• • •	59	0 0
	Onions		•••		•••	•••	per cwt.	OI
	Potatoes	•••	1			•••	, ,	0 0
	Preserves	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	per lb.	0 0
	Sago	•••	••••	71 W	,	•••	"	0 0
13	Sharps				11.14		per 100 lbs.	0,01
• ; •	Sugar Candy	,,,,,,					ad valorem	
,	" Crushed	,,.44.				1 15 6 6	per lb.	0 0
€1	" Loaf …		***		,		"	0 0
Ţ** €.,	" all other k	inds	~•••				per cwt.	0 6
k N	And so in pr than I cwt.,	oportion : not being	for any less th	greater o an 28 lbs.	or less qu	antity		
	Tapioca		,		1 20 0 0		per lb.	0 0
	Treacle			•••			per cwt.	0 3
	Vermicelli	, ••				•••	per lb.	0 0
- 4	Walnuts and other	er Nuts			•••		• ,,	0 0
23	Ale, Beer, and Po			in wood		1 100	per gallon	0 0
~ 3	1			in hottla			- Trading of super-	0 1
**	Six reputed qu	uarts, or 1	dozen r	eputed p	nts, to be	taken	ran Gilleria Kanada Karata	
	as a gallon. Capers					*****	ad valorem	Tal none
	I E TO TO OTHER						ALL VALUEHIN	

				Artic	les. s ^{iel}	(3. *				ate o Duty	
									£	8.	d.
3	Chicory	•••	•••	1 0 0 0 °	•••		***	per lb.	0	0	4
	Cider and	Perry, in	a wood			/ 1006		per gallon	0	1	3
- 1	,,	,, in	bottle	. •••			• • • •	"	0	I	6
	Cinnamon	•••		· · • • •				per lb.	0	0	4
	Cloves				• • •	• • •		99	Q.	0	4
	Cocoa and		te	. •••		0.0.0	***	, <u>,</u> ,	0	0	3
	Coffee—G		~	* ***		***	•••))	0	0	3
-		oasted or		id ,	· · · · · ·	•••		22	0	0	4
ı	Essence of	Lemon				*		ad valorem	I 2 ½]	er e	
	Ginger	***	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	per lb.	0	0	4
	Hops	•••	•••	•••		•••		27	0	0	2
1	Limejuice					•••	•••	ad valorem	12½ J	er e	
1	Mustard	• • •				•	* ***	per lb.	0	0	2
-	Nutmegs		•••	• • •	* * • • •	•••	•••))	0	0	4
	Pepper—I		i white	•••	* * * * *	***	• • • •	່ານ	0	0	2
		Red		0.1			•,••	ad valorem	I2g]	per	cn
1	Perfumer				•••		•••	<u>2</u> ,		"	
	Pickles in	bottles, 1	reputed			• •••		per dozen	0	3	C
	>>	>>	99	pints	•••	• • •		59	0	2	C
- 1	~ ??	29	22	half-pints	•••			"	0	I	4
	Salt	• • •		•••		• • •		per cwt.	0	, I	6
١	Saltpetre	•••	•••		•••		• • • •	29	0	I	6
	Sauces, in	bottle, r	eputed			# • • ·	•••	per dozen	0	3	C
	"	,,	"	half-pints		~ ● ● ●	* * • • •	? ?	0	2	9
	,,,	22 .	"	quarter-pi		•••	• • • •	77	0	I	6
				for any g				* *			
			_	d quarts, p	ints, or	half-pint		4 4			
	Sauces, in	bulk			•••	- 10 we	* •••	77	0	3	
	Spices of			P =/4:	•/•. • ·	• • • •	•••	per lb.	0	0	4
	Spirits—I			•••				per gallon	I	4	(
	,,	Brandy, (Cordials	s, and all o	ther Lie	quors or	Strong		1		
į	_			va, Rum, or			•••	· <i>77</i> ·	0	15	(
	And s	so in <u>p</u> ro	portion	for any g	reater	or less qu	antity	• • •			
				eing less t	han on	e thirty-	second	• • •	1		
	part	of a gal	lon.		"·.	,.,					
				f to pay du	ty as it	proof.		7			
	Spirituou	s Compou	iņds	• • •				per gallon	0		•
	Tea	• • •		y . •••			•••	per lb.	0	0	:
	Tobacco_		,, •••	•••				22	0	3	(
	1 27 -	Inmanufa				•••	4 2 • • •	"	0	2	(
		estroyed				• • •		" "	0	0	
	,, C	ligars and				• • • •	•••	27	0	6	
	,,		stroyed	for Sheep	wash		•••	77	0	0	
	,, S	nuff			•••	v ⊆ 1€ € €		**	0		
		" des	stroyed	for Sheep	wash			277	0		*
	Vinegar	•••_			• • • •			per gallon	0		
	Wines, in		.,	.,		***	•••	"	0		
	177	bottle	•••	,	•*•	***		7)	0		
	,, sp	arkling	, •••	. • • •	***	•••		,,	0	10	
		eputed quen as a ga		r one doze	n repu	ted pints	, to be				
	1 000121	JII WO W E									

Order.				Artic	les.			,	Rate of Duty.
									£ s. d.
24	Combs Glue	.•••', ·	•••		, , , • • •	•••	•••	ad valorem per lb.	~ ~
	Hides and S	kins. dı	essed in	any mai	nner *	0 (0 (0) 0 (0)	•••	ad valorem	o o i 12½ percnt.
	Lard	•••	•••	•••		•••		per lb.	0 0 2
	Leather, an	d all goo	ods man	ufactured	therefr	om in who	ole or		
				numerate	ed	. •••	•••	ad valorem	12½ per cnt.
•	Soap—Perf		id Fanc	у		•••		per lb.	0 0 3
25	Bark	F	,. •••			• • • •	•••	ad valorem	O O I
~ 5	Basketware	and Wi	ickerwa	re lined o	or unline		•••		
r.	Blue	•••	•••		<i>***</i>	•••	•••	per lb.	0 0 2
	Bran	•••	•••		•••	•••	•	per 100 lbs.	0 0 10
	Tubs	•••				•••	•••	ad valorem	12½ per cnt.
	Casks	•••	. •••	• • •				. 97	27
	Handles—E		•••			. •••	, • • •	. 22	,,
¥	/ n	froom Iop	ĕ • • *		••• viji v	•••	. •••)	, ,,
	T. T.	top lake	#*# ** * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	_ * ****	6.6			. 22 .	. ,,
1 .	Hay"	AAA	•••	•,, •••	•••	•••	***	,,	,,
	Hemp, man	ufacture	ed for B	agging	•••	•••	•••	"	27
	Jute, manu				•••	•••	•••	"	",
	Linseed Oil		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	"	"
	Meal—Lins		,, •••	•••	#/#/# ·		•••	per lb.	$0 0 0\frac{1}{2}$
	,, Oile			••• .	. •••	• • • •		ad valorem	122 per cnt.
1.1	Paper—Un		turea		. •••		•••	"	5 per cent.
	Wr	nting	of AVA	ry deseri	ntion wi	thout pri	nting	23 /	"
		hereon	01 010	. J. George	poton, w	onout pir		,	,,
		iting		***	. • • •	•••	•••	>7 >7	,, ,,
			out prin	ting ther		•••		, ,	12½ per cnt.
	" Hai	ngings	•••	***		••	•••	"	,,
		otherw	ise enu	merated	•••	•••	•••	,,, 11-	•••
	Pollard	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			Dono	•••	•••	per 100 lbs.	
	Seeds—Can	ary, He	աք, ւսո	iseed, and				per lb. ad valorem	
	A	away	•••		•••	• • •			0 0 I
	Timber, un		ches	•••	•••	• • •	per	100 sup, ft.	0 2 6
ź.	Bo	ards, pl	aned, c	of every	descrip	tion, incl	ıding	•	
	1	ongued	and gro	ooved	***		•••		0 5 0
	Firewood		···		***	€'€'			
	Varnish and				•••	•••		per gall.	0 I 6
26	Oil—Kerose	ene	•••	•••	·•••	•••	,	29	0 1 0
<i>[</i>	" Tar " Of all	kinda (not othe	rwiga anı	··· imerated	3)	1	"	0 I 3
28	Coals	Kinas (1	ումի որդա	T HISC CH	*****	~/ ***		per ton	0 1 0
40	Coke	•••	, •••		•••	•••	•••	,,	0 1 0
29	Bottles, qua	ırter-pin	t and u	\mathbf{nder}	•••	•••	· • • • • ;	ad valorem	12½ per ent.
- y	" Far	cy, and	Decant	ers *	•••	.,.••	•••	,,	"
	Bricks, Bat	h		***	•••		• • •	29	22
	Chinaware	of every	descrij	otion	. ,	***		39	"
	Crockerywa	are of ev	rerv des	cription	•••		• • •	72	92

29	Earthenware Chimney ,, of every of Glass—Plate, Crown, S						
29	,, of every of Glass—Plate, Crown, S					•	£ s. d.
	Glass-Plate, Crown, S			`•••		ad valorem	12½ per ent
	Glass—Flate, Crown, S			···		ۇق	99
	except Glass	ware	TIASS OF E	very desc	ripuon,) ;	
	" Silvered		•••		•••)
J	Glassware	• •••	***		7 / .***	, ,	"
1	Grindstones		• • •	****	•••	"	99
	Jars for Jam—Glass or Looking Glasses	· Earthenw		•••	•••	"	"
	Pipes and Tiles—Drain	ino	•••		•••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	"
.	" Earthenware for		ce of wat	er	•••	" "	"
	Plaster of Paris	-	****	•••	***	77	, ;; ;;
	Tiles—Flooring	•	•••	***	•••	` ,;	"
	" Kiln		• • •	* * * • •	•••	***	"
	Whiting	0.1			1	per cwt.	0 0 9
31	Jewellery of Gold or Goods and Trinkets						4 £
	enumerated	or every	descriping	THE THOU OF		ad valorem	20 per cent
	Plate—Gold and Silver	. of everv	description	on	•••	uu vuioi om	Cont
32	Brassware	•		•••			12½ per ent
	Copperware					. 22	>>
	Copper and Yellow Me	tal—Bolts		****	•••	2>	>>
	Copper or Yellow Meta	al—Rods a	and Bolts	•••	*	" ~~~h	"
	Buckets	• * • • •	****	****	ner	each cwt. gross	0 0 3
·	Iron Castings—Rough Bolts and Nuts	•••	***	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	per	per cwt.	0 2 6
	,, Bons and Nuts Packages cont			s. to pay	duty as		
	if weighing	28lbs.	• • •		6.3.	1000年1月1日	
	" Galvanized,* Pip	ing, Ridge	Caps, or	Spouting	•••	ad valorem	12½ per ent
•	" Pots …	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	47			.99	** **
	Packages cont if weighing	aining iess	tnan 2810	os. to pay	duly as		
ş	Rivets	401D9.	***			•	
,	,, Retorts				, · · ·	, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,); ;;
-	" Tanks	• •••	* * ***	***	****	y	,,
	" Wire Rope (galva	anized)	•••	****		>>	2,9
	Ironmongery	• •••	•••	****	***	,,	"
	Lead—Milled or Sheet	•••		•••	***	per cwt.	0 2 6
	,, Piping Nails—Iron, except Sc	row Noila	* * * • •	•••	ne	ad valorem r cwt. gross	12½ per cnt
	Packages conta	iow ivans aining less	than 281h	s to nav			
	if weighing	28lbs.		, ro ban		* **	i vita di Santa di Santa di Santa di Santa di Santa di Santa di Santa di Santa di Santa di Santa di Santa di S
	Ovens—Camp		•••	•••	• • • •	ad valorem	
	Plated Ware		•••	•••	•••	3 - 1 · 3 · 5 · 5 · 5 · 6 · 6 · 6 · 6 · 6 · 6 · 6	20 per cent
	Plough Traces	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	*****	***	****	"	12½ per cnt
	Screw Nails	T	' 7ins	•••	•••	**	,,
	Spouting—Galvanized Tubs	ron and	Zinc		•••	29	"
j	Zinc—Galvanized,* wh	ether She	et. Pining	g. Ridge	Caps. or	77	"
	Spouting		ous a spring	5, Luce 0,	owpo, or	·/)
ļ	" Sheets or Plates		,	, s		"	"

For the position of any article, see Index, pp. 8 to 11, Vol. II.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.
35	Blacking ad valorem Bridges—Iron	£ s. d. 12½ per cnt. " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "

Exemptions.

ij		l e	
Order.	Articles.	Order.	Articles.
I	Books—Printed	9	Chaffcutters not worked by hand
	Bookbinding—Cloth and Leather		Diamonds—Glaziers'
	Magazines, Reviews, and Pamphlets		Engine Fittings, viz.:—Brass Cocks,
	Maps and Charts Music—Printed		Flax Packing and Asbestos, In-
			jectors, Iron, Brass, and Glass Tubing, Indiarubber Sheeting,
	Newspapers Scale Boards and School Slates		Lubricators, Steam Gauges, Valves,
2	Bells, Harmoniums, and Organs, spe-		Springs, and Water Gauges
-	cially imported for Churches or for		Engines — Hot Air, Steam, and
	Chapels	11	Electric
3	Paintings and Engravings for Public]]	Engineers' Machines and Tools
	Institutions		Forks, Agricultural
	Prizes, Rewards, or Trophies		Knives-Putty, Shoemakers', Hay,
: , ,	Works of Art for Public Institutions		Saddlers', and Pruning
	(except Statues, Busts of Marble,	ll	Machinery for Destruction of Rabbits
	Bronze, Iron, Alabaster or Plaster		Machinery not worked by hand or
i	of Paris, Paintings, Drawings,	IJ	not otherwise enumerated
	Specimens of Sculpture, Cabinets		Machines—Sewing
	of Coins, Medals, Gems, and	II	Sheepshears
_	Antiquities)]]	Mould Boards
6	Clocks, specially imported for		Moulds—Share
	Churches or Chapels		Rabbit Traps or similar articles Spades and Shovels
	Instruments—Scientific, Optical, and	l i	Tools—Boring and Edge not other-
	Surgical Agricultural and Horticultural Tools		wise enumerated
9	and Implements not otherwise	H	Tools—Engineers', Turners', and
	enumerated		Watchmakers'
	Agricultural Tools, Implements, and		Traction Engines and their Carriages
	Machinery, except worked by steam,		Windmills
i	gas, water, wind, or horse-power	10	Arms—Cart and Carriage
ĺ	Anvils	1	Axles ,,
1	Bellows—Blacksmiths'		Boxes "
	Boiler-plates, Bolts, Screws for		Carriage Shafts, Spokes, Naves, and
	Boilers, and raw material used in		Felloes
)	Boiler-making		Saddlers' Materials

Exemptions—continued.

	For the position of any article	, see 111u	ex, pp. 8 to 11, voi. 11.
Order.	Articles.	Order.	Articles.
11	Whaling Instruments and Gear of every description	20 21	Oakum and Junk Fish—Fresh
13	Cabinetmakers' Materials Globes	22	Grapes Lemons
14	Acid—Carbolic		Molasses—Raw
	" Citric " Muriatic		Nuts—Cocoa
	" Sulphuric		Oranges Pineapples
	Alkali—Soda, Ash		Vegetables of every description
	" " Caustic	24	Bone Dust
	" " Silicate of " Pearlash		Bones Bristles—Unmanufactured
	" " Potash		Hair—Unmanufactured
	Alum		Hides and Skins of every description,
	Arsenic—Crude		raw and unmanufactured
	Bluestone Carbolic Powder		Handles—Fork Ivory Black—Unmanufactured
	Chloralum		Leather—American, specified
	Copperas		Tallow, Suet, Grease
	Dyewoods and Dyestuffs, for manu-		Whalebone, Whalefins, from the
	facturing purposes only Guano		Whale Fisheries Wool—Unmanufactured
	Ink	25	Bass—Unmanufactured
	Kreosote—Crude	23	Board—Mill, Paste, and Straw
	Lime—Carbolate of		" Uncut Card
	,, Chloride of	-	Boxes and Cases—Empty, on proof to
	Logwood Manures of every description		the Collector of Customs that they have been used in the export of
	Phosphoriges		Tasmanian produce
	Phosphorus		Cane
	Salts—Epsom		Casks—Empty, on proof to the Col-
	Soldering Fluid Sulphate of Magnesia and Copper		lector of Customs that they have been used in the export of Tas-
* (Sumac		manian produce
	Tannin and Tannic Acid		Corks
	Terra Japonica	1 1 1 1	Cotton—Raw
7 P	Valonia Woollen Waste	1	Cocoa Fibre Flax—Unmanufactured
15 16	Mill Silk	ž.	Handles—Axe
17	Cotton—Candle		" Spade and Shovel
**	,, Waste Regalia, &c.—Friendly Societies		,, Scythe Hemp and Jute—Unmanufactured
19 20	Bags—Gunny, Corn, Flour, and Ore		Indiarubber Antirattlers and Buf-
	" Empty, on proof to the Col-		fers
	lector of Customs that they		Kapock
	have been used in the export		Myrobalans Paper for Fruit Wrapping
	of Tasmanian produce Coir—Yarn		Paper for Fruit wrapping
	",, Unmanufactured		Pulu
	Cornsacks		Ratans—Split or Unsplit
	Felt for Sheathing		Resin
	Hair Cloth for Hopkilns Harvest Yarn		Shellac Tar
	Haivesu Lain		

Exemptions—continued.

order.	Articles.	Order.	Articles.
25	Timber—In Log and sawn, 3 in. and over	32	Nails of Yellow Metal or Copper Ores of all kinds of metals
26	Oil—From the Whale Fisheries " Cocoanut, Palm Refuse		Railway Rails, &c., (see Order 35) Solder Steel—Unmanufactured
29	Wax—Paraffine and Mineral Ballast		Tinfoil Tin Plates—Unmanufactured
r	Bottles, not being Fancy Bottles or Decanters, and being over one- quarter pint imperial measure		Wire—Fencing "Binding for Agricultural Machinery
	Chalk Clay—Fire, Lumps	7	", Netting—Rabbit Proof Yellow Metal, Sheathing, and Nails
	" " Unmanufactured " Pipe Granite in rough block	33	Animals—Living, of every description, including Cattle and Sheep
	Lithographic Stones Marble in rough blocks	34	Poultry Bulbs, Plants, Shrubs, and Trees, of every description
	Millstones Paper—Glass and Sand		Seeds for Agricultural or Horticul- tural purposes
	Pipeclay—Unmanufactured Pipes—Drainage and Earthenware, for the conveyance of water	35	Grindery used exclusively in Boot or Shoe trade
	Potters' Materials, viz.:—Lytharge, China, Clay, Cornish Stone, Felspar, Manganese, and Oxide of Cobalt Sand for Moulding		Hatters' Materials, viz.:—Felt Hoods, Shellac, Hat Ventilators, Linings, Hatters' Galloons and Spall Boards, also Silks, Plush, and Calico prepared
	Slate in block Stone in rough block		for and used exlusively by Hatters Permanent-way material and Rolling
, î.,	Tablets—Memorial Windows—Memorial, imported for Churches and Chapels		Stock for use on Railways and Tramways, consisting of Rails, Fish- plates, and Bolts, Spikes and other
30 31	Ice Bullion		fastenings, Springs, Wheels, and Axles and Ties Printing Presses and Materials
	Coin Gold Bars		" Туре
	" Coin " Dust Silver—Bar, Ingot, or Sheet	36	Passengers' Baggage and Cabin Fur- niture, except Musical Instruments and Plate, arriving in the colony
32	Antimony Brass—Sheet and Roll Copper, Brass, Bronze, or Zinc— Ingots, Sheets, or Plates		at any time within six months be- fore or after the owner thereof; also Household Furniture and Effects arriving within six months
	Emery Cloth, Powder, Paper, and Sandpaper	-	before or after the owner thereof, the same having been in the owner's
	Iron—Rod, Bar, Hoop, Sheet, Plate, and Pig ,, Fencing		use for a period of not less than six months before the removal to Tasmania, such Furniture and
	" Galvanized, sheet " Pipes, not being galvanized Lead—Pig, Ore, and Scrap	- 1	Effects not being for sale Sheep Dip Specimens of Natural History, Mine-
	Muntz Metal		ralogy, or Botany

EXPORT DUTIES.

Nil.

.			1	EX	CISE.				£	8.	d.
Order 23.—		•••	•••		•••	•••	•••	per gallon	0	0	3
"	Spirits	•••	•••	••,•	•••	•••	•••	"	0	10	0

TARIFF OF NEW ZEALAND.

(Corrected to the 23rd August, 1888.)

IMPORT DUTIES.*

Order.				Artio	eles.				Rate of Duty.	Ē
I	Cards—Pl Desks	• • • •	•••				•••	per pack ad valorem	£ s. 0 0 20 per cr	6
	Handbills, Posters	Programi	nes and	Circulars	s, Playbu	us, and Pi	rinted			n
	Stationery	, Manufac	ctured:	viz., Ac	count Bo	oks, Bill	heads.	"	"	10
	Cheques	Labels,	and ot	her Prin	ted and	Ruled J	Paper,			
		nd Head-li								
-		s, Sketch								
		Plain and				ks, and	other			
		or Lithog:				•••	•••	> >	25 per cr	
	Stationery					···		>>	15 per ce	ent.
2	Musical .	instrumer tes, and						1		
	not made		1 21 18	or erme	(excep	t action	- WOLK		20 per ci	nt i
	Musical In		s not o	therwise	enumers	ıted	•••	**	15 per ce	
3	Drawings	IDOL WILLOUIT			on umore			"	-	CILU
3	Paintings.	-Framed	or Unf	ramed	•••	•••		" "	"	
	Pictorial				l other I	Pictorial	Litho-	,,	"	
		nd Prints						,,	25 per ci	nt.
	Pictures a			• • •	• •	•••	•••	"	15 per ce	e nt.
	Statues, S		Casts,	and Bron	zes	•••	•••	"	20 per ci	nt.n
4	Picture F		•••	•••	***	•••	•••	"	15 per ce	ent.
	Pipes—To	bacco	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	29	,,	
•	Turnery		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	"	,,	
5	Fireworks			enumerate	ea	•••	•••	"	20 per ci	nt.n
_	Toys and	rancy Go	oous	***	•••		***	> >	"	2
6	Clocks	nterns and	 Diggol	ving vion	· Annore	tus and	Slides	"	"	42
	Watches	тогиз апо	I TOSOT	ATUR-ATEM	Thhare	wus and	DIIGS	. 37	"	n
8	Arms, Fir	e viz R	owling	Pieces F	ifles. &c	•••	•••	? ?	15 per ce	nt.
0	Caps—Pe		V 11 11115	- 10000 I			•••	per 1,000	o I	0
	Cartridge	s and Cart	ridge (ases		•••	•••	ad valorem	15 per ci	
	Powder-		•••		•••	•••	•••	per lb.	0 0	6
	Shot	-F	- · ·			- 		per cwt.	0 10	0

^{*} Letters placed against the names of articles have the following meanings:—(i) increase; (r) reduction or remission; (n) new duty; (a) other alterations.

Order.	Articles.			Rate of Duty.
				£ s. d
9	Bellows, other than Forge		ad valorem	15 per cnt.
7	Blocks—Wooden Tackle	• • • •		20 per ent
	D.S. T. T. T. T. T. T. T. T. T. T. T. T. T.	•••	"	1 -
	Brass Cocks, Valves, Unions, Lubricators, and Whistles	•••	>>	,,
	Choff cuttons Come conscious, Educators, and willishes	• • •	77	> 7
	Chaff-cutters, Corn-crushers, and Corn-shellers	•••	"	"
	Crab-winches, Cranes not otherwise enumerated, Capsta	ans		
	and Windlasses		79.	"
	Cutlery	• • •	39	,,
3 7	Lawn Mowers	•••	79	"
	Machinery, not otherwise enumerated	•••	> >	,,
	Pumps and other Apparatus for raising water, not oth	er-		
	wise enumerated	•••))	,,
	Steam Engines and Parts of, not otherwise enumerated)	,,
10	Weighbridges for carts (iron)	•••	"	,,
D.	Weighing Machines		"	15 per cen
IO	Bicycles, Tricycles, and the like vehicles	•••	"	20 per ent
	Carriages, Carts, Drays, and Perambulators, and Whe	els		_
4	for the same			
	Carriage Shafts, Spokes, Felloes, and Naves or Hubs, Bo	ent))	>7
	Wheel-rims, and other Bent Carriage Timber, not oth	er-		
_	wise enumerated	.01		15 per cnt
	TT	•••) ?	20 per ent
	0 777	•••	> >	20 per che
		•••	"	,,,
	Whips	•••	non hound	15 per cen
12			per barrel	0 2 0
	Doors—Plain	•••	each	0 2
	Glazed with Ornamental Glass		"	0 4
	Firebricks not otherwise enumerated, Fireclay ground, a		7 . 1 .	l
		• • •	ad valorem	1 ~
	Sashes—Plain	•••	per pair	0 2 0
	" Glazed with Ornamental Glass	•••	97	040
13	Furniture and Cabinetware, not otherwise enumerated,	ind		
	other than Iron	•••	ad valorem	
	Lamps, Lanterns, and Lamp Wick	•••	>>	15 per cen
	" Globes and Chimneys for	•••	• >>	,,
	Upholstery, not otherwise enumerated	•••	99	25 per cnt
4	Acid—Acetic		per lb.	0 0 1
	Tartaric	•••	- ,,	0 0 1
	Baking Powder		ad valorem	15 per cen
٠.	Blacking and Boot Gloss	•••	22	20 per cnt
	Blacklead		"	,,
	Cream of Tartar		per'lb.	0 0 1
ı	Drugs and Druggists' Sundries, and Apothecaries' Ware	s	~	15 per cen
	Essences—Flavoring	~	•	
		•••	"	,,,
	Glycerine—Refined	•••	"	,,
	Ink—Writing	•••	3 7	20 per ent
	Matches and Vestas—Wooden Matches—			
, [For every gross of boxes, containing in each box—			ŀ
	60 matches and under	•••	• • •.	010
1	61 to 100 matches	• • •	•••	0 2 0
- 1	Over 100 matches—for every 100 or fraction there	_		•

^{*} Letters placed against the names of articles have the following meanings:—(i) increase; (r) reduction or remission; (n) new duty; (a) other alterations.

Order.	Articles.			te Outy	
			£	8.	d.
14	Matches and Vestas—Wax Vestas—				-
	For every gross of boxes containing in each box-				
	Under 100 matches—"Plaid Vestas" in cardboard				
	boxes	***	0	I	4a
	Ditto "Pocket Vestas" in tin or other boxes	•••	0	2	oa
	200 matches or under—"Sportman's," "Ovals," and "No. 4 Tins Vestas"			_	
	Other kinds, for every 100 matches or fraction	•••	0	5	6 <i>a</i>
	thereof	•••	0	2	ga
	Medicines - Patent and Proprietary, and medicinal and	v in the		_)
	other preparations or compounds not otherwise enume-				
	rated, recommended to the public under any general name	- 1			
	or title as specifics for any disease or affection whatever	_			
	affecting the human or animal bodies	ad valorem	25 pe		
	Naphtha	per gallon	1	0	6
	Opium	per lb.	2		
	Paints and Colours—Ground in oil	per cwt.	0	2	on
	" " Mixed ready for use Photographic Chemicals, not otherwise enumerated …		0	4	o i
	Portlan and Polish Experience Variety and Plate	ad valorem	15 pc	er C	
	Powder and Polish—Furniture, Knife, and Plate Soda—Ash	"	t	"	n
	Carbonate and Bicarbonate	per cwt.	ſ	I	on
		"	0	I	on
	,, Crystals per	lianid mallom	0	2	on
		liquid gallon per cwt.	ł	I	6r
		per gallon	0	0	6
			20 pc	_	
15	Bags, Carpet		_		
->	Blankets	29]	"	;
	Carpets	21	15 p	n er c	ent.
	Drugget	19	- 3 P		· .
	Rugs—Woollen	"	20 p	" er c	nt i
	" not otherwise enumerated	"	i		n n
	Yarns, not otherwise enumerated	" "		"	n
16	Silks, Satins, Velvets, Plushes, not otherwise enumerated,	"		"	•••
	composed of Silk mixed with any other material, in the]		
	piece	>>	25 p	er c	nt.i
17	Bags—Calico, Forfar, Hessian, and Linen	"	20 p		
•	Cotton—Counterpanes	,		••	i
,	" Piece Goods, not otherwise enumerated	, ,	10 р	er c	nt.r
	Rugs—Cotton	> >	20 P	er c	nt.i
18	Drapery, not otherwise enumerated	"		"	i
	Haberdashery, not otherwise enumerated	,,		,,	i
	Hair Brushes and Combs	• • •);	i
19	Apparel and Ready-made Clothing, and all articles not		1		
-	otherwise enumerated made up wholly or in part from		1		
	Textile or other Piece Goods))	25 p		
	Boot and Shoe Vamps, and Uppers and Laces	>>	20 p	er c	nt.n
	Boots, Shoes, Slippers, Goloshes, Clogs, and Pattens, not	Ç. S. A.	ł		
	otherwise enumerated		1	"	a
	Caps-(Apparel)	77	ł	"	i

^{*} Letters placed against the names of articles have the following meanings:—(i) increase; (r) reduction or remission; (n) new duty; (a) other alterations.

Order.	Articles.	·	Rate of Duty.
	en de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de La companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la co		£ s. d.
19	Collars and Cuffs, of Paper or other material	ad valorem	25 per ent.i
	Dressing Cases	22	20 per ent.i
	Feathers—Ornamental, including Ostrich	2)	25 per cnt.n
	<u>Furs</u>	39	i
	Hats	79	20 per cnt.i
	Hosiery, not otherwise enumerated	"	,, i
	Millinery: viz., Trimmed Hats, Caps, and Bonnets	"	,, i
,	,, not otherwise enumerated	"	,, i
,	Shawls	,,	,, n
	Umbrellas, Parasols, and Sunshades	91	,, i
1 1	Walking Sticks	"	,, <i>i</i>
20	Bags—Flour	, ,,	, n
10.0	" and Bagging, not otherwise enumerated	29	15 percnt.a
	Sacks other than Corn Sacks	"	,,
	Cordage and Rope, not otherwise enumerated	9 7	20 per cnt.a
	Floor Cloth	,,	15 per cent.
	Mats and Matting	27	,,
•	Nets and Netting	"	20 per cnt.n
	Tarpaulins, Tents, Rick and Waggon Covers, Aprons and		
	Elevators for Reaping and Binding Machines	29	15 per cnt.n
9	Textile Piece Goods other than Cotton or Silk	. 22	20 per cnt.n
4. *	Twine—Binder	>>	15 percent.
	" not otherwise enumerated	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	20 per cnt.i
	Woolpacks	per doz.	0 2 6n
4 -	" of kind known as Woolpockets†	non lb	1
21	Bacon and Hams	per lb.	0 0 2
	Fish—Dried, Pickled, or Salted, not otherwise enumerated Potted and Preserved	per cwt. per lb. 1	0 10 01
	" Potted and Preserved " Oysters, Preserved	per 10. ‡	i
` .	Paste	ad valorem	0 0 2 <i>a</i>
	" O- 11	per lb.‡	0 0 2i
	, "	•	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$
	Honey	ad valorem	15 per cent.
	Meats—Potted and Preserved		20 per ent.i
	Milk—Preserved	"	1 -
	Provisions not otherwise enumerated	?)	" " "
22	Almonds, in Shell	per lb.	0 0 2
24	, Shelled, not otherwise enumerated	- .	0 0 3
	Biscuits—Ships', Plain and Unsweetened	per cwt.	0 3 0
	Other kinds	per lb.	0 0 2
	Confectionery: viz., Boiled Sugars, Comfits, Lozenges,		
* 1	Scotch Mixtures, and Sugar Candy		0 0 2
	not otherwise enumerated	,, §	0 0 20
\$.\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	Fruit—Fresh: viz., Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries,	" 3	
	Peaches, Nectarines, Apricots, Quinces, Tomatoes,	•	,
	and Lemons	"	$0 0 0\frac{1}{2}n$
	Dried	" "	0 0 2
			20 per cnt.i
	, Tieserved in a dioc of Syrap		

^{*} Letters placed against the names of articles have the following meanings:—(i) increase; (r) reduction or remission; (n) new duty; (a) other alterations.

[†] Not exceeding measurement of 18 x 21 x 30 inches.

[‡] Or reputed package of that weight, and so in proportion for packages of greater or less reputed weight.

[§] Including internal packages.

Maizena and Corn Flour Nuts of all kinds (except Cocoanuts) Olives Peel—Drained Saccharine Sugar Sugar Treacle and Molasses Syrups Vegetables—Fresh, dried, or preserved Aërated and Mineral Waters and Effervescing Beverages Ale, Beer, and Porter, of all sorts Bitters—In bottles, jars, or other vessels packed in cases or other packages in bulk Capers Caraway Seeds Catsup Chicory Chocolate and Cocoa "Confectionery, and all preparations of Chocolate or Cocoa " " ad valore " per lb. " ad valore " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	Rate of Duty.
enumerated	£ s. d.
## Preserved by Sulphurous Acid	_
Grain and Pulse—Barley	$0 0 1\frac{1}{2}n$
Grain and Pulse—Barley of every kind, not otherwise enumerated of every kind, when ground or in any way manufactured, not otherwise enumerated not not otherwise enumerated not not not not otherwise enumerated not not not not not not not not not not	$0 0 0\frac{1}{2}n$
of every kind, not otherwise enumerated of every kind, when ground or in any way manufactured, not otherwise enumerated not otherwise enumerated not otherwise enumerated not otherwise enumerated not otherwise enumerated not otherwise enumerated not otherwise enumerated not not otherwise enumerated not not otherwise enumerated not not otherwise enumerated not not otherwise enumerated not not not otherwise enumerated not not not not otherwise enumerated not not not not not not not not not not	0 0 5 i
manufactured, not otherwise enumerated "Pearl Barley per cwt "Peas, Split "per too I" "Maize per 100 I" "Malt per bush "manufactured into Starch in bond manufactured into Starch in bond per lb. Liquorice manufactured into Starch in bond per lb. Nuts of all kinds (except Cocoanuts) manufactured into Starch in bond per lb. Nuts of all kinds (except Cocoanuts) manufactured into Starch in bond per lb. Nuts of all kinds (except Cocoanuts) manufactured into Starch in bond per lb. Nuts of all kinds (except Cocoanuts) manufactured into Starch in bond per lb. Nuts of all kinds (except Cocoanuts) manufactured into Starch in bond per lb. Nuts of all kinds (except Cocoanuts) manufactured into Starch in bond per lb. Nuts of all kinds (except Cocoanuts) manufactured into Starch in bond per lb. Saccharine per lb. Saccharine manufactured into Starch in bond per lb. Saccharine manufactured into Starch in bond per lb. Saccharine manufactured into Starch in bond per lb. Saccharine manufactured into Starch in bond per lb. Saccharine manufactured into Starch in bond per lb. Saccharine manufactured into Starch in bond per lb. Saccharine manufactured into Starch in bond per lb. Saccharine manufactured into Starch in bond per lb. Saccharine manufactured into Starch in bond per lb. Saccharine manufactured into Starch in bond per lb. Saccharine manufactured into Starch in bond per lb. Saccharine manufactured into Starch in bond per lb. Saccharine manufactured into Starch in bond per lb. Saccharine manufactured into Starch in bond manufactured into Starch in bond manufactured into Starch in bond manufactured into Starch in bond manufactured into Starch in bond manufactured into Starch in bond manufactured into Starch in bond manufactured into Starch in bond manufactured into Starch in bond manufactured into Starch in bond manufactured into Starch in bond manufactured into Starch in bond manufactured into Starch in bond manufactured into Starch in bond manufactured into Starch in bond manufactured into Starch in bond manufactured into St	0 2 0i
manufactured, not otherwise enumerated	009
rated Pearl Barley Pears, Split Maize Pear Malt Pearl Barley Pears, Split Malt Pear Malt Pearl Barley Pear Malt Pe	
" Pearl Barley per cwt " Peas, Split	
maize per 100 I maize per 100 I maize per bush malt per bush manufactured into Starch in bond maizen and Rice Flour per bush manufactured into Starch in bond Jams, Jellies, Marmalade, and Preserves per lb. Liquorice ad valore Maizena and Corn Flour per lb. Nuts of all kinds (except Cocoanuts) Olives per lb. Saccharine per lb. Saccharine per lb. Saccharine per lb. Maizena and Molasses per lb. Maizena and Cocoa per lb. Saccharine per lb. Maizena and Rice Flour per lb. Maizena and Cocoa per lb. Maizena and Cocoa per lb. Maizena and Valore Maizena and Valore Maizena and Valore Maizena and Valore Maizena and Valore Maizena and Valore Maizena and Molasses per lb. Maizena and Molasses per lb. Maizena and Molasses per lb. Maizena and Molasses per gallo Maizena and Molasses per gallo Maizena and Molasses per gallo Maizena and Cocoa per liquid gal Maizena and Valore	0 1 0
malt per 100 I malt per bush m	0 1 0
"Malt " per bush " per bush " Rice and Rice Flour " per ewith " " undressed and dressed in bond " " manufactured into Starch in bond " " ad valore per lb. Liquorice " per lb. Nuts of all kinds (except Cocoanuts) " ad valore Peel—Drained " per lb. Saccharine " per lb. Saccharine " per lb. " Per lb. " Per lb. " per lb. " per lb. " per lb. " per lb. " per lb. " per lb. " per lb. " per lb. " per lb. " per lb. " per lb. " per lb. " per lb. " per lb. " per lb. " per lb. " per oz. " per lb. " per oz. " per lb. " per oz. " per lb. " per oz. " per lb. " per oz. " per lb. " per oz. " per lb. " per oz. " per lb. " per oz. " per lb. " per oz. " per lb. " per oz. " per lb. " per oz. " per lb. " per oz. " per lb. " per oz. " per lb. " per oz. " per lb. " per oz. " per lb. " per gallo Bitters—In bottles, jars, or other vessels packed in cases or other packages " per liquid gal in bulk " per liquid gal in bulk " per location per liquid gal in bulk " per lb. " per lb. " per lb. " per lb. " per lb. Chocolate and Cocoa " per lb. " per lb. " per lb. Chocolate and Cocoa " per lb. " per lb. " per lb. Chocolate and Cocoa " per lb. " per lb. " per lb. Chocolate and Cocoa " per lb.	0 2 0 i
Rice and Rice Flour per cwi	
" undressed and dressed in bond " per lb. Jams, Jellies, Marmalade, and Preserves	1 0 2 0
"manufactured into Starch in bond Jams, Jellies, Marmalade, and Preserves	0 6 0i
Jams, Jellies, Marmalade, and Preserves per lb. Liquorice ad valore Maizena and Corn Flour per lb. Nuts of all kinds (except Cocoanuts) ad valore Peel—Drained per lb. Saccharine per oz. Sugar	0 4 on
Liquorice ad valore Maizena and Corn Flour	0 2 on
Maizena and Corn Flour Nuts of all kinds (except Cocoanuts) Olives	0 0 2 i
Nuts of all kinds (except Cocoanuts) Olives Olives	n 15 per cent.
Olives Peel—Drained	$0 0 0\frac{1}{4}i$
Peel—Drained Saccharine Sugar Glucose Treacle and Molasses Syrups Vegetables—Fresh, dried, or preserved Aërated and Mineral Waters and Effervescing Beverages Ale, Beer, and Porter, of all sorts Bitters—In bottles, jars, or other vessels packed in cases or other packages in bulk Capers Caraway Seeds Catsup Chicory Chocolate and Cocoa Chutney Chutney Per lb. ad valore ad valore per gallo per liquid gall ad valore per liquid gall per liquid gall ad valore ad valore caraway Seeds	0 0 2
Saccharine Sugar Glucose Treacle and Molasses Syrups Vegetables—Fresh, dried, or preserved Aërated and Mineral Waters and Effervescing Beverages Ale, Beer, and Porter, of all sorts Bitters—In bottles, jars, or other vessels packed in cases or other packages in bulk Capers Caraway Seeds Catsup Chicory Chicory Chocolate and Cocoa Chutney Chutney Saccharine per oz per lb. "" ad valore "" per gallo per liquid gall "" ad valore "" Chicory Chicory Chicory Chutney Chutney "" Ad valore "" Ad valore "" "" Ad valore "" "" Ad valore "" "" Ad valore "" "" Ad valore "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" ""	n 20 per cnt.i
Sugar	0 0 3n
" Glucose " Treacle and Molasses Syrups Vegetables—Fresh, dried, or preserved Aërated and Mineral Waters and Effervescing Beverages Ale, Beer, and Porter, of all sorts Bitters—In bottles, jars, or other vessels packed in cases or other packages in bulk Capers Caraway Seeds Catsup Chicory Chocolate and Cocoa " Confectionery, and all preparations of Chocolate or Cocoa Chutney " ad valore " ad valore " ad valore " ad valore " ad valore " ad valore " ad valore " ad valore " ad valore " ad valore	0 5 on
Syrups	$0 0 0\frac{1}{2}$
"Treacle and Molasses	0 0 1 i
Vegetables—Fresh, dried, or preserved Aërated and Mineral Waters and Effervescing Beverages Ale, Beer, and Porter, of all sorts Bitters—In bottles, jars, or other vessels packed in cases or other packages in bulk Capers Caraway Seeds Catsup Chicory Chocolate and Cocoa Chutney Chutney Vegetables—Fresh, dried, or preserved """ """ """ """ """ """ """ """ """	0 0 0 0 1
Aërated and Mineral Waters and Effervescing Beverages Ale, Beer, and Porter, of all sorts Bitters—In bottles, jars, or other vessels packed in cases or other packages in bulk Capers Caraway Seeds Catsup Chicory Chocolate and Cocoa Chutney Chutney Aërated and Mineral Waters and Effervescing Beverages mage and Effervescing Beverages mage and Effervescing Beverages mage and Effervescing Beverages mage and Effervescing Beverages mage and Effervescing Beverages mage and per gallo mage and cases or per liquid gallo mage and valore m	a 20 per ent.i
Aërated and Mineral Waters and Effervescing Beverages Ale, Beer, and Porter, of all sorts Bitters—In bottles, jars, or other vessels packed in cases or other packages in bulk Capers Caraway Seeds Catsup Chicory Chocolate and Cocoa Confectionery, and all preparations of Chocolate or Cocoa Chutney Aërated and Mineral Waters and Effervescing Beverages per gallo per liquid gall ad valore per liquid gall per liquid gall per liquid gall per liquid gall per liquid gall per liquid gall per liquid gall per liquid gall per liquid gall per liquid gall ad valore ad valore nother vessels packed in cases or per liquid gall per liquid gall	i
Bitters—In bottles, jars, or other vessels packed in cases or other packages per liquid galling in bulk per liquid galling in bulk mad valore Capers ad valore Caraway Seeds mad valore Catsup mad valore Chicory mad valore chocolate and Cocoa mad valore cor Cocoa mad valore mad valore mad valore ad valore mad v	" n
Bitters—In bottles, jars, or other vessels packed in cases or other packages per liquid gall in bulk per liquid gall ad valore Capers ad valore Caraway Seeds	t 0 1 6
other packages per liquid gall , in bulk	
min bulk	n 0 16 0i
Capers ad valore Caraway Seeds , Catsup , Chicory per lb. Chocolate and Cocoa , Confectionery, and all preparations of Chocolate or Cocoa , Chutney ad valore	0 15 0i
Caraway Seeds	n 20 per cnt.i
Catsup Chicory Chocolate and Cocoa , Confectionery, and all preparations of Chocolate or Cocoa Chutney ad valore	15 per cent.
Chicory per lb. Chocolate and Cocoa , Confectionery, and all preparations of Chocolate or Cocoa , Chutney ad valore	20 per cnt.i
Chocolate and Cocoa	0 0 3
" Confectionery, and all preparations of Chocolate or Cocoa " Chutney ad valore	0 0 3
Chutney ad valore	3
Chutney ad valore	0 0 3
	a 20 per ent.i
Under and ferry Def gand	
Coffee—Raw per lb.	0 0 3
Rogetad	0 0 5
	n 15 per cent.
Cordials—In bottles, jars, or other vessels packed in cases	- J.F
or other packages per liquid gal	n 0 16 0i
in hulls	0 15 01
	n 20 per cnt.i
Curry rowder and raste ad valor	- PCI CHO.

^{*} Letters placed against the names of articles have the following meanings:—(i) increase; (r) reduction or remission; (n) new duty; (a) other alterations.
† Or reputed package of that weight, and so in proportion for packages of greater or less reputed weight.
† Or for six reputed quart or twelve reputed pint bottles.
§ Including internal packages.

Order.	- Articles.	Rate Duty	
	TY	i .	d.
23	Hops per lb.	0 0	
	Lime and Lemon Juice, sweetened or aërated ad valorem	20 per c	nt.n
	Liqueurs—In bottles, jars, or other vessels packed in cases	_	_
. '	or other packages per liquid gallon	5	
	" in bulk "	0.15	o i
1	Mustard per lb.	0 0	
1.54	Pepper—Cayenne ad valorem		
	Perfumery and Toilet Preparations not otherwise enumerated ,,	25 per 0	
- 1	Perfumed Spirits and Cologne Water per gallon	II	٥.
	Pickles per doz. pints†		0 i
,	Raspberry Vinegar ad valorem		
	Salt, except Rock Salt per ton	0 10	
	Sarsaparilla ad valorem	25 per c	
	Sauces per doz. pints †	_	$\circ i$
	Spices, including Pepper and Pimento, unground per lb.	0 0	
	ground ,,	0 0	4 i
	‡ Spirits and Strong Waters, the strength of which can be		
	ascertained by Sykes' hydrometer—		
	In bottles, jars, or other vessels packed in cases or other		
16	packages per proof gallon		0 i
	In bulk ,,	0 15	οi
(1)	No allowance beyond 16.5 under proof shall be made		
	for Spirits or Strong Waters of a less hydrometer		
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	strength than 16.5 under proof.		
	‡ Spirits and Strong Waters mixed with any ingredient in	, d	
	any proportion exceeding 33 per cent. of proof spirit,		
	and although thereby coming under the designation of		
	patent or proprietary medicines or under any other		
	designation, excepting medicinal tinctures specified in		
	the British Pharmacopæia—		
	In bottles, jars, or other vessels packed in cases or other	_	
	packages per liquid gallon	and the second second	
	In bulk "	0 15	0 2
	‡ Spirits and Strong Waters, sweetened or mixed, when		
- 1	not exceeding the strength of proof—	•	
	In bottles, jars, or other vessels packed in cases or other		
	packages ,,	0 16	oi
- /	In bulk "	0 15	01
.	Tea per lb.	0 0	6 i
	Tobacco , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	0 3	6.
	" Cigars and Cigarettes "	0 7	$\circ i$
	" Unmanufactured, entered to be manufactured in		
	the colony at the time of removal from a		
.]	bonded warehouse or from any importing ship		
	to any licensed tobacco manufactory for manu-		
	facturing purposes only into Tobacco, Cigars,		
	Cigarettes, or Snuff ,, §	0 2	0

^{*} Letters placed against the names of articles have the following meanings:—(i) increase; (r) reduction

or remission; (n) new duty; (a) other alterations.

† Or reputed pints, and in same proportion for larger and smaller quantities.

‡ Spirits and Strong Waters in cases shall be charged as follows on and after the 1st December, 1888, viz., two gallons and under as two gallons, over two gallons and not exceeding three as three gallens, over three gallons and not exceeding four as four gallons and so on for any greater quantity contained in any case. § Until the 31st December, 1891.

Order.	Articles.		Rate of Duty.
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	£ s. d.
23	Tobacco—Snuff	per lb.	0 7 01
	Vinegar	per gallon	0 0 6
	Wine—Australian, containing not more than 35 per cen	ıt.	
	of proof spirit, verified by Sykes' hydrometer	, †	0 5 01
	,, Other than Sparkling and Australian, containing	ng	
	less than 40 per cent. of proof spirit, verified 1	рy	
	Sykes' hydrometer	"†	0 6 0 i
	" Sparkling	··· , •	0 9 0 i
		per lb.	0 0 6
24		,, ‡	0 0 21
	Gelatine	ad valorem	15 per cent.
	Glue and Size	per lb.	$0 0 1\frac{1}{2}n$
	Leather Leggings	ad valorem	20 per cnt.i
	" Manufactures, not otherwise enumerated	,,	,, i
	" Chamois	,,	15 per cent.
	,, Belting and Belt, Harness, Bridle, Legging, and		
	Bag Leather	per lb.	0 0 6a
	" Kip (other than East India Kip), Cordova	n,	
	Kangaroo (tanned), Levant Cow and Hor	se	
	Hides	,,	0 0 3a
	" Buff, split Roans, Persians, Sheepskins or Basi	ls,	
	Lambskins, and Goatskins (dressed)	99	0 0 2a
	" Not otherwise enumerated, including Sole Leath	er	i
	and East India Kip	,,	0 0 10
	" Bags	ad valorem	20 per ent. i
	" Cut into shapes	,,,	,, i
	" Cloth Bags	,,,	i,, i
	Portmanteaus and Travelling Bags	,,	,, i
	Rugs, Opossum	,,,	,, n
	Sausage Skins	,,	,, n
	Soap—Common	per cwt.	0 5 0 i
	" Scented and Fancy	ad valorem	25 per cent.
	" Powder	,,,	20 per cnt.r
	" Extract of	, ,,	,, n
	" Dry	,,,	$\mid ,, n$
	" Soft	,,,	,, n
	Stearine	per lb.	$0 0 1\frac{1}{2}n$
25	Baskets and Wickerware	ad valorem	20 per cnt.n
	Blue	per lb.	0 0 2 i
Ì	Buckets and Tubs, of Wood	ad valorem	20 per cnt. i
	Chaff	per ton.	I o on
	Corks—Bottling		15 per cent.
	Paper—Wrapping, Brown	per cwt.	0 4 0 i
	,, Other kinds, including Cartridge, sma	ıll	
	hands, and Sugar Paper	79	0 5 01
ł	" Writing, not otherwise enumerated		15 per cent.
	" Bags, coarse, including Sugar Bags	per cwt.	0 7 6i
	" Bags, not otherwise enumerated	ad valorem	
1	"Hangings	••• ••	15 per cent.
	<i>''</i>	**	1

^{*} Letters placed against the names of articles have the following meanings:—(i) increase; (r) reduction or remission; (n) new duty; (a) other alterations.

[†] Or for six reputed quart or twelve reputed pint bottles.

[‡] Or reputed package of that weight, and so in proportion for packages of greater or less reputed weight.

Order.	Articles.			Rate of Duty.
	Panjan maché Wang			$\int \mathcal{L} s. d.$
25	Papier-maché Ware	•••	ad valorem	20 per cnt. i
		•••	per lb.	0 0 2 i
40	Timber—Sawn, Rough	• • •	100 ft. sup.	0.20
ť	" " Dressed	•••	99	040
4	Shingles and Laths	•••	per 1000	0 2 0
2	,, Palings	. • • • .	per 100	0 2 0
	,, Posts	•••	"	0,80
	Rails	.***	"	040.
	Trunks (other than Iron)		ad valorem	
ال ياق		•••	per gallon	о 1 6 <i>і</i>
	Wax (see under Order 26).			
	Woodenware not otherwise enumerated	•••	ad valorem	
26	Harness Oil and Composition, and Leather Dressing Oil, Mineral	•••	non gollon	,, n
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	•••	per gallon	0 0 6
	"Olive, in bulk "Perfumed	•••	ad vala	0 0 6
	<i>"</i>		ad valorem	
	" Vegetable, in bulk, not otherwise enumerated	•••	per gallon	0 0 6
	,, ,, or other, in bottle		ad valorem	
•	"Not otherwise enumerated Ways Baraffy Minard Wantable and Japanese	•••	per gallon	0 0 6
	Wax—Paraffin, Mineral, Vegetable, and Japanese	•••	per lb	$0 0 1\frac{1}{2}n$
29	China, Porcelain, and Parian Ware	•••	ad valorem	20 per cnt. i
	Drainage Pipes and Tiles	•••	21	,, n
	Earthenware, Stoneware, and Brownware	•••	"	,, 2
	Earthen Flooring and Garden Tiles	•••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	,, 2
	,, Gas Retorts	•••	> >	,, 2
		• • •	***	, n
	Glass—Crown, Sheet, and Common Window Plate, Polished, Coloured, and other kinds not oth		100 ft. sup.	0 2 0
•	wise enumerated		ad valorem	Tr nercent
	Glassware	•••		15 per cent.
	Greenstone—cut and polished	•••	??	20 per cnt.n
	1	•••	"	15 per cent.
	Looking-glasses	•••	"	20 per cent.
	Mantelpieces	nan	"	20 per ent.
	two sides, and not dressed or polished	7		5 per cnt.n
	and other Stone, dressed or polished, a		"	5 per ent.
	Articles made therefrom	<i>w</i> 11.04		20 per cnt.n
	Putty	•••	per cwt.	0 2 0n
	Whiting and Chalk	•••	-	0 1 0
		•••	ad valorem	20 per cnt. i
31	Jewellery	•••		٠ - ١
00	Brass Manufactures, not otherwise enumerated	•••))	,, &
32	Composition Piping	•••	per cwt.	0 3 6n
	Copper Manufactures, not otherwise enumerated	• • • •	ad valorem	
		•••	,,	5 per cnt.n
	Iron Columns for Buildings, and other Structural Ir	on-	>>) POL OH
	work	- TI	* 	20 per cnt.n
	TO 0 0 0 1 TZ	• • • •	9)	
	,, Doors for Safes and Vaults Galvanized Corrugated Sheets, Screws, and Nails	•••	per cwt.	0 2 0
	Olerat and Them mising		-	0 1 6n
	Tiles, Ridging, Guttering, and Spoutin	···	ad valorem	
	,, ,, Thes, Ridging, Guttering, and Spoutin		wa raidicili	INC POLUMBIA

^{*} Letters placed against the names of articles have the following meanings:—(i) increase; (r) reduction or remission; (n) new duty; (a) other alterations.

Order.		Articles.	•	Rate of Duty.
				£ s. d.
2		e-posts, Staples, Standar		
	Posts, and A		ad valorem	20 per cnt.
ļ		Galvanized, not otherwise		25 per cnt.
1	" Nails …	•••	per cwt.	0 2 0
		ngs for same, wrought	ad valorem	5 per cnt.
	" Tanks .	•••	each	0 10 0
	,, ,, of and u	nder 200 gallons	••• ••	0 5 0
ı	" Wire for fencir	(1 1 3)	per cwt.	0 1 0
	", Work and Wire	(barbed)	,,	0 2 0
- 1	T - 1 2 1		ad valorem	
		•••	per cwt.	0 I 67
ł	" Piping Metal Manufactures,	ere	••• ,,,	0 3 6
	Air-gratings	Cork Drawers—Wire	Hook and Fwo Uinger	
	Anr-gratings Ash-pans	and Steel	Hook and Eye Hinges Horse-shoes	
	Barrow-wheels	Crowbars	Horse Rakes and Hay	
	Bill-files	Crucibles—Black lead	Rakes	
	Brackets	Dampers and Frames	Horse-power Gear	
	Bolts and Nuts	Door-knockers	Hydraulic Mains	
	Blacksmith's Tongs		Kitchen Ranges and	
	Boathooks	Door-scrapers	Colonial Ovens	1
- 1	Boilers and Furnaces		Lamp-posts	
۱	—Copper	Frames	Leadenware	
	Bolt-rings	Drain-gratings	Letters and Figures—	1
	Bottle-jacks — Lift-		Wrought-iron or	Ì
	ing	Engine Castings, not	Steel	
	Braces — Wrought-	otherwise enumerated	Levers—Forged	
	iron	Engineers' Forgings,	Links—Connecting or	1
- 1	Branch-pipes—Cop-	not otherwise enu-	Split	
- 1	per and Brass	merated	Lifts—Hydraulic	
	Brazed Copper Pipes	Fenders	Manger-rings	
	Cake Rollers	Fire-dogs	Mangles	20 per cent
- 1		Fire-guards	Marine Engine Cranks	ad valorem
	Three-leg pots	Flower-stands	and Pillars	
	Cast-iron of all sorts,		Maul-rings	
	moulded, not	_	Meat-hooks	
	otherwise enu-	ery, not otherwise	Monkeys for pile driv-	
	merated	enumerated	ing	
	0 _ , ,	Garden Reels, Rollers,	Ornamental Gratings Painted and Brass	
- 1	not otherwise enumerated	Seats, and Syringes Grates	Casings for Engines	
	Cast-iron Cylinders		Pepper, Malt, Bean,	
	Cisterns—Wrought-		and Oat Mills	
	iron	Gun-metal Engine	Picks and Mattocks	
	Coal-scoops and	Fittings	Pulley-blocks	
	Scuttles	Hammers — Napping,	Quarry Mauls and	
	Contractors' Forg-	Quartz, and Spalling	Picks	
	ings	Hasps and Staples	Quoits	
	Condensers for salt		Railway Chairs, Bolts,	
	water and steam-	Heel and Toe Plates	Fastenings, and	
	engines	Holdfasts	Rail-dogs	-

^{*} Letters placed against the names of articles have the following meanings:—(i) increase; (r) reduction or remission; (n) new duty; (a) other alterations.

For the position of any article, see Index, pp. 8 to 11, Vol. II.

Order.	Articles.	i nii i			Rate of Duty.
			Value 1		£ s. d.
32	Metal Manufactures—continued—				2 0
	Rods—Connecting Sluice-valves—Iron	Truck W	heels)	
	Roller-skates Soldering Irons	Tue-iron	sCas	t i	·
	Sack-trucks Stands—Iron	Wedges			
	Safes and Boxes— Stamped Ironware,	Wheelba	rrows-	- Ì	20 per cent.
	Iron not otherwise enu-	Wroug	ht-iro	n }	ad valorem i
	Sash Weights merated	Wheels-			
	Shafting, Bright— Stench-traps	iron			
	Wrought-iron Troughs			}	•
	Metal Ware, Japanned and Lacquered	•••	ad	valorem	25 per cnt. i
81	Nails, not otherwise enumerated	•••	р	er cwt.	0 3 0
646	Plated Ware	•••	ađ	valorem	20 per cnt. i
700 . 6	Sad Irons	•••	•••	"	i,, i
	Tinware and Tinsmith's Furniture, not otherwis	se enumer	ated	39	25 per cnt.
* .a .	Wire Mattresses and Webbing	•••	•••	,,	20 per cnt.n
, , ,	Zinc Tiles, Ridging, Guttering, and Piping	• • •	•••	>>	,, a
	" Manufactures, not otherwise enumerated		•••	>>	25 per cnt.
35	Brooms and Brushes, not otherwise enumerate	d	•••	,,	20 per cnt.
,	Brushware, not otherwise enumerated		•••	"	,, i
	Copying Presses	•••	•••	"	15 per cent.
	Hardware, Ironmongery, and Holloware	•••	•••	"	20 per cnt.
	Iron Bridges, and Iron Material not otherwise				
8 - 1 -	which may be specially imported for the cor	astruction	of		,
	Bridges, Wharves, Jetties, or Patent Slips	•••	•••	"	n
	Powder and Polish—Furniture, Knife, and Plan		• • •	?)	15 per cent.
	Photographic Goods, not otherwise enumerated		•••	"	20 per cnt.n
	Railway and Tramway Plant and Materials, n	ot otherw	7ise		
	enumerated	•••	•••	,,	,, <i>n</i>
	Waterworks Pipes—Iron	•••	•••	77	5 per cent.n
:	1 - 63 ° ° ° · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				

Note.—The word "Iron," where used in this Schedule, includes steel, or steel and iron combined.

Exemptions.

Order.	Articles.	Order.	Articles.
3	Books—Printed, Papers and Music, not otherwise enumerated Charts and Maps School Books, Slates, and Apparatus Paintings, Statuary, and Works of Art, presented to or imported by any Museum, Public Library, or other Public Institution, for use therein, or for Public Exhibition	4 6 8 9	Moulds—Glassmakers' Photographic Cameras and Lenses Accoutrements for Military Purposes (excepting Uniform Clothing) Powder—Blasting Anvils Axes and Hatchets Bellows—Blacksmiths'

^{*} Letters placed against the names of articles have the following meanings:—(i) increase; (r) reduction or remission; (n) new duty; (a) other alterations.

Exemptions—continued.

	1	11	T T
Order.	Articles.	Order.	Articles.
9	Churns Engines—Portable and Traction Engineers' Machine Tools Fire Engines Flour Mills—Patent Porcelain or Steel Roller Forges Gas Engines and Hammers Hydraulic Cranes Locomotives Machinery for Dairying Purposes , Electric, and Appliances , for Mining Purposes, including Dredges and Dredging Appliances , for Oil Refining and Boring , for Refrigerating and Preserving Meat Machine Saws Machinery for Agricultural Purposes, not otherwise enumerated; also Materials for manufacturing the same, viz.:—Reaper-knife Sections, Fingers, Brass and Steel Springs, and Tilt Rakes, Chaff- cutting Knives, Set Screws, Malle- able Castings, Fittings for Threshing Mills, Discs for Harrows, Forgings for Ploughs, Mould-board Plates, and Steel Share Plates cut to pattern, and Skeith Plates Machines—Sewing, Knitting, and Kilting Machines—Sodawater Ploughs and Harrows Scrub Exterminator Scythes Spades, Shovels, and Forks Steam Engines, non-condensing, the area of whose cylinder or cylinders exceeds 1,000 circular inches; and Condensing Engines, the area of whose cylinders ex- cededs 2,500 circular inches Steam Boiler Tubes and Bowling's Expansion Rings Tools—Artificers' Axles, Axlearms, and Boxes	10 12 13	Carriage and Cart-makers' Materials, viz.:—Springs, Mountings, Trimmings, Brass Hinges, Bolts and Nuts, Tacks, Tire Bolts, Shackle Holders, and other Iron Fittings; also Rubber Cloth and American Cloth Carriage and Cart Shafts, Spokes and Felloes in the rough; Elm Hubs; and Poles, if unbent and unplaned Fittings for Perambulators, Bicycles, Tricycles, and the like Vehicles, not otherwise enumerated Hogskins Saddlers'Ironmongery—Hames, and Mounts for Harness; Straining, Surcingle, Brace, Girth and Roller Webs; Collar, Cheek, and Legging Buckles Saddletrees Spokes and Felloes, of hickory Anchors Ship Chandlery, not otherwise enumerated Ships' Rockets, Blue Lights, and Danger Signals Building Materials, not otherwise enumerated Firebricks—Silica Upholsterers' Webbing, Hair Seating, Curled Hair, Gimp, Tufts, and Studs Acid—Nitric and Pyrogallic Alkali—Pearlash , Potash and Caustic Potash , Boda, Caustic Alum Arsenic Borax Cochineal Colours—Artists' Canvas, Brushes, and Pallet Knives Dye-stuffs and Dyeing Materials, crude Gelatine Dry Plates Glycerine, crude Ink—Printing
•		1	1.

Exemptions—continued.

		1	,
order.	Articles.	Order.	Articles.
16 17	Nitrate of Silver Paints, not otherwise enumerated Phosphorus Spirits, after being rendered not potable by manufacture into perfumery or other articles in the colony, in accordance with pre- scribed regulations Spirits of Tar Strychnine Sulphate of Soda Silk, for flour dressing Calico, white and grey, in the piece Corduroy (cotton), in the piece Cotton Waste Duck, in the piece Forfar, Dowlas, and Flax Sheeting, in the piece (the fair market value of which does not exceed sevenpence the yard) Moleskin (cotton), in the piece Shirtings, coloured cotton, in the piece Union, in the piece (the	19 Order	Tailors' Trimmings, viz.:—Verona and Italian Cloth; Black and Brown Canvas; Buckram; Wadding; Padding; Silk, Worsted, and Cotton Bindings and Braids; Stay Binding; Hessians; Brown Linen; Silesias; Union Body Linings, Jeans; Striped and Checked Drills; Pocketings; and Buckles Umbrella-makers' Materials, viz.:—Reversible and Levantine Silk Mixtures, of not less than 44 in. in width; Alpaca Cloth, with Border; Zanella Cloth, with Border; Sticks, Runners, Notches, Caps, Ferrules, Cups, Ribs, Stretchers, Tips, and Rings, for use in the making of Umbrellas, Parasols, and Sunshades Waterproof Material, in the piece Bags—Gunny Blind Webbing and Tape Bunting, suitable only for Ships' Flags
	fair market value of which does not exceed		Butter and Cheese Cloth Candlewick
18	sevenpence the yard) Brace Elastic, and Brace Mountings		Coir Corn Sacks
10	Sewing Cottons, Silks and Threads		Felt for Sheathing
	Silk Twist (shoemakers' and saddlers')		Hessians Millboard Sail Cloth
19	Boots, Shoes, and Slippers— Children's, Nos. o to 3	, 1	Yarn and Coir
	Buttons, Braids, Tapes, Wadding, Pins, Needles, and such minor articles required in the making-up of Apparel, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Saddlery, Umbrellas, Parasols, and Sunshades, as may be enumerated in any Order of the Commissioner, and published in the Gazette Cork Soles Hatters' Silk Plush, Felt Hoods, Shellac, Galloons, Calicoes, and Spale Boards for Hat Boxes Staymakers' Binding, Eyelet Holes, Corset Fasteners, Jean, Ticks, Lasting, Sateen, and Cotell	21 22	Anchovies—Salted, in casks Almonds — Barbary, Sicily, and French, used in Confectioners' Manufactures Arrowroot Candlenuts and Candlenut Kernels Cocoanuts Groats—Prepared Macaroni and Vermicelli Pea Nuts for manufacture of Oil Sago and Tapioca Treacle and Molasses, when mixed with Bone Black in such proportions and under such regulations as the Commissioner may prescribe in that behalf

Exemptions—continued.

	To the position of any artifole		, Fr. o to any total and
order.	Articles.	Order.	Articles.
23	Cocoa Beans Saffron Saltpetre Salt—Rock Tobacco, for Sheepwash, after being rendered unfit for human consumption in accordance with prescribed regulations Gold Size Leather—Morocco, japanned, and enamelled Cloth Skins—Goat, undressed Kangaroo, undressed	26 27 29 31 32	Oil—Fish, Whale, and Seal, in bulk " Palm " Rhodium Shale Waste or unrefined Mineral Oil Machinery for Mining purposes Bottles of all kinds (empty) Millstones, Grindstones, Oilstones, and Whetstones Plaster of Paris Precious Stones, unset Brass, in Pigs, Bars, Tubes, or Sheets " Tubing and Stamped Work in the rough, for Gasaliers
25	" Seal, undressed Ash Timber—Unwrought Card or Paste Board, plain, of sizes not less than that known as "royal" Elastic—Boot Flax and Hemp Gum Arabic and Tragacanth " Boots Gutta Percha, not being Wearing Apparel, and not otherwise enumerated Lignum Vitæ Materials for Cardboard Boxes, viz.: —Gold and Silver Paper, plain and embossed, and Gelatine and Coloured Papers, known as "Box		and Brackets Copper, in Pigs, Bars, Tubes, or Sheets Copper and Composition Rod, Bolts, Sheathing, and Nails Corn Riddles and Sieves Iron—Boiler Plates and end Plates for Boilers Chains Plain Black Sheet Plates, Rivets, Bolts, Nuts, Screws, and Castings for Ships Rod, Bolt, Bar, Hoop, and Pig Rolled Girders and Steel Cordage Wire, not otherwise enumer-
26	Papers" Paper—For Printing purposes only " Hand-made or Machine- made Book or Writing, of sizes not less than the size known as "demy" when in original wrappers, and with uncut edges, as it leaves the mill " Albumenized Pitch and Tar Resin Tanning Materials, Crude Timber—Hickory, Unwrought Wax—Bottling Essential Oils Oil—Candlenut " Cod Liver		ated " Netting Lead, in Pigs or Bars Metal Fittings for Portmanteaus, Travelling Bags, and Leggings " Frames for Bags and Satchels " Sheaves for Blocks Metallic Capsules Nails for Bellows Rails for Railways and Tramways Rivets and Washers of all kinds Steel Surveyors' Steel Bands Swords Tacks of all kinds Tin—Pig, Bar, or Sheet Wire—Brass, Copper, and Lead Zinc, Plain, sheet

Exemptions—continued.

For the position of any article, see Index, pp. 8 to 11, Vol. II.

Order.	Articles.	Order.	Articles.
35 36	Bookbinders' Cloth, Leather, Thread, Headbands, Webbing, End-papers, Tacketing Gut, Marbling Colours, Marble Paper, Blue Paste for Ruling Ink, Staple Presses, Wire Staples, and Staple Sticks Brush Woodware Grindery (except Heel and Toe Plates) Printing Machinery, Presses, Type, and Materials Tinsmith's Fittings and Planished Furniture Sheep Dip	36	Passengers' Baggage and Effects, including only Wearing Apparel and other Personal Effects that have been worn or are in use by persons arriving in the colony; also Implements, Instruments, and Tools of Trade, Occupation, or Employment of such persons; and Household Effects not exceeding £100 in value, used abroad for more than a year by the persons or families bringing them to the colony, and not intended for any other person or persons or for sale; also Cabin Furnishings belonging to such persons

N.B.—The following are also free from duty:—Articles and Materials (as may from time to time be specified by the Commissioner) which are suited only for and are to be used and applied solely in the fabrication of goods within the colony; and all other articles not otherwise enumerated.

The word "Iron" where used in this schedule includes Steel or Steel and Iron combined.

		EXCISE.			£	8.	d.
Order 23.—Tobacco	Cigars, Cigarettes,	and Snuff	•••	per lb.	0	I	6
N.B.—From the 18	st January, 1889, to	the 31st De	ecember, 1891.				

APPENDIX E.

CENTENNIAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, MELBOURNE.

(The following account has been supplied by the Secretary, Mr. G. T. A. Lavater.)

Prior to the prorogation of Parliament at the end of the year 1886, a resolution was arrived at to hold an Exhibition of Arts, Industry, &c., to be called the "Centennial International Exhibition," during the year 1888.

By this it was proposed to commemorate the founding of the first Australasian colony, New South Wales. For this purpose it was determined to utilize the permanent buildings which had been erected in Carlton Gardens during the years 1879 and 1880 for the International Exhibition which was held in the latter year, and to add thereto such other buildings as might be necessary.

His Excellency the Governor, by and with the advice of the Executive Council, issued, on the 6th January, 1887, a Commission for the purpose of such Exhibition, consisting of the undermentioned gentlemen and a secretary:-

President:

His Honor Chief Justice George Higinbotham, succeeded by— The Honorable Sir James MacBain, Knt., President of the Legislative Council.

Executive Vice-President and Treasurer: Colonel the Honorable Frederick Thomas Sargood, C.M.G., M.L.C.

Vice-Presidents:

The Honorable M. H. Davies, M.L.A., Speaker of the Legislative Assembly; The Honorable Sir William John Clarke, Baronet, M.L.C.; The Honorable Peter Lalor, M.L.A.

Members:

The Honorable James Munro, M.L.A.;

The Honorable William Mountford Kinsey Vale;

Joseph Bosisto, Esq., C.M.G., M.L.A.;

Robert Murray Smith, Esq., C.M.G.; William Cain, Esq., J.P., Mayor of the City of Melbourne; Thomas Houlden Thompson, Esq., J.P., Mayor of the City of Ballarat;

Patrick Hayes, Esq., J.P., Mayor of the City of Sandhurst;

Lambton L. Mount, Esq., President of the Victorian Chamber of Manufactures; William Arthur Trenwith, Esq., President of the Melbourne Trades Hall Council;

John Blyth, Esq., J.P.; Henry Byron Moore, Esq.

Secretary to the Commissioners:

George T. A. Lavater, Esq.

In February, 1887, the official prospectus was issued and circulated over the civilized world. In this it was notified that space and a reasonable amount of motive power would be granted to all exhibitors free of charge.

The date of opening was fixed to take place on the 1st August, 1888, and that of closing on the 31st day of January, 1889.

The following countries and colonies appointed Commissions for the purpose of being officially represented at the Exhibition, viz.:—Great Britain, Germany, France, Belgium, Austria, United States of America, New South Wales, South Australia, Queensland, Tasmania, and New Zealand; a large number of other countries were also unofficially represented.

It soon became evident from the number of applications for space which poured in that very large additions to the permanent buildings would be required, and on the 5th July, 1887, advertisements were inserted in the public press calling for designs for the construction of the necessary temporary annexes. On the 14th July of the same year the design of Mr. G. R. Johnson, architect, of the city of Melbourne, was adopted by the full body of Commissioners.

On the 3rd September the contract deed was executed by the contractor, and building was commenced on the 5th of the same month.

The buildings when completed covered, including the galleries and basement floor, 1,455,824 square feet, or a total of 33 acres 1 rood 27 perches, whilst the open space available was 236,027 square feet; so that altogether there were 1,691,851 square feet, or 38 acres 3 roods 14 perches available for the display of exhibits, including passage-ways. The gardens covered an area of 295,534 square feet, or 6 acres 3 roods 6 perches, making total space under control of the Commissioners 1,987,385 square feet, or 45 acres 2 roods 20 perches.

The opening ceremony took place on the day appointed, viz., 1st August, 1888, and was inaugurated by an imposing outdoor procession of the Imperial and local military and naval forces, the friendly and trade societies, &c.

In the buildings a grand procession was formed, consisting of the Governors of the Australasian Colonies, the Presidents, Vice-Presidents, and Executive Commissioners of the countries officially represented, the Foreign Consuls, the President, Executive Vice-President, Vice-Presidents, and members of the Executive and general body of the Victorian Commissioners with their Secretary, the Speakers of the Colonial Parliaments, the members of the Houses of Legislature in the different colonies, Her Majesty's Ministers in Victoria and the other Australasian Colonies, the Judges of the Supreme Courts, the Mayor and Town Clerk of the city of Melbourne, and the Imperial Naval and Military Officers of all nations then in Melbourne.

The procession proceeded up the Grand Avenue of Nations to the dais under the great dome in the main building, the national airs of the nations officially represented being successively played as the procession passed their several courts.

On the Governor's arrival on the dais, "God Save the Queen" was played and sung by an orchestra of 70 performers and a chorus of 750 voices, accompanied on the Grand Organ.

A Royal Salute had been fired from the batteries near Prince's Bridge on His Excellency the Governor leaving Government House to proceed to the Exhibition, and on his declaring the Exhibition open to the public, during the ceremony, the salute was repeated.

An address was presented by the President, Sir James MacBain, the text of which, and the Governor's reply thereto, being as follows:—

THE ADDRESS TO THE GOVERNOR.

To His Excellency Sir Henry Brougham Loch, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Colony of Victoria and its Dependencies, &c.

Your Excellency,

We, the Commissioners for the Centennial International Exhibition of 1888, appointed under the seal of the colony, desire with great respect to accord you our heartiest welcome, and to convey to you, as representative of Her Most Gracious Majesty, the assurance of our devoted loyalty to Her Majesty's Crown and person.

In response to a general feeling that the centenary of the foundation of the first Australian settlement should not be allowed to pass without a commemoration in every way worthy of the event, the Victorian Government incurred the responsibility of proposing to the Victorian Parliament the holding in the city of Melbourne of an Exhibition of Works of Art and Industry, to be called the Centennial International Exhibition, 1888.

In undertaking this important work, the Government and people of Victoria desired that an opportunity should be afforded to all the colonies of Australasia of combining their efforts to do honour to the mother colony (New South Wales), to demonstrate their progress in the arts and industries of life, to foster the sentiment of Australasian federation, and generally to exhibit the varied resources of this great country, which, in the providence of God, we have been called upon to occupy.

Parliament having given its assent to the proposals of Her Majesty's Government, Your Excellency, with the advice of the Executive Council, was pleased, on the 6th day of January, 1887, to appoint a Royal Commission with powers to carry out the necessary measures.

The Commissioners at once issued circulars to all the nations of the civilized world, earnestly inviting their co-operation, and setting forth the objects and scope of the Exhibition, together with the necessary preliminary rules and regulations for the guidance of exhibitors.

In response to their invitation, a British Royal Commission was appointed, which was distinguished by having for its President His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who thus gives further evidence of the deep interest he continues to take in the Colonies, and in exhibitions of works of art and industry in all parts of Her Majesty's dominions. The Commissioners desire also to express their indebtedness to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Lord Knutsford, for his many good offices in connexion with this undertaking, and to the Vice-President, the Earl of Rosebery, through whose untiring exertions the Exhibition has been largely benefited.

The following countries and colonies also appointed Commissions, viz.:—Germany, Belgium, France, Austria, the United States of America, New South Wales, South Australia, Queensland, Tasmania, and New Zealand; and their representatives are here with us this day to assist in this celebration.

The necessity of large additions to the permanent buildings (in the main hall of which we are to-day assembled), and which were, as will be remembered, specially erected for the purposes of the International Exhibition held in this city in 1880, calling for early attention, competitive designs were, on the 5th day of April, 1887, invited by advertisement in the public press; and on the 14th of July the design, from which the present annexes have been erected, was unanimously determined upon by the full body of Commissioners; the contract deed was executed by the contractor on the 3rd of September, and the work was commenced on the 5th of the same month.

As the different nations represented here successively accepted the invitation of your Commissioners to send examples of their various products in arts, manufactures, and other industries, it soon became apparent, from the gratifying support accorded to the Exhibition, that the space which had at the first been considered sufficient by your Commissioners would be totally inadequate, and hence it became necessary to increase the area of the annexes to about 26½ acres, which, with the permanent buildings, make a total covered space of about 35 acres, as compared with about 20 acres occupied by the Exhibition of 1880.

In addition to the countries officially represented, Canada, Italy, Switzerland, Norway, Sweden, Spain, Holland, India, China, Japan, Fiji, New Guinea, and many others have evinced a warm interest in the success of our undertaking by forwarding numerous and interesting exhibits of their various productions; and your Commissioners may fairly claim that the magnitude and value of the artistic, industrial, and other exhibits which have been gathered together in the Exhibition about to be declared open by Your Excellency far surpass anything heretofore displayed in the Southern Hemisphere.

Your Commissioners desire, through Your Excellency, to express to the Government and Parliament of Victoria their sense of the liberality with which the necessary funds required for the successful carrying out of this great enterprise have geen voted. They desire also to return their sincere thanks to the Governments and people of the several exhibiting countries and colonies for the very flattering manner in which they have responded to the invitation of your Commissioners.

To the public of Victoria your Commissioners also desire to tender their best thanks for the hearty support accorded to them in their endeavours to have the colony well and worthily represented.

To the general body of exhibitors of all nationalities who have assisted in the splendid display to which the attention of Your Excellency will shortly be invited, the thanks not only of your Commissioners but of the whole people of Victoria are due.

We have the honour to present, with this address, a copy of the official catalogue of the Exbibition for Your Excellency's acceptance. The diversity of character of the exhibits which are scheduled therein may enable Your Excellency to form some idea of the magnitude of the work which has been carried out by your Commissioners, and the onerous nature of the responsibilities with which they have been entrusted.

Your Commissioners trust that the results of this undertaking will prove that the confidence reposed in them by Your Excellency and your constitutional advisers has not been misplaced, that the Centennial International Exhibition of 1888 may redound to the credit of Australasia, and that the inspection of so many products of the world's thought and labour may, under the blessing of Divine Providence, educate our people to greater enterprises in arts and industry in the future, and thus enhance the prosperity and happiness of all.

It now only remains for me, in the name of my fellow Commissioners, to request that Your Excellency will be pleased to declare the Melbourne Centennial International Exhibition of 1888 open, in the name of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, whom God preserve.

JAS. MACBAIN, President.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY.

Mr. President, Vice-Presidents, and Gentlemen-

It will be my most pleasing duty to convey to Her Majesty the assurance of your devoted loyalty to Her Majesty's Crown and person, and I thank you on behalf of the Queen for the welcome you have accorded me as Her Majesty's representative.

The general feeling which was entertained, as you observe, that the first centenary of British settlement upon this great continent should be marked in a manner worthy of the occasion found expression in the great gathering of representative men from all parts of Australasia, in January of this year, in the capital city of the mother colony. There prevailed, however, a strong desire that a further and durable record should be left to mark for future generations the progress that these great colonies have made during their first centennial of life; and through the action of my Government, and the liberality of Parliament, a warm response has been given to that feeling, of which the outcome has been the Exhibition which we are met here together this day to open.

I congratulate you, Mr. President and the Commissioners, upon the result of your labours, and I apprehend that the building which has been carried out under your auspices covers a larger area on one floor and under one roof than any which has yet been erected in any other part of the world; and, although the site on which the Exhibition stands is in the great metropolis of Victoria, it is one in which all the colonies may take an equal pride, as it is purely Australasian in its inception and in its representative character.

We desire to record our deep obligation to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, not only for his acceptance of the position of President of the British Commission, but especially for the influence he has exerted to secure the finest and

most valuable collection of loan pictures that has ever been sent from England; while we gratefully recognize the gracious and generous manner in which Her Majesty the Queen and the other owners of these pictures, to their own deprivation and risk, have enabled the people in these colonies—who are to a certain extent shut out from the museums and galleries of Europe—to study some of the most beautiful specimens of art that can be produced in the old world, and enjoy a collection which will alone mark this Exhibition as unique in the annals of like undertakings.

The thanks of my Government and of the people of this colony are also due to those foreign countries, and to the sister colonies, which have, either through their Governments or through their commercial representatives, responded so cordially to the invitation of the Commission to send to our shores examples of their various products in arts, manufactures, and other industries.

I should not omit reference to the successful efforts made by the Commissioners to provide an exhibition of musical talent hitherto unequalled in any part of Australia, as the highest talent from this and from the other colonies have united together in giving their support and encouragement to one of the great leaders in the musical world at home, who, at the invitation of the Commissioners, has placed his services for the next six months at their disposal.

We may entertain the sanguine hope that great and beneficial results will be derived by the people of these young and energetic countries from a careful study of the great works and industries of the world, whether these be connected with the highest branches of art, of science, or of those practical inventions the result of study, directed to the discovery of ever-improving methods in the application of chemistry and of machinery, leading to the development for the benefit of mankind of the unlimited wealth that lies hidden in the great storehouse of the world.

To bring home to future generations the full value of the instruction that may be derived from an intelligent study of the works and exhibits which this Exhibition will bring within the reach of thousands, steps will doubtless be taken to secure an impartial record from which true deductions may be drawn that will be of inestimable value in the future.

I earnestly share the hope expressed by you, Mr. President, and your colleagues, that the Centennial International Exhibition of 1888 may conduce to the credit of Australasia, and that the result of bringing together art treasures, machinery, and industrial products from all parts of the world may teach what cultivated art and skilled science have done for the elevation and solace of man, and, by directing discussion to their respective merits, lead to their further improvement and development. But the good that results from this and other institutions should not be weighed, I venture to think, by the mere consideration of the advantage that doubtless accrues to the world by the encouragement they offer to competitive rivalry between competing firms in the production of works, however great may be their value; but they should likewise be viewed, as is so well described in one of the eloquent addresses delivered at the Exhibition at Philadelphia, as "being the means of bringing together nationalities; which lead to extended relations; promotes the acquisition and diffusion of a better knowledge of natural resources and products, and of national methods and industries; creates and enlarges mutual respect and esteem; softens prejudices; and contributes to the preservation of harmony and peace, the noblest aim of modern civilization."

I now declare open, in the Queen's name, and on Her Majesty's behalf, this great Centennial International Exhibition of 1888.

The musical performances on the occasion consisted of the Hundredth Psalm, a Song of Thanksgiving (specially composed by the conductor, Mr. F. H. Cowen, who had been engaged by the Commissioners to come to Victoria to direct the performances of the Exhibition orchestra and chorus), a Cantata specially composed by Mr. H. J. King to words by the Rev. W. Allen, the Hallelujah Chorus from Handel's Messiah, and in conclusion "God Save the Queen."

The juries had commenced their labours on the 12th September, and werepressing forward with the work of judging the exhibits. The final results as regards the Exhibition, as to cost, number of awards, and to whom given, and other detailed particulars, cannot be ascertained until after its close in 1889; but the following is a statement of the attendance and receipts during the first five months of its being open:—

STATEMENT OF ATTENDANCE AND RECEIPTS AT CENTENNIAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, MELBOURNE, FROM 1ST AUGUST TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1888.

Attendance	•••			•••		,	49,0	88(
${f Receipts}$	•••	•••	•••	***		£86,712	12	2
***	• • •	•	e 1.4	* * *		1996年1966年	. *	
The second secon		Analysi	s of I	Receipts.		The same of the following services in the same of the		
Admissions	•••			•••	•••	£62,057	5	5
Aquarium R	eceipts	•••		***	•••	6,068	19	9
Concert Reco	eipts			•••	•••	7,165	13	11
Dome Receip	ots	• • •	•			826	17	9
Closets and	Lavatorie	s			• • •	716	0	7
Licences and	Rents	••	•	• • •	• • •	6,937	5	11
Commissione	ers Wine	Bars	•	•••	•••	1,038	18	7
Switchback	Railway	• • •		,	•••	1,163	14	6
Shooting Ga	llery	• • •	,		•••	22	1	5
Electric Rail		***		•••	•••	43	2	0
Catalogues	•••	••	• .	•••	•••	672	12	4
1		• •				£86,712	12	2

72 mi

Note.—The Exhibition was officially closed by His Excellency the Governor on the 31st January, 1889, but was kept open informally for some days afterwards. To the 2nd February, the total attendance was 1,962,976, and the total receipts were £103,795. The largest attendance on any one day was on the Saturday before the closing (26th January), the number of visitors on that day being 42,395, viz., 24,308 in the day time and 18,087 in the evening.—H. H. H.

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